

**GAZETTEER OF INDIA
RAJASTHAN
CHITTAURGARH**



सत्यमेव जयते

RAJASTHAN DISTRICT GAZETTEERS



सत्यमेव जयते

CHITTAURGARH



By

K. K. SEHGAL

सत्यमेव जयते

DIRECTORATE OF DISTRICT GAZETTEERS,
GOVERNMENT OF RAJASTHAN,
JAIPUR.

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P R E F A C E

The present volume is the nineteenth in the series of the District Gazetteers which are being brought out by the Government of Rajasthan in collaboration with the Central Gazetteers Unit of the Government of India.

The district acquired its present shape by amalgamation of chunks of territories of the erstwhile princely States of Mewar, Pratapgarh, Tonk and Jhalawar besides some enclaves of the former Madhya Bharat State. The district possesses many places of historical antiquity and importance, some of which immediately recall to the mind of the readers the scenes of marching armies and the bloody battlefields, the heroic deeds of the invaders and the invaded, the Rajput chivalry and the like; while others represent landmarks in the cultural history of the region. Legends ascribe the antiquity of the area to the epic age. Nagri, a village in the district, finds a mention in Patanjali's *Mahabhashya*. The Badoli temples with rich ornamentation of style and sculptural merit, represent a fine specimen of Hindu architecture extant in ancient Rajasthan. The old Shaivite temple at Menal, now in ruins, is a monument known for its erotic art and workmanship. Perhaps no other place in Rajasthan is so renowned for its long and sustained resistance against the invaders during the mediaeval period of Indian history than Chittaurgarh. For one reason or the other, the Muslim Sultan and the Mughal emperor both endeavoured to capture and retain the Chittaurgarh fort. The numerous monuments studded on the hill fort still available to the posterity in whatever condition, not only speak high of the rulers who patronised men of art and letters, but also the perfection which the artisans and craftsmen of mediaeval times achieved in their work. The district can rightly claim to have possessed a glorious past.

The last mention of this region is available in the *Mewar Residency Gazetteer* published in 1908 as a part of the series of the *Rajputana Gazetteers*. The gazetteers are now being revised/written in accordance with the general pattern laid down by the Government of India. In Rajasthan, the task is more of writing the gazetteers afresh than revising them because earlier gazetteers were not written district-wise and whatever information has been provided in the general series about this region is sketchy and covers little ground. Moreover, what had been written about seventy years ago has become obsolete in the present context of changed

economic, social and political conditions. The current series of gazetteers bring to the fore the forces which have brought about these changes.

The material available in the old gazetteers has been freely utilised in the compilation of this volume. However, most of the information had to be collected from a number of publications both official and non-official, and from other sources. The data included in this volume, unless specifically mentioned in the text otherwise, pertain to the period 1970-71. The climatological summary given in this gazetteer has been prepared by the Meteorological Department, Government of India.

I am greatly indebted to the various departments of the State and Central Government, semi-government institutions and individuals who have helped by extending their co-operation and making necessary material available. Dr. P. N. Chopra, M.A. Ph.D., Editor, Central Gazetteers Unit, Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, Government of India, New Delhi has scrutinised the draft chapters of this volume thoroughly and I am indeed grateful to him for his valuable suggestions for improving the quality of this work. It would not be out of place to mention that the expenditure incurred on the compilation and printing of the District Gazetteers is being financed by the Government of India.

I am extremely grateful to Shri Hari Deo Joshi, the Chief Minister, Shri Shiv Charan Mathur, the Planning Minister and Shri Jujhar Singh, the Minister of State for Planning who evinced a keen interest in the work throughout. I also take this opportunity to express my deep sense of gratitude to Shri Mohan Mukerji, the Chief Secretary to the Government of Rajasthan and Shri Arun Kumar, the Special Secretary (Planning) who amidst their numerous pre-occupations, found time to give their valuable advice to improve the quality of the publication.

To the officers and the staff of this department I owe much for their help in compilation and preparation of this volume and take this opportunity to thank them all.

K. K. SEHGAL
DIRECTOR DISTRICT GAZETTEERS,
RAJASTHAN, JAIPUR.

MARCH 1977

GAZETTEER OF CHITTAURGARH DISTRICT

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CONVERSION TABLE

Length

- 1 inch=2.54 centimetres
- 1 foot=30.48 centimetres
- 1 yard=91.44 centimetres
- 1 mile=1.61 kilometres

Area

- 1 square foot=0.093 square metre
- 1 square yard=0.836 square metre
- 1 square mile=2.59 square kilometres
- 1 acre=0.405 hectare

Volume

- 1 cubic foot=0.028 cubic metre

Capacity

- 1 gallon (Imperial)=4.55 litres
- 1 seer (80 tola)=0.937 litre

Weight

- 1 tola=11.66 grams
- 1 chhatank=58.32 grams
- 1 seer=933.10 grams
- 1 maund=37.32 kilograms
- 1 seer (24 tolas)=279.93 grams
- 1 ounce=28.35 grams
- 1 pound=453.59 grams
- 1 ton=1,016.05 kilograms

Temperature

- $t^{\circ}\text{ Fahrenheit} = 9/5 (T^{\circ}\text{ centigrade}) + 32$

Metric Weights & Measures

Length

- 10 millimetres=1 centimetre
- 100 centimetres=1 metre
- 1,000 metres=1 kilometre

Area

- 100 square millimetres=1 square centimetre
- 10,000 square centimetres=1 square metre or centiare
- 100 square metres=1 are
- 100 ares=1 hectare
- 100 hectares or 1,000,000 square metres=1 sq. kilometre

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Volume

1,000,000 cubic centimetres = 1 cubic metre

Capacity

1,000 millilitres = 1 litre

1,000 litres = 1 kilolitre

Weight

1,000 milligrams = 1 gram

1,000 grams = 1 kilogram

100 kilograms = 1 quintal

1,000 kilograms = 1 tonne

200 milligrams = 1 carat



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CHAPTER I

GENERAL

INTRODUCTORY

Origin of the Name

The district is named after the town of Chittaurgarh which is the seat of district administration. The town probably acquired this name from Chitrakot, the ancient fort in the town and the capital of Chitrang, a ruler of the Maurya or Mori Rajputs.¹ In colloquial language the name appears to have changed to Chittaurgarh.

Location

The district is located between the latitudes 23° 32' and 25° 13' north and between the longitudes 74° 12' and 75° 49' east in the south-east of Rajasthan State.² The district has two portions, the main portion approximately resembles a caterpillar and the smaller one has a shape of a horse-shoe. It is bounded on north by Bhilwara and Bundi districts, on the east by Kota district and Madhya Pradesh State, on the south by Madhya Pradesh State and on the west by Udaipur and Banswara districts. As mentioned above, the district is formed of two parts, the smaller portion in the east being separated by Madhya Pradesh State.³ This smaller portion is included in the Begun Sub-Division of the district. The larger portion comprises Chittaurgarh, Kapasan, Nimbahera and Pratapgarh Sub-Divisions.

In 1971, the area⁴ of the district, according to the Central Statistical Organisation, was 10,858 sq. km. Its population according to the Census of 1971, is 9,44,981 (489,690 males and 455,291 females), of which the urban population is 97,874 and the rural 847,107.

History of the district as an administrative unit

Before integration of the former Udaipur State, Chittaurgarh was its one of the *Zilas* (districts) and an official styled as Hakim was incharge of it. The district in its present shape was formed from the portions of the territories of various integrating States, namely, Mewar, Pratapgarh,

1. Erskine, K. D. : *Rajputana Gazetteers, Vol. II-A, The Mewar Residency, Ajmer*, 1908, p. 102.
2. Source : Office of the Survey of India, Western Circle, Jaipur.
3. *Ibid.*
4. Provisional figures.

Tonk and Jhalawar States and some enclaves of the former Madhya Bharat State. Besides the portions of Mewar, the district comprises the whole of the former Pratapgarh State, district Nimbahera of Tonk State, 79 villages of the former Madhya Bharat State and five forest villages of Jhalawar State¹. This district, with headquarters at Nimbahera, was formed on the 1st August 1948, consisting of tahsils of Nimbahera, Dungla, Bhadesar, Kapasan, Rashmi, Chittaurgarh and Kanera. In February 1949, tahsil Kuakhera was also transferred to this district. With the abolition of revenue powers of the jagirdars in the former Rajasthan Union, tahsil Gangrar was newly formed and the headquarters of tahsil Kuakhera were shifted to Bhainsrorgarh².

At the time of the formation of Rajasthan the district was again re-organised on the 15th of October, 1949. The whole of the Pratapgarh State with tahsils Pratapgarh, Achnera (H. Q. Arnod) and Chhoti Sadri of the former Pratapgarh district were added to this district and the new district of Chittaurgarh with headquarters at Nimbahera was formed. In 1950, the district headquarters were subsequently shifted to Chittaurgarh. In 1951, there were five sub-divisions and 14 tahsils in the district. In subsequent years a few villages were transferred from one tahsil to another, of the district. In 1954, the entire area of tahsil Kanera was transferred to tahsil Nimbahera. In 1962, the tahsil of Bhainsrorgarh and Achnera were also dissolved and their villages were transferred to Begun and Pratapgarh tahsils respectively. The villages of tahsil Bhopalsagar of Udaipur district were merged in tahsil Kapasan of Chittaurgarh district³.

At present the district is divided into five Sub-Divisions and eleven tahsils. Each sub-division is under the administrative charge of a Sub-Divisional Magistrate/Officer and every tahsil under a Tahsildar. They function under the overall control of the District Collector. The details relating to their location, area, number and names of tahsils and their population are given below⁴:

CHITTAURGARH SUB-DIVISION—It is situated in the northern most part of the district and contains two tahsils, Chittaurgarh and Gangrar. In 1971, the area of Chittaurgarh tahsil was 691 sq. km. while that of Gangrar 722.8 sq. km. In 1971, the population of Chittaurgarh tahsil was 99,140 and that of Gangrar tahsil was 70,533. Chittaurgarh tahsil has a

1. *Census 1951, Rajasthan & Ajmer, District Census Handbook, Chittaurgarh, Pt. I, Bikaner* (1954), p. ii.
2. *ibid.*
3. Source: Office of the Collector, Chittaurgarh; also *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Chittorgarh District*, p. 118; *Census, 1971—Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Chittaurgarh District*, pp. 32-37.
4. *Census of India 1971, Rajasthan, Part II-A, pp. 30-31.*

town of the same name which is incidentally the headquarters of the district. The number of villages in Chittaurgarh tahsil is 199 while Gangrar has 157 villages. There is no town in the Gangrar tahsil

BEGUN SUB-DIVISION—This Sub-Division occupies the north-eastern portion of the district and has one tahsil of the same name. Begun tahsil has an area of 2,358.7 sq. km. and population of 125,625 persons. It has 465 villages. In 1971 Census, Begun was categorised as a town.

KAPASAN SUB-DIVISION—It is situated in north-western segment of the district and has two tahsils, Kapasan and Rashmi, the latter covering the northern portion of the Sub-Division. In 1971, Kapasan tahsil had an area of 899.4 sq. km. spread over 184 villages with a population of 110,089. Kapasan is a town also. The tahsil Rashmi had a population of 50,139 persons and an area of 450.3 sq. km. It had 84 villages.

NIMBAHERA SUB-DIVISION—This Sub-Division is situated in the central part of the district and has five tahsils viz., Bari Sadri, Bhadesar, Chhoti Sadri, Dungla and Nimbahera and three towns viz., Nimbahera, Chhoti Sadri and Bari Sadri. The tahsils Dungla and Bari Sadri cover the western portion of the sub-division, while tahsils of Nimbahera and Chhoti Sadri cover the eastern portion. Bhadesar tahsil is almost sandwiched between the Dungla and Nimbahera tahsils of the Sub-Division. Their population, area, number of villages and number of towns are given below (1971) :

Name of the tahsil	Population	Area (sq. km.)	No. of	
			towns	villages
Bari Sadri	61,265	510.1	1	142
Bhadesar	59,501	542.2	—	168
Chhoti Sadri	63,031	710.1	1	150
Dungla	53,298	493.5	—	105
Nimbahera	84,708	833.3	1	171

PRATAPGARH SUB-DIVISION—This Sub-Division forms the southern most portion of the district. It has only one tahsil of the same name, which covers an area of 2172.3 sq. km. In 1971, the population of the tahsil was 1,67,652 persons. It had one town and 530 villages.

POLICE CIRCLES—There are six police circles in the district namely Chittaurgarh, Nimbahera, Chhoti Sadri, Begun, Rawatbhata and Pratapgarh which have 25 police stations and 44 police out-posts as follows:

1. Source : Office of the Superintendent of Police, Chittaurgarh.

Name of the police circle	No. of police station	No. of police out-post
1. Chittaurgarh	6	14
2. Nimbahera	5	7
3. Chhoti Sadri	4	7
4. Begun	2	5
5. Rawatbhata	2	4
6. Pratapgarh	6	7
Total	25	44

The Census of 1971 lists seven towns in the district. Their names, location and population are given below :

S. No.	Name of the town	Location ¹		Population ²		Total (No.)
		Latitude	Longitude	Male (No.)	Female (No.)	
1.	Begun	24° 59'	75° 1'	4,352	3,996	8,348
2.	Chittaurgarh	24° 53'	74° 38'	14,425	11,492	25,917
3.	Kapasan	24° 53'	74° 19'	5,630	5,277	10,907
4.	Nimbahera	24° 37'	74° 41'	8,711	7,831	16,542
5.	Chhotti Sadri	24° 23'	74° 42'	4,974	4,646	9,620
6.	Bari Sadri	24° 25'	74° 29'	4,721	4,417	9,138
7.	Pratapgarh	24° 02'	74° 47'	9,005	8,397	17,402

TOPOGRAPHY

Configuration

The district has a peculiar configuration. It has two portions, somewhat separated from each other. The main portion approximately looks like a caterpillar and the smaller one resembles the shape of a horse shoe³.

The topography of the district is generally undulating but there are hills scattered all over the area. The hills rise upto 617 metres and belong to the famous Aravalli range. The western, southern and northern parts of the district are somewhat plains. There are hills between Chhoti Sadri, Bari Sadri and Pratapgarh tahsils. In the centre of the district, a range of hills runs from Bari Sadri to the Jakham river while to the east of Chittaurgarh is a series of hills all running north to south and form valleys parallel to each other. Bhainsrorgarh area in the east is practically hilly except some portion which is a plain but surrounded by hills. Tahsil

1. Source : Office of the Survey of India, Western Circle, Jaipur.

2. *Census of India, 1971, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Chittaurgarh District*, pp. 118-130.

3. Source : The Office of the Survey of India, Western Circle, Jaipur.

Chittaurgarh and Pratapgarh are partly hilly and partly plain. Palkhera hill is the highest in the district having a height of 617 metres. The slopes of the hills are gentle and steep and are wooded¹.

Elevation

The district gently slopes from south to north², the height varying from 317 metres to 617 metres.

Desert

No part of the district falls under the category of a desert³.

RIVER SYSTEM AND WATER RESOURCES

Rivers

The main rivers flowing through the district are the Chambal, the Banas, the Berach and the Jakham. Their tributaries are the Wagon, the Gambhiri, the Bamani (Brahmani) and the Gunjali.

CHAMBAL—This is the only perennial river in the district. It enters the district near Gandhi Sagar colony and flows towards north-east for about 50 km. and leaves the district near village Jadra. After flowing through Rawatbhata and Bhainsrorgarh area in the district it passes to the adjacent Kota district.

BANAS—The Banas river rises in the Aravalli hills about five km. from the fort of Kumbhalgarh (Udaipur district) and enters into Rashmi tahsil of Chittaurgarh district near Gegpuria village. It leaves the district at about 3 km. away from Siana village in the north. Banas river passes through Somi, Sankhli, Pahunia and Unchakia villages. The length⁴ of flow of the river in the district is about 29 km.

GAMBHIRI—It has its source in Madhya Pradesh from the hills near Jawad and flows through Nimbahera and Chittaurgarh tahsils and joins the Berach at about 2 km. north of Chittaurgarh town. The river passes through the villages of Khor, Myara, Sarthal and Tai.

GUNJALI—This river is a tributary emptying itself in the Chambal. It has its origin in Madhya Pradesh near village Jat and enters the district near village Daulatpura and flows in easterly direction. In the Chittaurgarh district it passes through Moren, Amarganj and Kua Khera villages. It finally joins the Chambal river at Arnia village.

1. Source : The Office of the Survey of India, Western Circle, Jaipur.

2. *ibid.*

3. *ibid.* A desert has been defined by the Survey of India as a tract generally desolate and barren or with very little habitation and cultivation, full of sand and sand dunes and having scarcity of water.

4. Source : The Office of the Survey of India, Western Circle, Jaipur.

BAMANI (BRAHMANI)—It is a tributary of the Chambal river. It originates from the hills near Haripura village and flows in easterly direction for about 25 km. and finally joins Chambal river at Bhainsrorgarh. It passes through Begun, Singoli, Barau and Bhainsrorgarh villages in the district.

BERACH—The Berach river has its origin in the Udaipur district and enters the district Chittaurgarh near Gandri village in Kapasan tahsil. In the district it flows through Hathiyana, Karukhera, Jetpura Kalan, Chittaurgarh, Bara Khera and Saran villages. The length of the river in the district is about 87 km.

JAKHAM—It emerges from the hills north of Chhoti Sadri town, flows in the south-westerly direction for about 50 km. and leaves the Chittaurgarh district at Ratia village. In the district, it flows through Chhoti Sadri, Raghunathpura and Patiyapal.

WAGON—Wagon river rises near Bari Sadri and flows towards north-easterly direction for about 57 km. and joins Berach river. It passes through Akola Khurd and Pinodra villages.

The Shiv, the Aerao (Orai), the Ratam and the Karmoi streams have their sources in the western hills of Pratapgarh and flow through the tahsil of Pratapgarh. There is only one stream known as Nimbahera-ki-Nadi which, flowing through Nimbahera tahsil, joins the Gambhiri.

Lakes and Tanks

The district is deprived of any natural or artificial lake. However, there are 57 tanks of irrigation department besides numerous other tanks and ponds spread throughout the district. Except for the bigger tanks maintained by the State Irrigation Department, small tanks are not used for irrigation purposes and serve only as sources of drinking water supply or for the purpose of bed cultivation, when it is dry. More details about these are given in Chapter IV of this volume.

GEOLOGY

The Geological Antiquity and Formation of the District¹

The Aravalli series play an important role in the rock formation of the district. In addition, some parts of the district are covered by Vindhyan and Delhi systems. The pre-Cambrian rocks also occupy some of the areas of the district. The oldest geological formation in the district is Bundelkhand gneiss which is successively overlain by a group of pre-Cambrian rocks of Aravalli, Delhi and Vindhyan systems. The Bundelkhand gneiss available in pink colour is exposed in north-western part of

1. Source : The Office of the Director of Mines and Geology, Udaipur, Rajasthan.

the area. An unmetamorphosed facies of Aravallies occur in east of the Great Boundary Fault of Rajasthan. It is termed as Binota shales and consists of low dipping brown and olive shales with ferrugeneous and clay concretions. The Binota shales are succeeded by Jiran sandstone, limestone and grits of Delhi system. Above these lie the rocks of Vindhyan System with a well marked un-conformity. A thick pile of limestone, shales and sand stone constitute the Vindhyan. The geological succession in the district is given below:

Geological succession		
Lower Vindhyan	Semri Series	<div> Suket shales Nimbhara limestone Nimbhara shales Grits and conglomerate </div>
	Unconformity	
Delhi system	Sawagrits	Jiran sand stone
	Unconformity	
Raialo series	Raialo	(Bhagwanpura limestone)
	Unconformity	
	Khardeola grits	
	Badesar quartzite	
	Unconformity	
	Ranthambor quartzites	
Aravalli system	Shales and cherty lime stone	Binota shales
	Basel quartzite and grits	
	Unconformity	
Banded gneissic complex Bundelkhand gneiss		

Mineral Wealth

The important minerals of economic value found in the district are limestone, clay, ochre and soap stone. Some details of their availability are as follows :

LIME STONE—This is the most important economic rock largely found in the district. The lime stone in Chittaurgarh district extends over an area of 48 km. in length in almost north-south direction. The geological formation of limestone is named after the type exposed at Nimbahera. The average thickness of these deposits is about 500'. The dips of the bed generally vary between 30° to 40° towards east, although horizontability is attained at some places. Some important quarries of limestone are situated near villages of Bhenra, Sonthi, Sawa, Khodip,

Javada and Nimbahera. The quality of the stone is fine grained, non-crystalline, generally hard, smooth and compact. It possesses strength and resistance to weathering. It is found in various shades of gray, greyish-green, pink and chocolate colour. In addition, some reserves of limestone have been located at Manpura, Bhoikhhera, Kirkhera, Bhilion-ka-khera, Chanthikhhera and Parsoli. Limestone is extensively used for building/construction purposes and manufacture of lime.

CLAY—There is a good clay deposit near Sawa village which has a high percentage of alumina contents. There is a clay deposit near village Eral behind the famous Chittaurgarh fort, prospecting of which was undertaken by the State Department of Mines and Geology, Udaipur. Clay is used by potters and in ceramic industries.

OCHRES—Small occurrences of both, yellow and red ochres have been located in the district. Red Ochre is found at Bansti, Banwalia, Manji-ka-gurha, Bijunda Nembasra while the yellow ochre occurs at Sat-Kunda and Mangrol. Ochres are used for colouring and white washing of houses.

SOAP STONE—The deposit of soap-stone is found in Diloli area.

The iron ore occurrences have also been reported from Kua-Khera and Gangrar villages in the district but its exploitation at these places has been considered uneconomic. Stone quarries are also found in the district at various places.

Earthquakes and tremors

The State of Rajasthan is in a geological stable belt; earthquakes, therefore, are neither frequent nor severe in intensity in the State. According to the Earthquake Zoning Map of India, Chittaurgarh district lies in zone I¹. No earthquake of any consequence has been located in the district in the past. However, the district may have experienced some fringe effects of earthquakes originating in the Rann of Kutch, Great Himalayan Fault Zone and Satpura mountains (Narmada Rift Zone). The following is the list of important earthquakes which were felt in the Chittaurgarh district² :

S.No.	Date	Epicentre	Effects
1.	June 16th, 1819	Rann of Kutch	Felt in Chittaurgarh district.

1. Earthquake Zoning Map of India has been published by the Indian Standards Institution. It is entitled as the 'Recommendations for the Earthquake Resistant Design of Structures.'
2. Source : The Office of the Director General of Observatories, New Delhi.

1	2	3	4
2.	April 4th, 1905	Kangra	A great shock near Kangra was felt upto Bombay including Chittaurgarh district.
3.	January 15th, 1934	North Bihar	Felt in whole of Rajasthan.
4.	March 14th, 1938	Satpura mountains	Felt in the district.
5.	March 23rd, 1970	21.7°N 72.9°E	Magnitude 6.0. Twenty six persons killed, 200 persons injured and heavy property damaged at Broach, Gujarat and at Bombay.

FLORA

The flora of the district consists of considerable variety but among the more common trees found in the district are the *Babul* (*Acacia arabica*), *Dhokra* (*Anogeissus pendula*), *Am* (*Mangifera indica*), *Bargal* (*Ficus bengalensis*), *Gular* (*Ficus glomerata*), *Jamun* (*Syzygium cumini*), *Khair* (*Acacia catechu*), *Khejri* (*Prosopis spicigera*) and *Bans* (*Dendrocalamus strictus*).

The forest area in the district is categorised as 'Reserved', 'Protected' and 'Unclassified'.

The entire forest area in Chittaurgarh district may be broadly divided into two zones viz., the *Dhokra* zone and the Teak zone. The line of demarcation between these two zones may be roughly drawn at 24°22' north latitude. The *Dhokra* zone confines to the north and the Teak zone to the south of it.

The Dhokra zone¹

It comprises six forest ranges of the Chittaurgarh division viz., Bhainsrorgarh, Kuakhera, Bijaipur, Begun, Chittaurgarh and Nimbahera. It is estimated that nearly one third of the forest area of the Chittaurgarh forest division falls in *Dhokra* zone. The forests under *Dhokra* zone is further sub-divided into the following types² : (i) Mainly *Dhokra* forest, (ii) Miscellaneous forests, (iii) Mainly *Khair* forest, (iv) Salar forests & (v) *Dhak* forests. Some details of these forests are given as follows³:

1. Source : Office of the Divisional Forest Officer, Chittaurgarh.

2. *ibid.*

3. *ibid.*

(i) **MAINLY Dhokra FORESTS**—These forests come under the subsidiary edaphic type of dry tropical forests usually occurring on rocky and stony slopes and undulating grounds, however, varying greatly in composition and quality. *Dhokra* generally forms pure crop but it is also found in miscellaneous forests. Where the crop is mixed, the top storey consists predominantly of *Dhokra*, *Bel*, *Tendu*, *Khair*, *Dudhi*, *Ghatber*, *Siris*, *Dhaura*, *Gurjan* and *Jhenjha*. The average height of *Dhokra* trees in these forests is about 20' to 25'.

(ii) **MISCELLANEOUS FORESTS**—The characteristic specie of this type is *Dhaura* (*Anogeissus latifolia*) but it rarely comes down to the plains and the valleys. The crop on the plateaus and hill sides mainly consists of *Dhaura*, *Tendu*, *Bel*, *Salar*, *Siris*, *Umbhya*, *Dhokra*, *Aonla*, *Tamboli*, *Tinsa*, *Mokha*; *Gurjan*, *Khair*, *Ghatber*, *Kaljharia*, *Tamat*, *Murorphali*, *Dhaman* and *Karu*. In the valleys and along streams where the soil is deep and rich the crop generally consists of *Bahera*, *Mahua*, *Kalam*, *Safed Siris*, *Paras Pipal*, *Karanj*, *Gular*, *Dhak*, *Tendu*, *Naupatti* etc. A different type of tree namely *Kohra* and *Kalam*, frequently mixed with *Jaljamun*, *Gular*, *Pakhar* and *Karanj* grow along the rivers and big nullahs in the area.

(iii) **Khair FORESTS**—Representative species of this type of forests may be seen in Bhanwar Mata block of Chhoti Sadri range and large areas in Bhainsrorgarh range. In such patches the crop of *Khair* is generally open and mixed with *Ber*, *Jhariber* and *Dhokra* or *Dhaura* with occasional *Jhinjha* and *Gurjan*. Such types of forests are usually found either on shale formations at the foot of the hills or on the gently sloping exposed sandstones presenting an appearance of almost a sheet.

(iv) **SALAR FORESTS**—In the *Dhokra* zone *Salar* is almost entirely confined to the upper ridges and the plateaus of the Vindhyan System. The *Salar* attains height of about 45'–50' and a diameter of 16'–20" when full grown, and is fairly straight grained and thus capable of yielding sawn timber. In the *Teak* zone, *Salar* is found to be growing on Deccan Trap, sand stone and quartzite and is generally confined to higher elevations. The common associates of *Salar* are *Godal*, *Karaya*, *Garnal*, *Aonla*, *Dhaura*, *Khair* and *Bans*.

(v) **DHAK FORESTS**—*Dhak* characterised by black clay soil and water logged areas is found in the valleys and along the nullahs both in the *Teak* and the *Dhokra* zones. It occurs more or less pure, but occasionally mixed with *Khejra* and *Ber*. The area covered under this type is however negligible when compared to the areas of the forests under other types.

The Teak Zone

The Teak forests of this division come under the classification 'Dry Teak' and correspond to IV to V quality teak based on the All India Yield Tables. These forests represent the northern-most limit of Natural Teak Zone in India¹.

The three forest ranges namely, Pratapgarh, Deogarh and Chhoti Sadri fall in this zone. The forests are characterised by occurrence of teak, which is the most important species from the management point of view. But on account of indiscriminate hacking and pillaging these forests have been very seriously degraded and depleted. Besides due to repeated fires, the seedling regeneration of teak is very scanty in these forests². The meagreness of area categorised as forests in the district is due to climatic conditions, scanty rainfall³, geological formations and ignorance of the inhabitants of the area. Occasional fires due to temperate and dry climate of the area are also a reason of destruction of forests. For protection and extension of forests, the State Government enacted the Rajasthan Forests Act, 1953. Under the provisions of this Act the State Government have classified forests as reserved and protected. However, the State Government has permitted the inhabitants of this area to use forest products for house construction, preparation of agricultural implements, grazing, domestic fuel, and for fodder purposes.

FAUNA⁴

The Chittaurgarh district like all other districts of Rajasthan has seen a gradual decline in the number of wild animals. This state of affairs is due to indiscriminate killing and the destruction of natural vegetation by overgrazing. Now, one seldom comes across wild life except in the former shooting ranges and in the comparatively difficult forest areas which obviously afford natural protection to the wild life. However, the better known animals found in the area are tiger, bear, hyaena, wolf, sambhar, deer, pig, neelgai, etc. These animals are usually spotted in the thickly forested ranges of Bhainsrorgarh, Kuakhera, Begun, Pratapgarh, Chhoti Sadri and in some parts of Chittaurgarh range. Panther is found in the entire area of the district due to its adaptability to varied surroundings.

The small animals such as fox (*Vulpes bengalensis*), hare (*Lepus ruficandatus*), jackal (*Canis aurens*), squirrels (*Gunarubulus pennanodi*), porcupines (*Hystrix leucura*) are found throughout the district. The wild dog locally known as *Kona* is mainly confined to Pratapgarh and some

1. Source : Office of the Divisional Forest Officer, Chittaurgarh.

2. *ibid.*

3. *ibid.*

4. *ibid.*

parts of Chhoti Sadri Forest Range. It is significant to record that other wild life is generally scanty at places where wild dogs are found abundantly. Tigers are especially absent from such areas. It may be due to the fact that the wild dogs hunt in packs while other animals have no chance to match them. Fox and hare are generally confined to the outer belts of the forests which have scrubby vegetation. The following mammals are found in the Chittaurgarh Forest Division¹.

S. No.	English Name	Local Name	Biological Name
1.	Tiger	<i>Sunhari Nahar</i>	<i>Panthera tigris</i>
2.	Panther	<i>Adhbesra</i>	<i>Panthera Pardus</i>
3.	The Jungle Cat	<i>Ban Bilau</i>	<i>Felis Chaus</i>
4.	Wolf	<i>Bhedia</i>	<i>Canis Lupus</i>
5.	Jackal	<i>Gidar</i>	<i>Canis Aurens</i>
6.	Fox	<i>Lomri</i>	<i>Vulpes bengalensis</i>
7.	The Wild Dog	<i>Kona</i>	<i>Cyon alpinus</i>
8.	Hyaena	<i>Lakhar Bagha</i>	<i>Hyaena hyaena</i>
9.	The sloth bear	<i>Reechh</i>	<i>Melursus Ursinus</i>
10.	Wild Boar	<i>Suar or Soor</i>	<i>Sus Criatus</i>
11.	Hedgehog	<i>Jhaumusa</i>	<i>Hemiechuius collaris</i>
12.	Mongoose	<i>Nevla</i>	<i>Herpestes edwardsii</i>
13.	Common Hare	<i>Khargosh</i>	<i>Lepus ruficandatus</i>
14.	Mouse	<i>Undra</i>	<i>Mus booduga</i>
15.	Squirrel	<i>Gilheri</i>	<i>Gunarubulus pennanoti</i>
16.	Porcupine	<i>Seli</i>	<i>Hystrix lencura</i>
17.	Sambhar	<i>Sambhar or Hambar</i>	<i>Rusa unicolor</i>
18.	Blue Bull	<i>Nilgai</i>	<i>Boselaphus tragocamelus</i>
19.	Black Buck	<i>Kala Hiran</i>	<i>Antelope cervicapra</i>
20.	Ravine deer (Indian Gazelle)	<i>Chinkara</i>	<i>Gazelle bennetti</i>
21.	Four Horned Antelope	<i>Harin or Bhedal</i>	<i>Tetracerus quadricornis</i>
22.	Rhesus Mecaque	<i>Bandar</i>	<i>Mecaca mulatta</i>
23.	Common langur	<i>Langur</i>	<i>Seinnopithecus entellus</i>

Birds

There are many species of birds in the district. It is difficult to describe all of them. The name of birds which are common and seen throughout the district are given in Table 1 at the end of the chapter².

1. Source : Office of the Divisional Forest Officer, Chittaurgarh.

2. *ibid.*

There is no bird sanctuary in the district. Wild birds are mainly confined to sites of old shooting lodges of the former rulers and densely forested areas.

Preservation of Wild Life

Before integration of princely states in Rajasthan, wild animals were preserved and protected for entertainment of the then rulers and their guests. Nobody was allowed to shoot at wild animals found in the area. Even grazing and cutting of wood for domestic use was prohibited in the vicinity of shooting lodges. There are three such shooting lodges in the district viz., Hathni, Sukhjar and Bokaria. The wild life in Rajasthan is preserved in accordance with the rules framed under the Rajasthan Animals and Birds Protection Act, 1950. The enforcement of these rules has resulted in checking unlawful activities of poachers and preservation of wild animals wherever available in the area. In 1971, a wild life sanctuary was established at the Chittaurgarh fort in its southern portion for development of wild life.

Fishes

Chittaurgarh district has many rivers and tanks. This natural habitation is helpful in preserving a varied aquatic fauna in the district. During the rainy season, rivers are either connected with each other or nullahs drain them. This too serves as an ideal breeding ground for fishes. About forty varieties of fishes are found in the district, the most common fishes which are locally liked are¹ : *Mystus Singhala*, *Wallago attu*, *Mystus cavassius*, *Labeo-bata*, *Channa marulius*, *Cirrhinus reba*.

Reptiles

Snakes are found all over the area of the district. The types of snakes, both poisonous and non-poisonous found in the district are given below² :

(a) NON-POISONOUS SNAKES—*Eryx Johnii*, *Zamenis mucosus*, *Vipera Russelli*, *Hydrophila* and *Python Molurus*.

(b) POISONOUS SNAKES —Cobra, Viper species.

Crocodiles are also commonly found in Borda dam, Gambhiri dam, Orai dam, Bankia dam, Bamani river, Chambal river and Gunjali river.

Forest Management

In the former Udaipur and Pratapgarh states there was no sustained forest policy and management. It resulted into indiscriminate fellings and

1. Source : Office of the Assistant Fisheries Development Officer, Chittaurgarh.

2. Source : The Office of the Divisional Forest Officer, Chittaurgarh.

exploitation of existing forests. While the States were interested in augmenting its revenue through exploitation of forests, no attention was paid to scientific forestry¹. Large areas were placed at the disposal of contractors and leased for exploitation but it did not couple with impositions for methodical fellings which at many places resulted in complete extinction of future growth. Further, due to lack of administrative management a lot of illegal fellings took place in the area. Keeping in view the problems of indiscriminate exploitation the Government of Rajasthan, in 1956, took the work of preparation of a working plan on modern lines. This was completed in 1961. Forest Compartments were laid out and their boundaries marked on the ground. The plan came into force in 1962 and the prescriptions were given for ten years.

At present, the district for forest purposes comes under the territorial Forest Division of Chittaurgarh. The Divisional Forest Officer headquartered at Chittaurgarh heads the office. He is assisted by an Assistant Conservator of Forests who too is headquartered at Chittaurgarh. The Forest Division has nine ranges in Chittaurgarh district with headquarters at Chittaurgarh, Nimbahera, Chhoti Sadri, Pratapgarh, Deogarh, Begun, Bijaipur, Bhainsrorgarh and Kuakhera. Each of the Forest range is headed by a Forest Range Officer assisted by some foresters, assistant foresters and forest guards (the number varies in different ranges). The Divisional Forest Officer is responsible for effective management and control of forests under his administrative control and he functions under the Conservator of Forests, Western Circle, Udaipur who in turn is controlled by Chief Conservator of Forests, Rajasthan, Jaipur. He manages forests on scientific lines, and checks ruthless, indiscriminate and illicit fellings of forests. The Divisional Office maintains nurseries at Pratapgarh and Chittaurgarh which supply saplings for planting in forest areas and other available places. Besides, it supplies saplings to public for promotion of the programme of grow more trees. The silviculturists have laid out numerous sample plants and different types of crops in different ranges for studying problems of regeneration, growth and statistics of forestry in the area.

CLIMATE²

The climate of this district is generally dry except during the south-west monsoon season. The period of cold season is from December to February, while that of summer from March to about the third week of June. The south-west monsoon season which follows thereafter lasts till

* 1. Source : The Office of the Divisional Forest Officer, Chittaurgarh.

2. Source : The Office of the Deputy Director General of Observatories (Climatology and Geophysics), Poona.

about the middle of September. The period from mid-September to November constitutes the post-monsoon season.

Rainfall

Records of rainfall in the district are available for four stations for sufficiently long periods. The details of the rainfall at these stations and for the district as a whole are given in Table No. 2 and 3 at the end of the Chapter. The average annual rainfall in the district is 852.1 mm. The rainfall in the district generally decreases from the south-east towards the north-west. But the region round Chittaurgarh gets more rain than the rest of the district. The annual rainfall varies from 709.5 mm. at Nimbahera to 1,008.8 mm. at Chittaurgarh. About 95 per cent of the annual rainfall is received during the period June to September, August is the rainiest month. The variation in the rainfall from year to year is large. In the fifty year period, 1901 to 1950, the annual rainfall was the highest in 1917, when it amounted to 211 per cent of the normal. The lowest annual rainfall which occurred in 1911 was only 44 per cent of the normal. During the same fifty year period the annual rainfall in the district was less than 80 per cent of the normal in 18 years and out of this, two consecutive years of such low rainfall occurred on five occasions. Pratapgarh had such low rainfall in seven consecutive years during 1903 to 1909. It will be seen from Table 2 that the occasions of less than the normal rainfall predominate over those in which it exceeded the normal.

There are on the average 34 rainy days (i.e. days with rainfall of 2.5 mm. or more) in a year, in the district. This number varies from 28.1 at Kapasan to 41.2 at Pratapgarh.

The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours recorded at any station in the district was 279.9 mm. at Pratapgarh on September 5, 1955. -

Temperature

There is a Meteorological Observatory in the district at the Chambal Dam site. The records of this observatory may be taken as representative of the climatic conditions in the district in general. After about the middle of November both day and night temperatures begin to drop steadily till January which is the coldest month. The mean daily maximum temperature during this month is 25.2°C and the mean daily minimum is 7.8°C. In association with western disturbances which move across north India during the cold season, cold waves affect the district and the minimum temperature may go down to the freezing point of water and frosts

occur. From March, the temperatures rise rapidly. May is usually the hottest month with the mean daily maximum temperature at 41.5°C and the mean daily minimum at 26.8°C . The heat in the summer season is intense and the dry hot winds which are usual in this season make the weather unpleasant. The day temperature may go up about 46°C on some occasions. With the advance of the south-west monsoon over the district by about the third week of June there is an appreciable drop in temperature. After the withdrawal of the monsoon by about mid-September, day temperatures increase slightly and secondary maximum is reached in October. But the nights become progressively cooler. After October both day and night temperatures begin to drop steadily. The highest maximum temperature recorded at Chambal Dam site was 46.1°C on May 29, 1956 and again on July 2, 1962. The lowest minimum was -1.1°C on December 25, 1955.

Humidity

Except during the south-west monsoon when the humidity is about 70 per cent or more, the air is generally dry. The driest part of the year is the hot season, when humidities are about 20 per cent only in the afternoons.

Cloudiness

Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and overcast on some days during the south-west monsoon. In the rest of the year the skies are mostly clear or lightly clouded. But on a few days in the cold season, when the district is affected by passing western disturbances, spell of cloudy weather occurs for a day or two.

Winds

Winds are generally light to moderate with some strengthening in the summer and in the early south-west monsoon season. Westerly to south-westerly winds prevail during the monsoon months. In October, winds are from directions between west and north-east. In the next three months winds from directions between north and east are common. In February and in the hot season winds are from directions between south-west and north-west, but on a few days in February and early summer, northerly and north-easterly winds blow.

Special Weather Phenomena

Some of the depressions which originate in the Bay of Bengal

during the south-west monsoon season move across the country in a westerly to north-westerly directions. These affect the district and its neighbourhood during the last stages before dissipating, causing widespread heavy rain. Thunderstorms occur practically in all the months of the year but they are comparatively more frequent in the period from May to September. Dust storms occur occasionally during the hot season.

Table No. 4, 5 and 6 give the temperature and humidity, mean wind speed and frequency of special weather phenomena respectively for Chambal Dam site.



TABLE I
List of Common Birds found in Chittaurgarh Forest Division

S. No.	English Name	Local Name	Zoological Name
1.	The common weaver bird	Baya	<i>Ploceus phylippinus</i>
2.	The striated weaver bird	Bamani baya	<i>Ploceus manyar</i>
3.	The koel	Koyal, Kokila	<i>Eudynamus scolopaceus</i>
4.	The babbler	Sat Bhai	<i>Turdoides somervillei</i>
5.	Common crow	Kawwa	<i>Corvus splendens</i>
6.	The king crow	Bhujanga	<i>Dicrurus macrocerus</i>
7.	The house sparrow	Chiri	<i>Passer domesticus</i>
8.	The Indian great horned owl	Ghughu	<i>Bubo bubo</i>
9.	The common teal	Murgabi	<i>Nettopus coromandelianus</i>
10.	Whistling teal	Murgabi	<i>Anas poecilorhynchos</i>
11.	The sarus	Sarus	<i>Antigone antigone</i>
12.	The little egret	Safed bogla	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>
13.	The grey jungle fowl	Jungli Murgli	<i>Gallus sonneratii</i>
14.	The red jungle fowl	Jungli Murgli	<i>Gallus gallus</i>
15.	The common king fisher	Kaikil	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>
16.	The common myna	Maina	<i>Aeridotheres tristis</i>
17.	The rose ringed parakeet	Tota	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>
18.	The black partridge	Kala titar	<i>Francolinus francolinus</i>
19.	The grey partridge	Titar	<i>Francolinus pandicerianus</i>
20.	The peacock	Mor	<i>Pavocristatus</i>
21.	The blue rock pigeon	Kabutar	<i>Columba Livia</i>

1	2	3	4
22.	The common quail	Bater	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>
23.	The bush quail	Lawa	<i>Perdula asiatica</i>
24.	The common Indian sandgrouse	Patpar	<i>Pterocles exustus</i>
25.	The common snipe	Rajchaha	<i>Capella gallinago</i>
26.	The painted snipe	Rajchaha	<i>Rostratula benghalensis</i>
27.	The green pigeon	Harrial	<i>Crocopus phoenicopterus</i>
28.	The common sand piper	Chupka	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>
29.	The common kite	Cheel	<i>Milvus migrans</i>
30.	The blue jay	Nilkanth	<i>Coracia bengalensis</i>
31.	The king vulture	Rajgirdh	<i>Sarcogyps calvus</i>

Source : The office of the Divisional Forest Officer, Chittaurgarh.

TABLE 2
Normals and extremes of rainfall

Station	No. of years of data	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual	Highest annual rainfall as % of normal & year* & year*	Lowest annual rainfall as % of normal & year*	Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours**
Chittaurgarh	9 a	9.1	2.5	4.3	1.8	8.9	76.2	370.8	374.7	138.7	9.1	7.1	5.6	1,008.8	152	55	274.3 1943, July 20
	b	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.7	2.9	11.7	10.7	5.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	33.5 (1944)	(1949)		
Pratapgarh	50 a	4.1	3.8	3.3	1.3	9.9	109.0	301.7	290.6	151.4	20.8	9.7	3.3	908.9	197	42	279.9 1955, Sept. 5
	b	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	1.0	5.1	13.1	12.2	6.6	1.0	0.6	0.3	41.2 (1917)	(1911)		
Kapasan	9 a	5.6	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	77.5	269.2	317.5	98.8	1.3	4.1	4.8	781.6	196	56	254.0 1944, Aug. 21
	b	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.7	10.4	9.2	3.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	28.1 (1944)	(1949)		
Nimbahera	20 a	5.1	1.0	1.8	3.1	2.3	79.3	238.0	253.5	111.0	8.6	4.3	1.5	709.5	189	40	215.9 1964, July 6
	b	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	3.7	10.3	9.7	4.7	0.5	0.2	0.1	30.5 (1944)	(1949)		
Chittaurgarh	a	6.0	2.3	2.3	1.5	5.5	85.5	294.9	309.1	125.0	9.9	6.3	3.8	852.1	211	44	
(District)	b	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5	3.9	11.4	10.5	5.1	0.5	0.3	0.2	33.6 (1917)	(1911)		

(a) Normal rainfall in mm.

(b) Average number of rainy days (days with rain of 2.5 mm. or more).

* Years given in brackets.

** Based on all available data upto 1965.

TABLE 3
Frequency of Annual Rainfall in the District
(Data 1901-1950)

Range in mm.	No. of years	Range in mm.	No. of years
301-400	3	1001-1100	3
401-500	6	1101-1200	2
501-600	5	1201-1300	0
601-700	6	1301-1400	0
701-800	6	1401-1500	1
801-900	10	1501-1600	0
901-1000	7	1601-1700	0



TABLE 4
Normals of Temperature and Relative Humidity
(Chambal)

Month	Mean daily maximum temperature °C	Mean daily minimum temperature °C	Highest Maximum ever recorded		Lowest Minimum ever recorded		Relative Humidity	
			°C	Date	°C	Date	0830* %	1730* %
January	25.2	7.8	31.8	1965 Jan. 13	0.0	1956 Jan. 22	67	34
February	28.8	10.2	35.0	1964 Feb. 17	0.5	1957 Feb. 11	52	26
March	34.0	16.4	40.1	1959 Mar. 23	5.6	1956 Mar. 1	41	24
April	38.5	22.1	46.0	1958 Apr. 27	14.4	1956 Apr. 6	33	24
May	41.5	26.8	46.1	1956 May 29	15.6	1957 May 9	38	25
June	39.5	27.4	44.4	1958 June 5	16.3	1957 June 6	57	40
July	33.4	24.8	46.1	1962 July 2	20.6	1956 July 8	81	69
August	31.1	24.2	39.7	1965 Aug. 20	15.6	1957 Aug. 13	86	77
September	32.1	23.0	40.6	1956 Sept. 19	14.4	1957 Sept. 30	80	66
October	33.1	17.9	39.1	1965 Oct. 6	8.3	1955 Oct. 31	69	40
November	30.2	11.9	37.2	1957 Nov. 6	3.3	1958 Nov. 23	66	35
December	26.7	8.3	32.6	1963 Dec. 12	-1.1	1955 Dec. 25	70	38
Annual	32.7	18.4					62	41

*Hours IST based on data available for 1955-1965.

TABLE 5
Mean wind speed in km./hr.
(Chambal)

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
4.0	4.6	6.3	7.7	9.9	11.9	9.8	6.8	6.0	3.7	3.3	3.1	6.4

TABLE 6
Special Weather Phenomena
(Chambal)

Mean No. of days with*	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
Thunder	0.8	0.5	1.7	1.8	4	9	12	6	5	3	1.1	0.1	45
Hail	0	0	0.1	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dust-storm	0	0	0	0.2	0.4	0.4	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	1.1
Squall	0	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1
Fog	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.3	0.1	0.6	1.2

*No. of days 2 and above are given in whole numbers.

CHAPTER II

HISTORY

Pre-history and Archaeology

Archaeological excavations have been carried out in and around the district and the observations based on the finds obtained from here and the adjoining areas of Udaipur and Bhilwara districts in Rajasthan and the river-valleys of Sabarmati and Mahi in Gujarat allude to the antiquity of the region and the various cultural phases through which it might have passed. Gambhiri river in the Chittaurgarh district was surveyed and tools of Early Stone Age were discovered. The excavations at Bagor and Jahazpur in the Bhilwara district adjoining Chittaurgarh suggest that this was the area where the Madras and Sohan cultures met together¹. The finds at Bagor consisted of stone tools made of slender blades belonging to the late Stone Age. Excavations at Ahar² in Udaipur revealed two cultural periods. Period I comprised as many as fifteen structural phases and was characterised by the occurrence of the painted pottery and copper slag and absence of iron. Period II was marked by the advent of iron, the use of soak-pits and terracotta sealing with Brahmi characters and the appearance of the N. B. P. W. (Northern Black Polished Ware).

The beginning of Period I may be dated³ circa 2000 B. C. The ceramic industries met with in this period have been categorised in three phases. Cream and buff, the red-washed and the painted black-and-red wares form the diagnostic traits for the three different phases. The culture during this period has been regarded as belonging to the Copper Age. The Period II marks the advent of iron, innovation in pottery-tradition and civil architecture and knowledge of writing. The deposits of Phase II A of Period II were characterised by the occurrence of the N. B. P. W., socketed arrow-heads of iron and a mixture of coarse red, slipped red, plain black-and-red and black painted red wares, thus interlocking them with those of the preceding culture. The succeeding Phase II B was associated with typical Kushan bowl and other types.

Discovery of black-and-red ware, unassociated with microliths, in

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1. *The Researcher*, Vol. V-VI, pp. 52-53, published by the Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Rajasthan, Jaipur
 2. *Indian Archaeology-A Review 1961-62*, pp. 45-50, New Delhi, published by Archaeological Survey, Government of India.
 3. *ibid.*

the adjacent district of Mandasor in Madhya Pradesh and the family-likeness of the finds to the chalcolithic pottery found at Ahar in Udaipur further corroborates the long stretch of the cultural period through this territory¹.

ANCIENT PERIOD

Local legends ascribe the antiquity of the place to the epic age. It is said that Bhima the Pandava, the well known character of the *Mahabharata* had visited this place and by dint of his valour caused a stream spring from the earth which to this day is known as Bhimlat.

No conclusive evidence is known by which the area could be placed under any of the sixteen *Mahajanpads* during the sixth century B. C. but it can be surmised that the region was included in Avanti, the important kingdom of western India, the boundary of which extended² to Malwa, Nimar and the adjoining parts of the Madhya Pradesh. With the disappearance of the powers of Pradyotas, the rulers of Avanti, the area was absorbed in the Magadhan empire³. The extent of the Mauryan empire indicates that its sway extended as far as Mysore in the south, and Saurashtra as a province of the empire was placed under the governorship of Pushyagupta. Ashoka, the grandson of Chandragupta, was appointed viceroy of Ujjain, a place not far from Chittaurgarh district. The wide distribution of Ashoka's inscriptions and the appointment of Tushaspa as the governor of Western India or Saurashtra further indicates that the region was well nigh in the fold of his empire. The Jain chronicles allude to the possibility of the Mauryan hold over this region.

With the disintegration of the Mauryan empire, and the assassination of Brihadratha, the last of the Mauryan rulers by his commander-in-chief Pushyamitra, the power slipped into the hands of the assassin. The later period of Mauryan rule was marked by foreign invasions and it is found that Pushyamitra had to fight the Yavanas, first perhaps as a general of the Mauryan king and later as a ruler. The use of the passage *Arunad Yavanah Saketam; Arunad Yavano Madhyamikam* in Patanjali's *Mahabhashya* indicates that Madhyamika near Chittaur⁴ and Saketa were besieged by a Yavana. Pushyamitra repulsed this attack successfully. This alludes that Madhyamika (Nagri), Chittaur and country around it and to the east, was necessarily under the rule of Mauryas or Pushyamitra and, the Yavana, identified as Bactrian-Greek Demetrius wanted to occupy it. The

1. *Indian Archaeology-A Review*, 1961-62, pp. 45-50 New Delhi, published by the Archaeological Survey, Government of India.
2. *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. II, Bombay 1960, p. 13,
3. *ibid.*, p. 30.
4. Ray Chaudhari, H C.: *Political History of Ancient India*, pp. 378-379.

onslaughts of Menander, the Indo-Greek ruler who attacked Nagri and who was perhaps a contemporary of Pushyamitra, were of even greater magnitude and his dominions appear to have comprised¹ the central parts of Afghanistan, North-West-Frontier Province, the Punjab, Sind, Rajputana and Kathiawar and probably also a portion of the western Uttar Pradesh.

References to the settlement of Sibi tribe in this area are also available. This tribe settled down at that time in the tracts now roughly covered by the present districts of Chittaurgarh and Bhilwara. The Sibis might have migrated along with the Malavas from their home in Sibipura, identified by Vogel with the modern Shorkot in the Jang district of Punjab. Most of their coins discovered at Nagri near Chittaur town belong to the 2nd century B. C. and bear the legend *Majhimakaya Sibi Janpadasa*.² Nagri or Madhyamika was their capital during the second century. The other tribe, the Malavas, also appear to have settled in this region for some time.

Epigraphic evidence of the reign of Kanishka, the greatest of the Kushana emperor, shows that he had established his hold from Bihar in the east to Khorasan in the west, and from Khotan in the north to the Konkan in the south³. Sind, Rajputana, Malwa and Kathiawar were included in his sphere of influence.

In fact, Nagri is among one of the oldest towns of Rajasthan which flourished for a period extending from the reign of the Mauryas up to the Gupta period of Indian history. The punch-marked and other old coins discovered from this place in large numbers support the fact of its antiquity.

With the decline of Kushana power, the Saka Satraps of the western India became powerful. The coins of Bhumaka, the earliest known Kshatrapa in-charge of south-western part of Kushana empire, were discovered in the coastal regions of Gujarat and Kathiawar, and also in Malwa and Ajmer region. His successor, Nahapana had sent Rishabhadata (or Ushavadata) to relieve the chief of Uttamabhadra tribe who was besieged by the Malavas. After crushing the Malavas, he is said to have gone to Pushkara lake for ceremonial consecration. From this episode and from the fact that his coins have been discovered in Ajmer region, it is evident that Nahapana had hold over a region extending from Nasik

1. *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. II, Bombay (1960), p. 115.

2. *Rajasthan Through the Ages*, edited by Dr. Dasharatha Sharma, published by the Directorate of Archives, Rajasthan (1966), p. 49.

3. *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. II, Bombay (1960), p. 141.

district in the south to Ajmer in the north¹. Thus the whole area of the present Chittaurgarh district was a part of his large kingdom. However, in or after the Saka year 46 (A. D. 124-25), Nahapana seems to have been defeated and killed by the Satavahana king Gautamiputra Satakarni and most of the former's possessions were annexed by the latter. The Kshaharata Satraps were succeeded by the Sythian family of the Kardamakas. Rudradaman, the grandson of Chashtana and a formidable Kshatrapa to be reckoned with, established his hold over all the dominions of Nahapana with the exception of Nasik and Poona districts.²

The long domination of the western Kshatrapas lasting for three hundred years came to an end with the accession of Chandragupta II who, after defeating Rudrasimha III, the Saka ruler of Gujarat and Kathiawar peninsula, annexed these territories to the Gupta empire. Not long afterwards, the prestige of imperial Gupta was much shattered by the invasion of the Hunas. Toramana's authority extended as far south as Eran (Saugor district, Madhya Pradesh) and a large part of western India. His son Mihirkula³ who probably ascended the throne about A. D. 515, extended his sovereignty up to Gwalior and probably further also. This rising power was temporarily eclipsed by the exploits of Yasodharman, a local chief of Malwa, who humbled the pride of Mihirkula.

About this time, a chief named Gauri ruled over the region of Chhoti Sadri⁴ situated to the south of Nagri who acted as a subordinate of Aditya Vardhana. The latter was probably a member of the Aulikara family of Daspura and ruled towards the end of the 5th century A.D. The Bhanwarmata or Bhramarmata temple not far from it was well known during the 5th century A.D. From the inscription available in this temple, it is known that Gauri of the Manavayani Gotra built the temple in V. S. 547 (491 A. D.). The *Prasasti* of the inscription was composed by Bhramarasoma who seems to have been the court poet of king Gauri. The present

1. *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. II, Bombay (1960), p. 180.

2. *ibid.*, p. 185.

3. Jain, K. C. concludes on the basis of a tradition mentioned by a Jaina author Somadeva by name (10th century A.D.) that a Huna King conquered Chitrakuta (or Chittaur), a place near Nagri from Malavas, that this Huna king might have been Mihirkula who was ruling in 530 A.D. A fragmentary inscription of about the 6th century A. D. discovered at Chittaur records certain pious deeds of Varaha's grandson who was the *Rajasthaniya* (governor) of Dasapura and Madhyama under the king of Malwa-Rajasthan region. *Ancient Cities and Towns of Rajasthan* (1972), p. 96. Also see *Rajasthan Through the Ages*, edited by Dr. Dasharatha Sharma, published by the Directorate of Archives, Government of Rajasthan (1966), p. 61.

4. Jain, K. C.: *Ancient Cities and Towns of Rajasthan* (1972), pp. 137-139.

temple, in fact, is a modern structure believed to have been built on the ruins of an old shrine to which its sanctum is attributed. It is likely that the name of the poet Bhramarasoma who composed the *Prasasti* on the construction and consecration of the original shrine of the Devi or goddess by king Gauri, came to be associated with the name of the goddess.

Nagri was a place of great importance from the religious point of view and evidence is available of the early composite traces of Vaishnavism, Jainism and Buddhism in the area. The followers of these religions lived together cordially and erected excellent shrines to their respective divinities¹.

After the downfall of the Gupta empire, several independent states arose on its ruins. Of these, the kingdom of Vallabhi was most outstanding and powerful. It was formerly a part of the Gupta empire and its governor, Bhatarak, was a Gupta general. But his descendants, looking to the tottering condition of the empire, became independent and founded this kingdom. Hiuen tsang mentions about the king of Mo-la-po, the western Malwa. However the extent of Vallabhi is not precisely demarcated. The region under study does not appear to have accepted the suzerainty of Harsha, but is believed to have succumbed at one time to the Arab invasion. The Guhilas of Chatsu, established their hold on it as feudatories of Imperial Pratiharas. Thereafter the territory slipped into the hands of Paramaras and later into the hands of the Guhilots of Mewar.

Guhilots of Mewar²

The Guhilots are said to be originally Brahamanas but either ambition or political exigencies made them take to military career and the society in due course recognised them as Ksatriyas. As regards their original home,³ it could not have been Chittaur as believed by many. Inscriptional evidence alludes that they might have migrated to Mewar from Gujarat and their early home in Rajasthan might have been in south-west Mewar from where three of their early inscriptions have been found.

The founder of the Guhila family was Guha whose period of reign cannot be fixed with any degree of exactitude due to the non-availability of inscriptional evidence. But an inscription of Siladitya who was probably Guha's great-grandson, is available corresponding to the year 646 A. D. If 25 years be assigned to one generation, Guhila's rise can be put in the period when there was political disorder that followed the break-up of the Gupta empire.

1. Jain, K. C.: *op. cit.*, pp. 97-100.

2. *Rajasthan Through the Ages*, edited by Dr. Dasharatha Sharma, pp. 234-249.

3. Shri J. N. Asopa in his *Origin of the Rajputs* has made interesting observations about the origin and original home of the Guhilas, *Origin of the Rajputs*, Delhi 1976), pp. 102-119.

It is said that Guhila started an era of his own and if so, he must have been a powerful ruler. The whole of south-west Mewar lay within his dominions which probably included some more areas, a few perhaps even outside Rajasthan proper. G. H. Ojha ascribed to him nearly 2000 silver coins discovered at Agra. Copper and silver-plated coins of his reign are also said to have been found.

Another powerful and important ruler of this family was Sila or Siladitya who is identified as Bappa also by some historians. He was probably a great grandson of Guhila and the Samoli inscription of *Vikram Samvat* 703 (646 A.D.) mentions some of the events of his reign. He gave good rule to the people and had political victories to his credit which can be seen from the Chittaurgarh inscription corresponding to 1274 A.D. This describes him as having accepted the Goddess of Victory (who had become disgraced by coming in contact with the inimical *Matangas*) after bathing her in the water with the edge of his sword. The statement seems to imply that Siladitya had to restore the fortune of the family after their eclipse at the hands of the Bhils or Meds (the *Matangas* of the inscription) during the reign of his predecessor.

Siladitya was succeeded by Aparajita whose grandson, Kalabhoja, is identified as Bappa by G.H. Ojha. But the arguments put forward by Ojha are not acceptable to Dr. Dasharatha Sharma in view of inscriptional evidence. On the basis of a tradition that Bappa ascended the throne in 191 which G.H. Ojha believes to be a misreading for 791, he further assumes that Bappa or Kalabhoja ruled from v.s. 791 to 810 (734-753 A.D.). But he could not have come to the throne before v.s. 800 or so, for, according to an inscription of Man Mori, the translation of which has been published by Tod, the Mauryas continued to rule at Chittaur at least up to v.s. 770 (713 A.D.). As regards the other proposition of Ojha's theory that Bappa captured Chittaur after 713 A.D. Dr. Dasharatha Sharma believes that this story gained currency probably in the seventeenth century. It was unknown to Abul Fazl and with the exception of the *Rajaprasasti* (1675 A.D.) not a single epigraph, so far discovered, associates Bappa with Chittaur. On the other hand, there is evidence to prove that even after 753 A.D., the supposed year of Bappa's *Sanyasa*, Chittaur was under the Mauryas. Tod refers to an old inscription near the temple of Kukkureshvar Mahadeva which states, 'S. 811, *Mah Sudi* 5th, *Vrihaspativar*, Thursday, A.D. 755, Raja Kukkuresvar erected the temple and excavated the fountain'. Even more damaging to G.H. Ojha's theory is the evidence of Mahuka's *Haramekhala* composed at the court of Dharanivaraha of Chittaur in v.s. 887 (830-831 A.D.). Dharnivaraha was most probably a Maurya. As such Chittaur could not have

been occupied by the Guhilas before the end of his reign. If it is assumed, as some historians are prone to, that Chittaur was captured by Pratiharas and not by Guhilas from the Mauryas, it is not unlikely that Chittaur might have passed into the hands of the Guhilas only after Devapala Pratihara's defeat at the hands of Allata. The first Guhila prince known to have actually possessed Chittaur was Jaitrasimha (c. 1213-1253 A.D.). About Bappa, the only certainty is that he flourished before 971 A.D. because his name finds a mention for the first time in the inscriptions of the Guhilas of Mewar.

By the close of the eighth century or beginning of the ninth, the Pratihara ruler Bhoja I captured Chittaur from the Mauryas and perhaps passed on its government to Simha the Guhila, under the condition that he acknowledged Pratihara supremacy and shared its control with his masters. Simha also issued coinage in his own name.

Simha was succeeded by Khummana II, Mahiyaka and Khummana III whose reigns can be presumed to have lasted from 851 to 926 A.D. This was the period when the imperial power of the Pratiharas started declining. It was in this turmoil that the next Guhila ruler Bhartṛpatta came to power and prominence. The Atpur inscription of v.s. 1034 (977 A.D.), the Pratapgarh inscription of v.s. 999 (c. 942 A.D.) and the Ahar inscription of v.s. 1000 (943 A.D.) all speak about him in very high terms. How the Guhilas acquired power is only a matter of conjecture. It is also likely that Bhartṛpatta sought assistance from the Rastrakutas in whose House he had married. Bhartṛpatta was succeeded by his son Allata who is said to be one of the strongest and most successful early rulers of Mewar. From an unpublished inscription of his reign it is learnt that he killed in battle a strong enemy named Devapala. This Devapala is identified by G.H. Ojha as Imperial Pratihara ruler, Devapala. If this is accepted, it will mean that Devapala had to fight not only against his external enemies but against his feudatories too. It is also possible that Allata was assisted in his victories by the Rastrakutas. Allata might have also rendered assistance to Hunas against Paramaras of Malwa because Allata had married a Huna princess. The inscription of Saraneshwar temple (v. 1010 or 953 A.D.) records some events of Allata's reign and provides useful information.

During the period of the successors of Allata, the Guhilas came in conflict with the Paramaras who occupied some portion of Guhila territory including Chittaur. Bhoja, nephew of Munja Paramara resided often at Chittaur where he built the Tribhuvanānarayana temple after his own title *Tribhuvana-narayana*. Chittaur is also known to have remained under Naravarman of Malwa and it was perhaps occupied by Chaulukya

ruler Kumarapala after conquering Malwa. In V.S. 1207 (1150 A.D.), Kumarapala Chaulukya visited it after defeating Arnoraja of Sapadalaksa. It also passed under Arnoraja's son, Vighraharaja IV also known as Bisaladeva, for some years after whose death the Guhilas recovered it. In fact Vighraharaja attacked Chittaur and slew its governor Sajjana who was appointed by Kumarapala. He not only brought Chittaur under his control but annexed Bijolia, Mandalgarh and Jahazpur too. But during the period of Saktikumara Guhila's successors, a portion of Mewar territory slipped to the Paramaras. For about two hundred years (1000-1200 A.D.), Rajasthan witnessed a struggle for supremacy in which the chief contenders were the Chaulukyas of Anahillapattana, the Paramaras of Malwa and the Chauhans of Shakambhari. Others like the Chauhans of Nadol, the Paramaras of Abu and the Guhilas of Mewar played a subordinate role. In the south-east Rajasthan¹, Munja the Paramara, got the upper hand in the struggle for supremacy. He defeated the combined forces of Guhila ruler Saktikumara and Mularaja, sacked Aghata (Ahar) and annexed Chittaur with its adjoining territories to his dominions. It was at Chittaur again that Bhoja received the Paramara Chief, Dhandhuka. Chittaur might have also been the base of Paramara operations against the Chauhans of Shakambhari and Nadol. At its greatest extent, Bhoja's empire included Chittaur, Banswara, Dungarpur, Bhilsa, Khandesh, Konkan and the upper course of Godavari in addition to his own patrimony of the kingdom of Malwa.

It appears that during the chaos which followed the death of Bhoja, at least some portions of the region under him were recovered² by the Guhilas. Samantsimha, the Guhila ruler of Mewar, of whose reign four inscriptions are available (one of V. S. 1224 or 1168 A.D., two of V. S. 1228 or 1172 A.D. and one of V. S. 1236 or 1179 A.D.), appears to have ruled for about 12 years though all this period might not have been of rule over Mewar. He was attacked and defeated by Kirtipala, the youngest son of Alhana Chauhan of Nadol, sometime before V. S. 1236 (1179 A.D.). Thus driven, he migrated to the southern regions of Mewar and founded the line of the Guhilas of Dungarpur. The discontented nobles of Mewar who were responsible for Samantsimha's defeat, now offered the throne to Samantsimha's younger brother, Kumarasimha and expelled Kirtipala. Not much is known about the reigns of the immediate successors of Kumarasimha of Mewar. It is only with the reign of Jaitrasimha that the history of Mewar again attains clarity.

1. *Rajasthan Through the Ages*, edited by Dr. Dasharatha Sharma, pp. 263-264.

2. *ibid.*, pp. 263-264.

By V. S. 1242 (1185 A. D.), Samantsimha was replaced¹ by Amrtapaladeva at Baroda (in Dungarpur) who was a feudatory of Bhima II.

MEDIAEVAL PERIOD

In 1213 A. D., Mewar was being ruled by Jaitrasimha² Guhila and he is known to be so strong that he could not be defeated by the rulers of Malwa, Gujarat, Maru and Jangala. During his reign, Chittaur was placed under the administration of a *Talara* or *Kotwal* named Ksema whose son fought for Jaitrasimha at Utthunaka (modern Arthuna in Banswara district) against the Paramaras of Malwa.

Mewar suffered from the invasion of the Turuskas (c. 1220-1222 A. D.) conducted probably by Iltutmish himself or by his forces. The prosperity of Nagda which till then had been the capital of Medapata received a serious setback and its place was gradually taken by Aghata and Chitrakuta (Chittaur) both as intellectual and military centres.³

Another conflict⁴ with the Muslims is likely to have occurred in 1248 A. D. when Jalaluddin, the younger brother of Nasiruddin Mahmud when sent from Kanauj to Delhi preferred to run away to the hills of Chittaur. The Sultan pursued him but finding that he could not be captured returned to Delhi after the lapse of eight months. It is likely that Jaitrasimha gave shelter to Jalaluddin and the Sultan's failure to capture him may be ascribed to this fact.

Jaitrasimha's reign forms a glorious chapter in the history of early mediaeval Mewar. He not only achieved independence for his State but expanded its boundaries. The Kumbhalgarh inscription describes him as a ruler of Chitrakuta, Medapata, Aghata and Vagada. Medapata, inhabited largely by the Medas, was perhaps the north-western part of the State. The region of Vagad, once in the possession of the Paramaras, formed the south-eastern boundary. Aghata was formerly occupied by the Chaulukya and Jaitrasimha seems to have freed it from their domain. He strengthened the fortifications of Chitrakuta (Chittaur) and provided for its efficient administration.

Jaitrasimha was succeeded⁵ by his son Tejasimha sometime before V.S. 1309 (c. 1253 A.D.) and who probably ruled for at least 15 years (V.S. 1309 to 1324). Tejasimha, like his father, came into conflict with the Muslim powers of the period. In 1253-54 Balban, who had been dismissed to his *Iqta* of Nagaur by Nasiruddin Mahmud tried⁶ to repair his fortunes

1. *Rajasthan Through the Ages*, edited by Dr. Dasharatha Sharma, pp. 277-78.

2. *ibid.*, pp. 649-671.

3. *ibid.*, p. 654.

4. *ibid.*, p. 656

5. *ibid.*, pp. 658-660.

6. *ibid.*, p. 660.

by attacking the Hindu kingdoms of Ranthambor, Bundi and Chitrur (Chittaur). But he met no success. In 1255-56, Nasiruddin's step-father, Qutlugh Khan rebelled and fled towards Chittaur. Balban pursued the rebel but could not capture him. It was perhaps during this attack in which he is said to have destroyed the stronghold in which the rebel took refuge, that Ratna, the elder son of Ksema, the *Talar* of Chittaur, was killed in a battle fought at the Chittaur fort. The importance of this action may be judged from the fact that Bhimasimha, the *Pradhan* of Mewar also fought and fell in this battle.

There are eight inscriptions¹ for Tejasimha's successor, Samarasimha, one from Chirwa, five from Chittaur, one from Abu, and one from Dariba. On the basis of these inscriptions, it may be said that Samarasimha ruled for at least twenty-nine years. But the inscriptions do not have much to say about the events of his reign. The Kumbhalgarh inscription refers vaguely to his wresting imperial fortune from others, without probably meaning anything in particular. A little more helpful is the Abu inscription of Samarasimha's own reign, according to which Samarasimha acting like the Primeval Boar, lifted the land of the Gurjaras out of the Turuska ocean. The event has to be placed before 1285 A. D., this being the date of the inscription. The ruler that he fought against could only have been Balban (1266-1286 A. D.), though the Muslim historians are silent about any invasion of Gujarat during his reign. For two years or so, he seems to have remained the master of Abu.

Samarasimha had to bear the onslaughts of two ambitious rulers of his time, the Hindu Hammira and the Muslim Sultan, Alauddin Khalji of Delhi. Hammira's *Digvijaya* began with an attack on Malwa. On his way back, he sacked Chittaur and devastated Medapata before proceeding to Abu.

The next attack on Samarasimha was from the Muslim side². According to Jinaprabha Suri, Alauddin's younger brother Ulugh Khan started for Gujarat in V. S. 1356 (c. 1299 A. D.) at the instigation of the (Gujarat) minister, Madhava. Samarasimha, the master of Chitrakuta, protected Mewar by giving him *Damda*. Taking *Damda* in the sense of punishment, some historians including G. H. Ojha have concluded that Samarasimha protected his country by punishing the Khalji general. But the word in the context may actually mean "tribute". Samarasimha saved himself not by fighting against but by giving tribute to Ulugh Khan.

1. *Rajasthan Through the Ages*, edited by Dr. Dasharatha Sharma, p. 661.

2. *ibid.*, p. 662.

Dr. H. C. Ray, for one, seems to have understood the word in this sense, for, he states that Samarasimha saved his country from devastation by doing homage to him (Ulugh Khan); and the fact that his view is correct can be seen from the *Kanhadade-prabandha* which, while dealing with the invasion of Gujarat by Alauddin's forces, states clearly that on being refused the passage through Marwar, Alu Khan (Ulugh Khan) had it from Raula Samarasi and reached the river Banas on his way to Gujarat. The use of the word *Damda*, in the sense of tribute is common enough in *Rajasthani*.

But this respite for Chittaur proved only temporary¹. When Samarasimha died in c. 1302 A. D., Alauddin had already decided to reduce the Hindu states of Northern India to subjection; before Samarasimha's death he had conquered two of the strongest states, namely, the Chaulukya kingdom of Gujarat and the Chauhan Kingdom of Ranthambhor. The Hindu state of Mewar was the next target of his ambition.

But before the attack came, Samarasimha had been succeeded by his son, Ratnasimha. As already suggested, the motive for the attack on Mewar must have been political; though there might have been strategic and economic reasons too, for the Banas valley provided a good route to Gujarat, then a recently conquered province of the Khalji empire. The other route to it passed through Marwar, the ruler of which had decided to defy Alauddin Khalji and continued this defiance upto 1314-15 A.D.

But traditional accounts, as preserved in the *Khyat of Nainsi*, Tod's *Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan*, Jayasi's *Padmavat*, the *Ain-i-Akbari*, *Tarikh-i-Firishta*, and the *Rajaprasasti*, ascribe the attack on Chittaur to Alauddin's infatuation for queen Padmini. Dr. A. L. Srivastava, Prof. M. Habib, Prof. S. Ray and Shri S. C. Dutt see a covert allusion to the Padmini episode by Amir Khusrau in his *Khazain-ul-Futuh*. Historians are widely divided² on this issue. Whatever may be the real motives of Alauddin Khalji in attacking Chittaur and whatever may be the element of truth in the Padmini episode which has handed down to the posterity in so many versions, the fact remains that Chittaur was attacked by the Khalji Sultan.

According to the *Khazain-ul-Futuh* of Amir Khusrau, who accompanied Alauddin Khalji on the campaign, the Sultan started from Delhi in

1. *Rajasthan Through the Ages*, edited by Dr. Dasharatha Sharma, p. 663.
2. Various views and controversies on this subject have been discussed at length in the *Rajasthan Through the Ages* and a paper published in the *Proceedings of the Indian History Congress* (1961).

January 1303 and pitched the imperial pavilion between the two rivers, probably the Berach and Gambhiri. After failing to carry the fort by assault, he decided to invest it closely. He had a number of *Maghribis* constructed to throw stones into the fort. This even did not carry him very far. In August 1303, however nearly seven months after the beginning of the siege, Alauddin went towards the fort to receive the Rana's surrender. Ratnasimha rushed out of the gate of the fort; but he seems to have come alone, without his queen, and without also any followers.

The events which followed the surrender of Ratnasimha are rather obscure¹. From the *Khazain-ul-Futuh* it is learnt that 'royal mercy' was conferred on the *Raya* but every other Hindu in the fort was ordered to be cut down like grass. Thus 30,000 Hindus were slain in one day. The *Nabhinanadana-jinoddhara-grantha* of Kakka Suri says that Alauddin took the ruler of Chitrakuta fort captive, and having deprived him of his wealth made him like a monkey move from one city to another. However, Amir Khusrau has, perhaps oversimplified things, as he sometimes does, by synchronising the surrender of the Maharawal with the fall of the fort. Actually, its defenders appear to have continued their resistance even after Ratnasimha had departed; and this resistance might have been all the stiffer, if as tradition avers, the Sultan asked for Padmini after arresting the Rawal. One can have some idea from the Kumbhalgarh inscription of the way the brave Rajputs fought on even after their master had gone. The inscription² also mentions that Laksmasimha of the family of Khummana died while defending the fort. Laksmasimha belonged to the Rana line, the chiefs of which were jagirdars of Sisoda and had branched off from the main line with Rahapa who was a younger brother of Maharawal Ksemasimha.³ No contemporary inscription however makes a mention of Padmini. But besides the traditional accounts, of which there are hundreds, we have at Chittaur a small double-storeyed structure known as Padmini's Palace and a tank known after her name.

So far only one inscription of Ratnasimha's reign has been found. It is dated Wednesday, the 5th of the bright half of *Magha V. S. 1359*. The business of the Seal at the time was being transacted by Mahanasimha.

Alauddin made over the government of Chittaur to his eldest son, Khizr Khan, and renamed it Khizrabad. The prince built on the river Gambhiri a very strong ten-arched bridge the construction of which must have taken two years or more. Then there is an inscription on a tomb at

1. *Rajasthan Through the Ages*, edited by Dr. Dasharatha Sharma, *op. cit.*, p. 667.

2. *ibid.*

3. *ibid.*, pp. 668-669.

the foot of Chittaur dated 11th May, 1310 A. D., which refers to Alauddin as a second Alexander.¹ Further, from the account of the events of 1311-12, when Malik Kafur proceeded on his southern campaign, even though the task could have been entrusted to Khizr Khan who was at Chittaur, it is certain that till then and perhaps for some time more the prince continued as Governor of Chittaur.

But about 1313 conditions at Delhi began to deteriorate. Court intrigues made Khizr Khan's presence at Delhi extremely necessary; and as some one was needed at Chittaur, to keep down the refractory Rajputs, Alauddin decided to make over the fort to Maladeva Sonigara of Jalor, on the condition that he paid tribute to Delhi and served the Sultan with a fixed number of horsemen. The event can be put in or after 1314 A. D. when Alauddin captured Jalor.

According to Nainsi, Maladeva governed Chittaur for seven years. During this interval, there had been a dynastic change at Delhi. The Tughlaqs took the place of the Khaljis. At Chittaur the change is reflected by an inscription mentioning Sultan Tughlaq Shah and his minister Asaduddin.² But these changes did not perhaps materially affect Maladeva. First he and then his son, Jaisa, continued to rule there in a subordinate capacity.

When and how the next change came is uncertain. Traditional accounts would have us believe that tired of the depredations of Hammira of Sisoda (whose father Arisimha or Arsi had laid down his life in the defence of Chittaur against Alauddin Khalji), Maladeva gave him his daughter in marriage with a dowry consisting of eight districts of Mewar namely, Magara, Seranala, Girwa, Godvad, Barath, Syalapatti, Marwara, and Chokhla Ghata. Some of these districts however, were already parts of the jagir of Sisoda and others wholly outside the jurisdiction of Mewar of that period.³ So all that can be regarded as a historical fact is perhaps the marriage of Maladeva's daughter to Hammira. When, on Maladeva's death, Jaisa succeeded to his father's post, Hammira captured the fort probably by suborning some of Jaisa's officers. So it was not force alone that restored Chittaur to the Guhilas. But whether the fort was captured by force or deceit, Rajput chiefs must have, as surmised by Tod, rejoiced at Hammira's achievement for it revived in their hearts the prospect of throwing off the despised Muslim yoke of subjection.

1. Ojha, G. H.: *History of Rajputana*, Vol. I, p. 193, fn. 1.

2. *Ibid.*, p. 197, fn. 2.

3. Ojha, G. H.: *op. cit.*, p. 199.

Hammira captured¹ Chittaur in V.S. 1383 (1326 A.D.) and gradually conquered the whole of Mewar. He ascended the throne with the title of Maharana and established the rule of the Sisodia branch of the Guhilots over Mewar. He ruled over Mewar for nearly 40 years and redeemed his country from the ravages of the past century.

It was in V.S. 1421 (1365 A.D.) that Khait Singh succeeded to the power and glory of his father. He captured Ajmer and Jehazpur from Lilla Pathan, and reannexed Mandalgarh, Desuri and the whole of Chappan. He defeated Dilawar Khan alias Ami Shah, Sultan of Malwa and subjugated Harauti and Kar².

The next ruler, Rana Lakha came to the throne of Chittaur in V.S. 1439 (1382 A. D.). He defeated the Mers of Badnor and added Merwara to his territories³. Lt. Col. Tod writes⁴ that Lakha encountered Emperor Muhammad Shah Lodi, and on one occasion defeated the royal army at Badnor. He carried the war to Gaya, and in driving out the barbarians from this sacred place was slain. In the time of Rana Lakha, silver and lead mines were discovered at Jawar, and the proceeds were expended in rebuilding the temples and palaces levelled by Alauddin and in constructing dams to form reservoirs and lakes⁵.

Of Lakha's numerous sons, Chonda was the eldest and heir. An incident led him to voluntarily forgo his right to throne. The Rathor Rao of Mandor sent an offer of his daughter in marriage to Chonda, who being absent at the time, Rana Lakha jokingly remarked that it could not be meant for an old grey-beard like himself. Chonda took exception to this harmless jest and declined the match. The old Rana, to avoid giving offence by refusing the proposal, accepted it for himself on condition that the son, if any, of the marriage should succeed him. Mokāl was the offspring of this alliance. Chonda resigned his birth right, stipulating that he and his descendants should hold the first place in the counsels of the states⁶.

Mokāl succeeded his father and for a time Chonda conducted public affairs. However, on the Rani (Mokāl's mother) becoming jealous of his influence, Chonda retired to Mandu, whereupon Ranmal Rathor, the Rani's brother, took charge of the administration and conferred all the

1. Ojha, G. H.: *History of Rajputana*, Vol. I, pp. 558-567.

2. *ibid.*

3. *ibid.*, p. 571.

4. Tod, James, Lt. Col.: *Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan*, Vol. I, London (1920 edition), pp. 321-322.

5. *A Comprehensive History of India*, Vol. V, edited by K. A. Nizami, p. 786.

6. Erskine, K.D.: *Rajputana Gazetteer, Mewar Residency, Vol II-A, Ajmer* (1908), p. 16.

high posts upon his clansmen. About this time, Mewar is said to have been invaded by Firoz Khan of Nagaur, who was eventually defeated and expelled. Rana Mokal was assassinated in 1433 and was succeeded by his minor son Kumbha. The affairs of the State were still in the hands of the Rathors, but when Ranmal caused the assassination of Raghu Dev, the young Rana's uncle, this aroused indignation and Chonda was called for help. Hastening from Mandu, he arrived at Chittaur. Ranmal and many of his followers were killed, and Rathor interference in Mewar politics thus ceased¹.

MAHARANA KUMBHA—The reign of Maharana Kumbha (1433-1468 A.D.) is a glorious period in the history of Mewar. He is regarded by Harbilas Sarda as the greatest of the rulers of Mewar. He extended his dominions to cover a large part of Rajasthan. The Rana defeated and captured Mahmud Khilji of Malwa but set him at liberty and restored his kingdom, a typical example of Rajput chivalry even though it may have been somewhat imprudent. He defeated Sultan Kutubuddin of Gujarat and the Muslim Governor of Nagaur. To avenge themselves for these defeats, the Sultans of Malwa and Gujarat joined forces and invaded Mewar. But Kumbha gained a victory over this combined army. In commemoration of his victory he erected the Jai Stambha or the Tower of Victory at Chittaur which is a unique specimen of Hindu architecture². Kumbha was not only a great warrior but was also a scholar, learned in the *Vedas*, *Vyakaran*, *Shilp* and *Sangeet*. He himself wrote four books on *Sangeet* and was the author of four plays in Sanskrit. He was a patron of Sanskrit scholars and many Sanskrit *Kavyas* were composed under his patronage by the scholars residing at his court. He was a great builder of temples and forts of which Kumbhalgarh, named after him, furnishes the best example. He strengthened this stronghold with many gates and adorned it with several temples. This great warrior and versatile prince was destined to die by the hand of an assassin who was no other than his own son Udaikarana or Udai Singh³. Udai Singh ruled for five years, but was so much detested that his younger brother Raimal had no difficulty in ousting him and seizing the gadi.

MAHARANA SANGA—Raimal ruled from 1473 A.D. to 1508 A.D. During this period Ghiyas-ud-din of Malwa invaded Mewar but was defeated at Mandalgarh, and later on, he (or, according to Tod, Muzaffar Shah of Gujarat) was taken prisoner by Prithvi Raj, the Rana's eldest son,

1. Erskine, K.D.: *op.cit.*, p. 17.

2. Ojha G.H.: *History of Rajputana*, Vol. II, pp. 609, 615 & 616.

3. *ibid.*, pp. 623, 625 & 626.

and was released only after he had paid a large ransom¹. Raimal's reign was marred by the fratricidal wars of his sons. Prithvi Raj, the eldest, died during the lifetime of his father.

The next ruler was the famous Sangram Singh I or Rana Sanga (1508-28)², under whom Mewar reached the zenith of its prosperity and is said to have yielded a revenue of ten crores of rupees yearly. Among the Hindu princes of India, Babur placed him next only to the ruler of Vijaynagar and says, "not one of all the exalted sovereigns of this wide realm, such as the Sultan of Delhi, the Sultan of Gujrat and the Sultan of Mandu, could cope with him without the help of other pagans. One and all they cajoled him and temporised with him"³. To quote Tod, "Hindu society had assumed a new form within the century preceding, the wrecks of dominion from the Jumna and Ganges had been silently growing into importance A prince of commanding genius alone was wanting, to snatch the sceptre of dominion from the Islamite. Such a leader they found in Sanga, who possessed every quality which extorts spontaneous obedience, and the superiority of whose birth, as well as dignity, were admitted without cavil, from the Himalaya to Rameswaram⁴.

This estimate of Rana's power and influence is not exaggerated. He had twice defeated the troops of Sultan Ibrahim Lodi of Delhi and snatched from him important places like Bayana⁵. He had defeated the Gujarati troops and more than once had plundered a large portion of Gujarat with impunity. He had helped Bahadur Shah to occupy the throne of Gujarat. He had captured Sultan Mahmud Khilji of Malwa and retained his son as a hostage after he had liberated the Sultan with typical Rajput generosity.

Dr. G. N. Sharma observes⁶, "Although Rana Sanga had established his fame as one of the greatest warriors of his times and had proved his worth as a ruler statesman, he had now to meet the real adversary of his life in Babur who was in every way more than a match for him". He advanced about the end of January 1527, at the head of a huge army in order to repel Babur from Hindustan.

1. Erskine, K.D. : *op.cit.*, p. 18.

2. Sharma, G.N. (Dr.): *Mewar and the Mughal Emperors*, Agra (1954), pp. 15 and 44. The *History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. VI, published by the Bharatiya Vidya Bhawan, *Rajputane ka Itihas* Vol. I, of G. H. Ojha and *Vir Vinod* of Kaviraja Shyamaldas give different dates of Rana Sanga's reign.

3. Banerjee, A. C. : *Lectures on Rajput History*, Calcutta, 1962, p. 84.

4. Tod, James, Lt. Col : *op.cit.*, Vol. I, p. 388.

5. Banerjee, A. C. : *op. cit.*, p. 84.

6. Sharma, G. N. (Dr.) : *Mewar and the Mughal Emperors*, Agra (1954), pp. 18, 26-27.

Babur, having defeated¹ Ibrahim Lodi and secured Agra and Delhi, turned against the Rana, and the forces of the two adversaries first met at Bayana in February 1527. Bayana fort was at the moment in the hands of Babur's men. Rana Sanga laid siege to the fort. The Mughal troops sent for the succour of the besieged retreated, thereupon the besieged lost heart and the fort was captured by the Rajputs. These reverses alarmed² Babur who resolved to carry into effect his long deferred vow never to drink wine. The gold and silver goblets and cups were broken up and fragments were distributed among the poor. Babur assembled all his officers and made them swear that "none of us will even think of turning his face from this warfare nor desert from the battle and slaughter that ensues till his soul is separated from his body". The final engagement was fought near the village of Khanua in Bharatpur. The Rana commenced the attack by a furious charge on the centre and right wing of Babur's army and a desperate struggle ensued which lasted for several hours. The Rajput cavalry could not force the entrenchments in the face of the enemies artillery which brought fearful havoc among the attackers. The attack was still being pressed and the battle was still in a doubtful stage when the Rana was struck in the head by an arrow and had to be carried away from the field in an unconscious state. Thereafter Raja Rana Ajja put on the ensigns of regality and continued the fight but the absence of the leader told on the morale of the Rajput army which was ultimately defeated. The Mughals won the battle.

Rana Sanga on being wounded was carried away in an unconscious state. "He exhibited at his death", says. Tod,³ "but the fragments of a warrior; one eye was lost in the broil with his brother; an arm in an action with the Lodi king of Delhi and he was a cripple owing to a limb being broken by a cannon-ball in another; while he counted eighty wounds from the sword or the lance on various parts of his body". Rana Sanga did not live long and died⁴ in January 1528. Rana Sanga was succeeded (1528) by his son, Ratan Singh II, who was killed in a duel with Rao Surajmal Hara of Bundi, whom he killed simultaneously. The next prince of Mewar was Vikramaditya (1531-36 A. D.), a younger son of Sanga. Exasperated by the young Rana's insolence, his nobles deserted him and retired to their jagirs. Bahadur Shah of Gujarat who had conquered Malwa and become very powerful, decided to attack Chittaur and mobilised the army. When the Sultan's army threatened Chittaur, Hadi Karmavati, the Rana's mother, appealed to Humayun for help, but

1. Erskine, K. D., *op. cit.*: p. 18. 2. *ibid.*

3. Tod, James, Lt. Col.: *op. cit.*, Vol. I, p. 358.

4. Sharma, G.N. (Dr.): *op. cit.*, p. 44.

Humayun advanced as far as Gwalior and then returned to Agra and did not come to Mewar's rescue. Thus deprived of external help and internal co-operation, the Hadi Rani purchased peace by payment of large amount in cash and kind. The siege was raised and Bahadur Shah returned to Gujarat. Two years later in 1535 he again invaded Chittaur¹. A gallant resistance was put against the invading army. When the bravest had fallen in defending the fort and when all hope was lost, Karmavati, the sister of the brave Arjun Hada and the mother of the prince led the ladies to perform the *Jauhar* and the defenders under Rawat Bagh Singh of Pratapgarh (Devalia) after putting on the saffron robes threw open the gates and rushed on to their fate in blind and impatient despair. The fort was occupied by the army of the Sultan. But soon after, the impending danger from Humayun, who reached as far as Mandisor to attack Bahadur Shah, made the latter hurry back keeping the fort under his troops. The fort, it appears was soon re-occupied by the Rajputs, who recalled Vikramaditya from Bundi.

These sieges of Chittaur by Bahadur Shah were followed by the murder of Vikramaditya by Banbir, the illegitimate son of Prithviraj (Sanga's brother), who usurped the gadi. The murderer also wanted to kill the Rana's younger brother, Udai Singh but he was saved by the faithful Panna Dai who sacrificed her son and fled from Chittaur with the child (Udai Singh) first to Devalia (Pratapgarh) and Dungarpur and subsequently to Kumbhalgarh. The usurper's rule was detested by the feudal aristocracy and in 1537 Udai Singh ascended² the gadi. Udai Singh had to face an invasion of Sher Shah Suri, the new Afghan ruler of Delhi, who occupied a part of Mewar after his contest with Maldeo of Jodhpur. Udai Singh having surrendered by sending the keys of the fort, Sher Shah considered it unwise to besiege Chittaur. Farishta³ refers to a treaty between Udai Singh and Sher Shah.

Udai Singh ruled from 1537 to 1572. He founded Udaipur city and constructed the Udai Sagar lake. In 1568 occurred the last sack of Chittaur, this time by Akbar.

The Rana on the advice of his nobles left the fort in the care of Rathor Jayamal and Sisodia Patta and himself retired into the hills of Girwa, leaving the fort in the hands of a strong garrison. Sahidas, the head of the Chondawat clan, Duda of the Sangawats, the chiefs of Bedla

1. Sharma, G. N. (Dr.): *op. cit.*, p. 57. Some historians give this date as 1534 A. D.

2. Erskine, K. D.: *op. cit.*, p. 19; Sharma, G. N. (Dr.): *op. cit.*, p. 60.

3. Sharma, G. N. (Dr.): *op. cit.*, p. 62.

4. *ibid.*

and Kotharia, descendants of the well known Prithviraj Chauhan, the Paramar Chief of Bijolia and the Jhala Chief of Sadri comprised the home chiefs while the foreign auxiliaries consisted of the Sonigara Rao of Jalor, Isardas Rathor, Karam Chand Kachhawaha and the Tanwar prince of Gwalior. This time there was no royalty to defend the dignity of Chittaur. After Jaimal was wounded by a shot from Akbar's own matchlock and Sahidas of Salumbar fell at the Surajpol, the command devolved upon Patta. The defenders had uptill then put up a gallant fight but when the northern defences were entirely destroyed, the signal was given for the fatal *Jauhar*, while the Rajput defenders ate the last *Bira* together¹ and put on their saffron robes. The gates were thrown open. Few survived to stain the saffron robe by inglorious surrender. On entering the fort Akbar ordered a massacre of the civilians and thirty thousand are said to have fallen. Akbar took away the *Nakkaras* of Chittaur whose reverberations had proclaimed, for miles around, the entrance and exit of her princes, and its portals to adorn his capital. But he evinced an exalted sense in erecting statues to Jaimal and Patta at the main entrance of his palace. Akbar then obtained the surrender of Ranthambhor from Rao Surjan Hada of Bundi who had been appointed *Kiledar* of the fort by the Rana. The gain of these two strongholds made it easy for Akbar to extend his sovereignty to the whole of south-eastern Rajputana. Chittaur and Ranthambhor were made *Sarkars* of the Mughal dominion and put under the charge of Mughal Governors. For some years Akbar made no attempt to bring under his control Udaipur which was now the capital of Mewar and the interior part of the territory that still remained under the Rana.

MAHARANA PRATAP—Four years after the fall of Chittaur, Udai Singh died at Gogunda in 1572 and was succeeded by Pratap Singh I whom the Muslim historians also call Rana Kika. Pratap's claim to the throne of Mewar was contested by his younger brother Jagmal. The claim of Sakti Singh who was the second son of Udai Singh was ruled out as during the life-time of his father he had left Chittaur angrily² and accepted services in the court of Akbar. After Udai Singh's death, Jagmal, the son of his father's favourite queen Rani Bhattayani, had organised a party of his own and conspired to seize the throne. But some of the nobles openly supported Pratap's claim and foiled the plot against him. In the end Pratap was installed on the throne of Mewar at Gogunda (1572 A.D.).

Akbar at first tried to settle the Mewar problem by peaceful negotiations. He despatched four missions³ to Pratap's court to sound him as

1. Tod, James, Lt. Col.: *op.cit.*, pp. 379-382.

2. Sharma, G.N. (Dr.): *op.cit.*, p. 84.

3. Srivastava, A.L. (Dr.): *Akbar the Great*, Vol. I, Agra (1962), pp. 200-201.

to his intentions. The failure of these missions to obtain acknowledgement by the Rana of Akbar's suzerainty must have convinced Akbar that the Rana would not submit to him peacefully. Akbar, therefore decided on war.

The Rana knowing the consequences of his defiance made preparations to meet the impending danger¹. Akbar went to Ajmer in 1576 A. D. and having formulated his plan of attack he entrusted the charge of the expedition against Pratap to Kunwar Man Singh of Amber. Accordingly, Man Singh left Ajmer accompanied by capable generals and the army arrived at Mandalgarh by regular march and stayed there for some time².

The Rana moved from Kumbhalgarh and encamped at Lohsingh, a small village 13 km. west of the neck of the Haldi-Ghati pass. He posted the Rajputs at the base and neck of Haldighati while on the cliffs and pinnacles of the hills the men armed with bows and arrows and boulders were stationed. In the thick of the battle, the Rana, surrounded by his body guards tried to cut his way to Man Singh who seated on an elephant, was directing the operations of the imperial army. He threw his lance at Man Singh who reclined in the *Howdah* to parry the blow. The Rajputs on both sides fought valiantly and the carnage was immense. The Rana was wounded and his favourite horse Chetak on which he was riding had one of its legs almost severed by the sweep of the sword held in the trunk of Man Singh's elephant. At last the Rana was forced away from the field with his faithful Chetak.

The Rana having lost the flower of his cavalry had to retreat but the Mughal army could proceed no further than Gogunda where they endured great hardships as all supplies were cut off by the Rana. Man Singh signally failed in either subduing or capturing the Rana and remained almost in a state of being besieged in Gogunda.

The Rana now resorted to guerilla warfare. He went to Koliyari³, a village west of Gogunda. He returned to Kumbhalgarh and devoted his energy in forming a coalition against the imperial power. He reoccupied Gogunda. Some time later, Akbar himself proceeded to Gogunda, captured it and from there sent an army to chase the Rana and capture him. The object having failed, the army was withdrawn. Mughal outposts were established at Madaria, Udaipur and elsewhere to encircle the movements of the Rana. But although the Rana was hemmed in on all sides and was in great financial distress, he did not give up the struggle and his

1. Sharma, G.N. (Dr.) : *op.cit.*, p. 91.

2. *ibid.*, pp. 92-93.

3. *ibid.*, p. 106.

raids on the Mughal outposts continued. The Maharana now retired to Chappan and his minister Bhama Shah came to his assistance by placing the accumulated wealth of Mewar at his disposal and urging him to renew his efforts. Collecting his straggling adherents, the Rana surprised the imperial forces at Dewair (in the south of Merwara), cut them to pieces and followed up his advantage with such celerity and energy that in a short campaign he recovered nearly all his lost territory. He remained in undisturbed possession of his beloved land till his death at the village of Chawand in 1597 A. D. "He felt, however, that his work was incomplete. Udaipur was still but a capital of huts, and on his death bed, he made his nobles swear that no palaces should be built there till Chitor had been recovered."¹

The death of Rana Pratap marks the end of one chapter and the beginning of another, in the annals of Chittaur. It struck the last note in his long cherished desire of acquisition and revival of Chittaur to its past glory and grandeur. In fact, with the abandonment of Chittaur by Rana Udai Singh in 1568 A. D. and its subsequent sack by Akbar, Chittaur lost its former position as the metropolis of the Sisodia principality. Its place thenceforth, as if by force of destiny, was gradually taken by Udaipur, the town founded by Udai Singh. In course of time Udaipur became the seat of power and administration of the Mewar rulers and Chittaur was to form but one of the several districts of the State. Jahangir had restored Chittaur to Rana Amar Singh under a treaty (1615 A.D.) which, besides other clauses, stipulated on the Rana not to fortify or repair it.

The treaty obligations were observed faithfully by Amar Singh and Karan Singh but the latter's successor, Rana Jagat Singh was an ambitious ruler whose policy of aggrandisement brought him in conflict with his neighbouring states. Mention has been made earlier about Bagh Singh of Devalia (Pratapgarh). His ancestor Kshem Singh or Khem Karan, a cousin² of Rana Kumbha, being antagonised, had established a collateral branch at Bari Sadri. He died in or about 1473 A. D. His descendants carved out³ (c. 1560 A.D.) the principality of Devalia, (Deolia), later known as Pratapgarh. Although family feuds and territorial expansion brought the chieftains of Devalia in conflict with the rulers of Chittaur, instances are not wanting when the two Houses forgetting their acrimony, united against the common enemy. Bagh Singh, as alluded earlier, had died while defending the fort of Chittaur (1535) at the call of the dowager queen.

1. Erskine, K.D. : *op.cit.*, p. 21.

2. Ojha G. H.: *Pratapgarh Rajya ka Itihas (1941)*, Ajmer, p. 48.

3. *ibid.*, p. 96.

In wake of time, the chieftains of Devalia had acknowledged the sovereignty of the Sultan of Gujarat and in turn established contacts with the Mughal emperors. During Maharana Jagat Singh's reign, differences arose between him and Rawat Jaswant Singh of Devalia on account of the former's attempt to bring the latter under his subjugation and for acquisition of certain parganas. Jaswant Singh was invited at Udaipur and was got killed (1628 A. D.) treacherously by Jagat Singh along with his elder son Maha Singh¹. A force was also despatched against Jaswant Singh's second son Hari Singh of Devalia, which plundered the town and occupied it. Hari Singh lost no time in approaching the Mughal emperor Shahjahan where he was enrolled as a *Mansabdar*. He, assisted by a force of imperial army, soon marched towards Devalia to take possession of it. At this, the army of the Maharana withdrew and Devalia was re-occupied² by Hari Singh.

According to the treaty of 1615 A. D. the rulers of Mewar were not allowed to repair or fortify Chittaur. In contravention of this clause, Maharana Jagat Singh, in the latter part of his reign³ started repairing this fort and this work continued even during the reign of his successor Raj Singh. This breach of the treaty obligations invited emperor's wrath. While moving towards Ajmer, Shahjahan got intelligence through Abdal Beg about the actual repairs and construction works done on the fort. He soon sent a large army of 30,000 under the command of Sadulla Khan. The Rana submitted on hearing this news and withdrew his contingents from Chittaur. Sadulla Khan stayed at Chittaur for a fortnight and dismantled the recently repaired bastions and battlements.

Raj Singh succeeded in getting a royal farman from Aurangzeb stipulating the transfer of the parganas of Basad and Gyaspur from the territories of Hari Singh of Devalia to his own principality. Hari Singh flouted the compliance at which Raj Singh sent a force under Fatehchand who proceeded to Devalia. Hari Singh, in the mean-while, approached the emperor⁴ to put up his case before him. In his absence, Fatehchand plundered the region and occupied the place. The mother of Hari Singh submitted and patched up by giving presents to the invader. Fatehchand took away Hari Singh's son (Pratap Singh) as hostage to Udaipur.

Hari Singh being despaired by emperor, returned to his principality and submitted to Raj Singh. But sometimes afterwards, Hari Singh was

1. Ojha, G.H.: *Pratapgarh Rajya ka Itihas*, Ajmer (1941), p. 134. This year may mark the separation of Pratapgarh (Devalia) principality from Mewar, vide G. H. Ojha's, *Udaipur ka Itihas*, Vol. II (V.S. 1988), p. 522.

2. *ibid.*, p. 143.

3. Ojha, G. H. : *op.cit.*, pp. 525, 530, 533-34.

4. Ojha, G. H. : *Pratapgarh Rajya ka Itihas*, Ajmer (1941), pp. 155-56.

able to win the confidence of the emperor and was successful in getting the lost parganas through a royal farman. He also enrolled his two sons, Pratap Singh and Amar Singh in the imperial army¹. Hari Singh died² about 1673 A. D. He was himself a good scholar and gave patronage to poets and men of letters. The known works of his period are *Haribhusan Mahakavya*, *Harivijaya Natak*, commentary on *Vishnu sahasranam*, *Hemadriprayog*, *Hridayaprakash*, *Gopalarchanchandrika* and *Haripingal*.

Pratap Singh succeeded (c. 1673) Hari Singh at Devalia and was given a suitable *mansab* in the Mughal army. When Aurangzeb's army marched (1679 A. D.) against Rana Raj Singh, Pratap Singh joined³ the imperial army with his troops. Aurangzeb despatched troops under various commanders in different directions to pillage the country. Chittaur was occupied by the Mughal army and 63 temples of the place were destroyed when Aurangzeb visited⁴ it at the end of February 1680. The emperor returned to Ajmer but a strong force under prince Akbar held the Chittaur district as a base for further operations.

The geographical terrain made it difficult for the Mughal troops to hold whatever they had conquered. Prince Akbar at Chittaur was made in charge of all the Mughal posts east of the Aravali and south of Ajmer but his force was too small to control this vast tract⁵. His camp near Chittaur was surprised (May 1680) at night and some time after, the Rana also made a swoop. These developments alarmed Akbar who expressed his despair. The emperor, thereupon, placed the command of Chittaur in the hands of prince Azam and transferred Akbar to Marwar.

The tenacity of Rajputs and their guerrilla tactics exhausted the imperial army. The rebellion of prince Akbar further aggravated the situation. Ultimately a peace treaty was concluded between Rana Jai Singh and the Mughals (1681) and the Mughals withdrew from Mewar.

Next reference about Chittaur is met during the reign of Maharana Ari Singh II whose ungovernable temper introduced a train of disorders in the State. He soon antagonised his chieftains who rallied round Ratna Singh, a claimant to the throne, who was kept at Kumbhalmer. Ratna Singh appointed⁶ Mehta Surat Singh as *Kiledar* of Chittaur by his adherents. But Ari Singh after some time sent Rawat Bhim Singh with troops on whose approach Surat Singh fled. Chittaur was thus again brought under the fold of the Maharana.

1. Ojha G. H. : *Pratapgarh Rajya ka Itihas*, Ajmer (1941), pp. 158-162.

2. *ibid.*, p. 163. 3. *ibid.*, p. 179.

4. Sarkar, Jadunath, *Short History of Aurangzeb*, Calcutta (1962), p. 164.

5. *ibid.*, p. 165.

6. Ojha, G. H. : *op.cit.*, Vol. II, p. 659.

By this time the incursions of Marathas had started in Rajputana and Mewar was no exception. In the reign of Ari Singh they had visited this tract. Now, an occasion arose when Maharana Hammir Singh sought their help to subdue Megh Singh, the *Thakur* of Begun (now in Chittaur district). Begun had sided with Ratna Singh, the claimant to the throne, against Ari Singh. Now Megh Singh occupied certain *Khalsa* parganas whereupon Hammir Singh sought Marathas' help to subdue him. Sindhia advanced¹ with his big horde (1769) and besieged Begun which persisted for long. Unable to win by force, Sindhia resorted to other means. He created dissension between Megh Singh and his son Pratap Singh. Megh Singh thereafter surrendered² to Sindhia and paid a large amount for the expenses of the army and assigned the revenue of several villages to him. During the reign of Hammir Singh, the pargana of Nimbahera was assigned to Ahilyabai, the widow of Holkar³.

The internecine feud started during Ari Singh's reign continued even in the time of Bhim Singh. The two factions, Chundawats and Shaktawats were as active as ever to oust each other. Chittaur was in the possession of Chundawats and they had prepondering influence over the Maharana. But after some time the Shaktawats won over the Maharana. Their supporter Somchand Gandhi was appointed the *Pradhan* of the State. But he was soon killed by the Chundawats. Somchand was succeeded by his brother Satidas as the *Pradhan* who, in order to avenge the death of his brother marched against Chittaur, which was under the Chundawats. Rawat Arjun Singh Chundawat of Kurawar at the head of a large force marched against Satidas. A battle was fought⁴ near Akola in which Chundawats were defeated. But the Chundawats retaliated near Kheroda. The Maharana and his ministers then called the Sindhia to help them in defeating the Chundawats. They marched towards Chittaur, captured Hamirgarh whose chief Dhirat Singh after resisting for six weeks fled to Chittaur. The combined forces of Ingolia, Zalim Singh Zhala of Kota and of Sindhia encamped near Chittaur. Rawat Bhim Singh was asked to evacuate and surrender the fort. Bhim Singh sent a message to the Maharana that if Zalim Singh retires to Kota, he would surrender the fort. This was done and Rawat Bhim Singh and Rawat Pratap Singh of Amet submitted and the fort of Chittaur was evacuated, and surrendered to the Maharana, who gave it to Jai Chand Gandhi (son

1. Ojha, G. H.: *op.cit.*, Vol. II, p. 668.

2. *ibid.*, p. 669.

3. Nimbahera was later on given by the British to Amir Khan Pindari and formed a part of Tonk State.

4. *ibid.*, pp. 679-80.

of Som Chand Gandhi) for management. The tussel between these two factions, namely Chundawats and Shaktawats, however, continued for long and Chittaur slipped from the hands of Jai Chand Gandhi.

Chittaur again came into prominence in the reign of Maharana Sajjan Singh when a durbar was held¹ here with great pomp and show on 23rd November 1881 on which occasion Lord Ripon, the Governor General of India conferred on the Maharana the titles of G.C. S. I. (Great Commander of the Star of India). On this occasion, the Maharana inspected the fort and allowed an annual grant of Rs. 24,000 for the repairs of the old palaces and the fort.

Chittaur continued to be a *Zila* or a district of the Mewar State for the purpose of administration.

Here it will be worthwhile to recapitulate the history of Devalia (Pratapgarh) and describe it briefly. Mention has been made earlier of Rawat Pratap Singh who helped the army of Aurangzeb when the latter marched against Mewar. About 1699 A.D. Pratap Singh founded² the town of Pratapgarh after his own name at a place Doderia-ka-Khera and shifted his headquarters from Devalia to Pratapgarh. He, like his father patronised poets and men of letters and was himself a scholar. He was succeeded by Prithvi Singh (1708-1718) who received the grant of Basad pargana through an imperial farman. Shah Alam I, according to local annals, conferred³ on him the right to coin money.

Prithvi Singh's immediate successors were⁴ Ram Singh or Sangram Singh who ruled only for a very brief period; Ummad Singh (1719-21); Gopal Singh (1721-56) and Salim Singh (1756-1774).

In the reign of Gopal Singh, Maratha incursion had again begun. He therefore established good relations with them as well as with the Maharana of Mewar. He obtained the pargana of Dhariawad from Udaipur. His successor Salim Singh visited Delhi and obtained from Shah Alam II a renewal⁵ of the right to coin money. In 1761, Tukoji, the commander of Malhar Rao Holkar, invaded Pratapgarh but he was not successful in obtaining any tribute from him though two years later (1763), Malhar Rao Holkar while proceeding to Udaipur realised some

1. Ojha, G.H.: *op.cit.*, Vol. II, p. 825.

2. Ojha, G.H.: *Pratapgarh Rajya ka Itihas, Ajmer* (1941), p. 183.

3. Erskine, K.D. : *op.cit.*, p. 198.

4. Ojha G.H. : *Pratapgarh Rajya ka Itihas, Ajmer* (1941), pp. 405-406.

5. Erskine, K.D. : *op.cit.*, p. 199. G.H. Ojha however mentions that he obtained the right to mint Salim Shahi coin (and not its renewal) at Pratapgarh vide *Pratapgarh Rajya ka Itihas*, p. 246.

amount from Salim Singh. In 1768, Salim Singh sent a force for the aid of Ari Singh of Mewar against his refractory chieftains.

Salim Singh was succeeded by Samant Singh (1774-1844) in whose reign, the Marathas became very active. He saved his State from their depredations by agreeing to pay Holkar a yearly tribute² of Rs. 72,720 Salim Shahi in lieu of Rs. 15,000 formerly paid to Delhi. In his time, Dhariawad pargana was also made *Khalsa* by the Maharana of Udaipur. He tried to release himself from the shackles of the Marathas by accepting British protection in 1804 and agreed to transfer the tribute till then paid to Holkar but this compact was dissolved by the policy of Lord Cornwallis. Later on in 1818, a treaty between the British and the Pratapgarh State was concluded by which the State was taken under British Protection and the Maharawat agreed to pay to the British Government a tribute increasing from Salim Shahi Rs. 35,000 in the first year to Rs. 72,700 in the fifth and subsequent years. Shortly after the treaty, Samant Singh handed over the administration of the State to his son and heir Deep Singh who conducted it efficiently for some time but disorders soon became apparent. He put to death certain persons who were obnoxious to him and on the insistence of the British Government he was banished to Devalia and removed from the office. He however, returned to the capital after a few months and his conduct became unbearable. A detachment of British troops overpowered him and he was put in the fort of Achnera where he died² in 1826. In 1829 the affairs of Pratapgarh fell into disorder. Samant Singh entrusted the administration of the State to Dalpat Singh, his grandson, who succeeded him in 1844. Dalpat Singh had in 1825, become the Maharawal of Dungarpur by adoption but the British government decided that he could not rule both principalities so he relinquished Dungarpur to his adopted son Udai Singh and himself became the chief of Pratapgarh. He received the usual *Sanad* from the British guaranteeing to him and his successors the right of adoption in 1862. He died in 1864 and was succeeded by Udai Singh (1864-1890), Raghunath Singh (1890-1929) and Ram Singh. Udai Singh was invested with ruling powers in 1865. He improved the situation of law and order and established regular courts in his state. He effected many changes in Pratapgarh town and the capital of the State was permanently established at Pratapgarh³. During the famine of 1868 A.D., the State opened poor-houses and fair price shops; and relief-works were started to help the sufferers and remissions were made in land revenue.

1. Ojha, G.H. : *Pratapgarh Rajya ka Itihas*, p. 258.

2. Erskine, K. D. : *op. cit.*: p. 200.

3. Ojha, G. H. : *Pratapgarh Rajya ka Itihas*, Ajmer (1941), p. 299.

During his reign, extradition treaty was concluded with the British Government. He died without issue in 1890. His widow adopted his third cousin and nearest surviving relative, Raghunath Singh of Arnod. This having been approved by the government of India, Raghunath Singh succeeded to the gadi and received ruling powers in 1891. During his reign the British currency was introduced as the sole legal tender in the State in 1904, police was reorganised and land revenue settlement was conducted. The modernisation¹ of the State began during this period; a municipality was set-up at Pratapgarh, a hospital building was constructed, customs department was established, post and telegraph offices were opened, Pratapgarh was connected by a pacca road with Mandsor, the nearest railway station, administrative divisions were re-organised and reforms were effected in the administration of justice by decentralising powers to the chieftains and later bifurcating the judiciary from *Mahakma khas*; and land revenue settlement in *Khalsa* villages was introduced.

Maharawat Raghunath Singh was succeeded by Ram Singh. His reign witnessed expansion in the field of education, medical, agriculture and local self institutions. A high court was set up in the State. Government employees were accorded facilities in their service conditions by the introduction of pension and provident fund. His reign also witnessed certain activities organised by the Pratapgarh Rajya Praja Mandal. The State merged in the Former Rajasthan in March 1948.

Agrarian and Political Unrest

The flames of the Bijolia agrarian movement in the adjacent district of Bhilwara (in Mewar) also spread to Begun *Thikana* of Chittaurgarh district. The cultivators started agitation (1921-22) against unjust taxes and cesses imposed by the *Thikana*. The Ravda Thakur of the *Thikana* resorted to violent methods and threatened the *Satyagrahis* to shoot them but became submissive when a member of the Rajasthan Sewa Sangh challenged him. Later, an enquiry was conducted on the spot by the Rajasthan Sewa Sangh whose spokesman addressed a peaceful meeting. As soon as the speech was over, the *Thikana* police opened fire on the public. The peasants approached Mr. Trench, the Revenue Commissioner of Mewar State, for redressal of their grievances. A Commission was thereupon set up, to enquire into the grievances, of which Trench was also a member. The Commission halted at Begun from 13th June to 13th July 1923. The Dhakar peasantry sent their petitions to the Commission and the latter framed its findings, copies of which were reported to have been sent to the *Panchas* who refused to accept the copies as well as to comply with the

1. Ojha, G.H. : *Pratapgarh Rajya ka Itihas, Ajmer* (1941), pp. 318.

decisions. The Commission then started realising taxes and revenue and proceeded against the peasants of Govindpura village near Begun, with the *Thikana* police and State troops. The village was besieged. The peasants apprehending atrocities, beat the drum and swarms of Dhakars, men and women, fell upon the troops. The troops opened fire on the peasants wounding many. They were asked to pay their arrears of *Hasil* (revenue) and send their *Panchas* on pain of severe punishment in case of their failure. The peasants refused to comply and were imprisoned. When this was going on, peasants from adjoining villages also started coming. Fire was opened upon them by the State and the *Thikana* troops and those wounded were arrested. Then group after group of Dhakars, men and women started pouring and the troops adopted the same tactics. As soon as any party approached the village, *sowars* (mounted troops) frightened the women and kept them on run. Ultimately heavy rains caused the troops to stop their atrocities and the Commission returned to Begun with the troops and the prisoners, the latter were handed over to the *Thikana* authorities who put them in the fort. It is significant that the 485 Dhakars who were arrested belonged to 45 different villages. This indicates the magnitude of the grievances and the resulting dissatisfaction. To uphold the morale of the peasants, Vijay Singh Pathik reached Begun but was arrested and was awarded imprisonment of five years by the State authorities. He was released in 1928 and was externed from Mewar.

In 1938, Mewar Rajya Praja Mandal was founded at Udaipur by the late Shri Manikyalal Verma with the aim of establishing a responsible government in the State under the aegis of the Mewar ruler. But the organisation was declared illegal soon after and its members were externed from or interned in Mewar. Manikyalal Verma and his colleagues were arrested and imprisoned. Praja Mandal workers from Chhoti Sadri, Kapasan, Sadi Putta Begun and Rashmi were also rounded up. The ban on the organisation was, however, lifted later on by the State authorities which enabled its workers to put forward their programme in a more organised manner. A session of the Praja Mandal was held at Udaipur, in November 1941 which was attended by people from Kapasan, Chittaur, Gangrar, Rashmi, Sadri Khurd, Begun and other parts of the Mewar State. Meetings were addressed at this session by the national leaders of the Indian National Congress. In February 1942, Thakar Bapa of the All India Harijan Sewak Sangh alongwith Smt. Rajeshwari Devi Nehru and Manikyalal Verma visited, besides other places, Kapasan, Chittaur, Chhoti Sadri and addressed public meetings advocating patronisation of Khadi, female education, removal of social evil of purdah system and avoidance of

hatred towards Harijans. At Chhoti Sadri they visited the house of *Regars* and sweepers and also inspected the wells used by them. Manikyalal Verma decided to settle down at Chittaur for some time to educate the masses about the programmes of the Praja Mandal. In April, the Praja Mandal workers of Chittaur held a public meeting in which they demanded abolition of forest taxes and facilities to the cultivators. In July, a branch of Khadi Bhandar was opened at Chittaur. In August, meetings of the Praja Mandal workers were held at Chittaur, Kapasan and other places to protest against the arrest of Congress leaders. They passed resolutions requesting the Mewar ruler to sever all connections with the British Government, to declare independence and to turn out the Political Agent and all European officers from the State. They exhorted students to discontinue their studies and participate in the national struggle. People were advised to refrain from supplying recruits to the army for the World War.

In wake of time, the programme of the Praja Mandal got momentum. Local offices of the organisation were opened at Chittaur, Kapasan and elsewhere which organised activities from time to time and awakened the public on political issues. They celebrated events of national importance like Gandhi Jayanti, the independence day etc. In 1945, they started schools for the children of the Bhils in Magra, Chittaur and Bhilwara divisions. In the same year Dhakars of Begun *Thikana* demanded (i) removal of tax on tobacco, (ii) stoppage of forest departments' encroachment on their grazing grounds, (iii) free land for their schools and (iv) enhancement of wages for State work.

In December-January 1945-46, a session of the State Peoples' Conference was held at Udaipur which was attended by the Praja Mandal workers of this region also. The Chittaur Praja Mandal office started disseminating important news to the public by displaying these on the black boards. In 1946, there was a great shortage of foodgrains in the State and the Chittaur and the Kapasan Praja Mandal offices appointed Grain Committees for proper distribution of foodgrains. In the same year, an office of the local Praja Mandal was also opened at Begun

The Pratapgarh Rajya Praja Mandal was also established¹ in 1946 with the aim of seeking a responsible government in the State by peaceful means under the aegis of the ruler. It also demanded the abolition of *Begar* and advocated propagation of literacy. It soon established its branches at nine places in the State as well as at Bombay and Indore. It

1. Although it was first founded in 1937 at Bombay but was closed down.

held its first session in June 1947 which was attended by prominent leaders of Praja Mandals of other State too.

India achieved Independence in 1947 and in 1948 the States of Pratapgarh (a constituent of Former Rajasthan) and Mewar merged into the United State of Rajasthan with Maharana of Udaipur as Raj Pramukh and later, after the formation of Rajasthan in 1949, he was made the Maharaj Pramukh.

The district of Chittaurgarh was, about the same time, carved out of the six different erstwhile princely territories, namely, Mewar State, Pratapgarh State, Tonk State, Jhalawar State, Holkar State and Gwalior State and a Collector was put at the head of the administration for maintenance of law and order and collection of land revenue and the district was further divided into sub-divisions and tahsils. In the beginning, the headquarters of the district administration was at Nimbahera which was later shifted to Chittaurgarh.



CHAPTER III

PEOPLE

POPULATION

Total Population

According to 1971 Census, Chittaurgarh district had a population¹ of 944,981 (489,690 males and 455,291 females). The tahsil-wise break-up² of population along with the number of towns and villages are given in the following list.

Tahsil	(Number)				
	Population		Towns	Villages	
	Male	Female		Inhabited	Uninhabited
Rashmi	25,574	24,565	—	75	9
Gangrar	36,336	34,197	—	156	1
Begun	66,388	59,237	1	366	99
Chittaurgarh	52,323	46,817	1	187	12
Kapasan	56,779	53,310	1	180	4
Bhadesar	30,725	28,776	—	161	7
Nimbahera	44,032	40,676	1	149	22
Chhoti Sadri	32,668	30,363	1	137	13
Bari Sadri	31,379	29,886	1	132	10
Dungla	27,233	26,065	—	100	5
Pratapgarh	86,253	81,399	1	480	50

Growth of population

The first Census³ in this area was taken in 1881 but the data collected during this enumeration could not be fully relied upon because the Bhil population was averse to co-operate owing to the fear and suspicion about the motives of the census. At places they rose in revolt also. Therefore, they were not actually counted but their estimated population per hamlet was roughly calculated and added in the final figures. During the next enumeration (1891), the same procedure was again applied to the Bhil population as the local authorities were unable to allay their fears.

1. *Census of India 1971, Series 18, Rajasthan, Part II-A, General Population Tables*, published by the Director of Census Operations, Rajasthan, p. 30.

2. *Ibid.*, pp. 30-31.

3. Erskine, K. D.: *Rajputana Gazetteers, Mewar Residency*, Vol. II-A, 1908, pp. 31 and 201.

In these two enumerations the total population of the Pratapgarh State which forms a part of the present district, was found to be 79,568 and 87,975 respectively. The population of other parts of the present district which were formerly parts of Mewar and Tonk State cannot be given with exactitude because of the differences in their past and present boundaries and areas. Only a rough estimate can be derived. The census of 1891 gave the population of some of the tracts, then known as districts and *Thikanas*, of Mewar and Tonk States which now form the area of the present district, as follows—Mewar State: Kapasan 52,355; Bari Sadri 16,499; Begun 30,835; Chhoti Sadri 48,060; Chittaurgarh 1,16,348; Bhainsrorgarh 23,500 and Rashmi 46,757; Tonk State : Nimbahera 64,888. A more accurate and regular census was taken in 1901 and thereafter, decennially.

The decennial growth of population of the district during the present century has been rather unsteady which is evident from the following table² :

Year	Population			Percentage Decade variation
	Persons	Males	Females	
1901	304,981	159,613	145,368	—
1911	376,093	195,078	181,015	+23.32
1921	400,969	206,813	194,156	+ 6.61
1931	458,667	236,190	222,477	+14.39
1941	543,471	279,616	263,855	+18.49
1951	614,446	313,723	300,723	+13.06
1961	747,568	386,722	360,846	+21.67
1971	944,981	489,690	455,291	+26.41

The low increase³ during the decade 1911-1921 may be ascribed to the general adverse factors detrimental to the growth of population which were prevalent throughout Rajputana at that time. The epidemic of influenza (1918) carried a large roll of life throughout Rajputana and proved disastrous to the growth of population. The high prices resulting in the malnutrition further decreased the capacity to resist against severe diseases. The poor health in general was also not conducive to high birth-rate. Plague visited Mewar in 1917 and cholera visited Pratapgarh in 1916 and affected the population growth.

¹1. Abbott, Lt. Col. H. B.: *Census of India 1891* Vol. XXVI, *Rajputana Part II*, Calcutta (1892), pp. IV-V & XVI.

2. *Census of India 1971, Series 18, Rajasthan, Part II-A, General Population Tables*, p. 100. Figures are revised as per decadal territorial changes.

3. Sharma, Pt. Brij Jiwan Lal, *Census of India 1921, Vol. XXIV, Rajputana & Ajmer-Merwara, Part I*, Calcutta (1923), pp. 16 & 32-33.

The decadal increase of population during the period 1961-1971 was of the order of 26.41 per cent which was less than the average increase for the whole of Rajasthan which was recorded as 27.83 per cent¹.

The density of population² of the district was 69 per square km. in 1961 which increased to 87 per sq. km. in 1971; these figures for the whole of Rajasthan were 59 and 75 respectively for these years. Speaking tahsil-wise Chittaurgarh tahsil recorded the highest density and Begun the lowest, in the district in 1971 Census³.

Sex Ratio

The sex-ratio (females per 1000 males) for the district in 1961 was 933. It was higher in rural areas (937) than in urban areas (899). Analysing religion-wise Hindus had a higher ratio (938) than Muslims (907) and Jains (871).

The sex-ratio (females per 1000 males) for the district during the Census⁴ of 1971 was 930. This time too, it was higher in the rural areas than in their urban counter-part, being 935 and 889 respectively. It is significant that the sex ratio for the whole of Rajasthan which was 911 (919 in rural and 875 in urban areas) in 1971 was much lower than the district average. A comparison of the sex-ratio in the district shows that in 1941 it was 944, in 1951 it increased to 959, in 1961 it dropped down to 933. No single reason can be assigned for this fluctuation. The number of males and females according to the age structure is given for 1961 Census in the following table⁵ :

	(Number)		
	Persons	Males	Females
All ages	710,132	367,012	343,120
0-14	284,813	147,979	136,834
15-34	239,707	122,111	117,596
35-54	140,096	74,458	65,638
55+	45,225	22,331	22,894
Age not stated	291	133	158

1. *Census of India 1971, Series 18, Rajasthan, Part II-A, General Population Tables*, p. vii.
2. *Census of India 1971, Population Statistics Rajasthan*, p. 21.
3. *Census of India, 1971, Series 18, Rajasthan, Part II-A, General Population Tables*, p. 30.
4. *Census of India, 1971, Series 18, Rajasthan, Part II-A, General Population Tables*, p. v.
5. *Census of India, 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Chitorgarh District*, p. 247. Total population will not tally with the revised figures for 1961.

Rural-Urban Population

Majority of the population resided in the villages of the district. In 1951 census it was found that only 10.28 per cent of the population was urban while such data for 1961 and 1971 census were 9.05 and 10.25 per cent respectively. In 1971 the distribution of population according to the size of villages was as under¹ :

Size of village	No. of village	Population		Percentage of total ² population
		Males	Females	
With less than 200 persons	881	47,229	44,572	10.84
Between 200- 499	753	126,047	118,641	28.88
„ 500- 999	335	118,065	110,662	27.00
„ 1000-1999	116	82,014	77,317	18.81
„ 2000-4999	35	49,965	46,235	11.36
„ 5000-9999	2	5,487	5,269	1.27
„ 10000 and over	1	9,065	6,539	1.84

During 1971 Census, out of the 11 tahsils, four were completely rural whose population statistics were : Rashmi 50,139; Gangror 70,533; Bhadesar 59,501 and Dungla 53,298. The rural and urban population of the remaining seven tahsils were as under³:

(Number)

Tahsil	Population		
	Rural	Urban	Total
Begun	117,277	8,348	125,625
Chittaurgarh	73,223	25,917	99,140
Kapasan	99,182	10,907	110,089
Nimbahera	68,166	16,542	84,708
Chhoti Sadri	53,411	9,620	63,031
Bari Sadri	52,127	9,138	61,265
Pratapgarh	150,250	17,402	167,652

The rural and urban population during the 1961 and 1971 Censuses, are given below⁴:

(No.)

Year	Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1961	351,086	328,793	679,879	35,636	32,053	67,689
1971	437,872	409,235	847,107	51,818	46,056	97,874

1. *Census of India, 1971, Series 18, Rajasthan, Part II-A, General Population Tables*, pp. 104-106. 2. *ibid.*, p. xx. 3. *ibid.*, pp. 30-31.

4. *ibid.*, p. xv. Population for 1961 is as per revised figures.

There were seven towns in the district during 1951 Census, namely Begun, Chittaurgarh, Kapasan, Bari Sadri, Nimbahera, Chhoti Sadri and Pratapgarh. In 1961, Begun was dropped from the list but was restored in 1971 to that status. The population of these towns since 1901 is given below¹:

Year	(Number)						
	Pratapgarh	Chittaurgarh	Nimbahera	Chhoti Sadri	Kapasan	Bari Sadri	Begun
1901	9,819	7,593	5,446	5,050	—	—	3,625
1911	8,329	7,332	4,278	4,576	—	—	4,385
1921	9,182	8,015	5,141	4,757	—	—	3,837
1931	10,845	8,041	5,946	5,615	5,400	—	4,364
1941	13,505	9,300	6,898	6,045	6,085	5,705	4,831
1951	14,568	11,863	10,585	6,976	6,883	6,851	5,428
1961	14,573	16,888	11,655	8,265	8,371	7,937	Declassified.
1971	17,402	25,917	16,542	9,620	10,907	9,138	8,348

Emigration and Immigration

According to the Report of 1961 Census², out of the total population of 710,132 of the district, 636,931 persons were born in the district and 44,025 persons in other districts of Rajasthan. Likewise, the number of those born in the district during the 1951 enumeration was 548,113 out of a total population of 587,724. Only 18,472 persons were reported to have been born in other districts of Rajasthan State out of the remaining population. The number of persons born in other States of the country (besides Rajasthan) was 27,524 in 1961 and 19,202 in 1951. The total number of persons born outside India during 1961 census was 1,265 of whom 1,252 were born in Pakistan while during 1951 census 1937 persons were found to have been born outside India of whom 1931 were born in Pakistan. In 1961, 387 persons remained unclassified.

The break-up of those born in the Indian States other than Rajasthan is given below (1961 Census)³:

States	(Number)		
	Persons	Males	Females
Andhra Pradesh	29	14	15
Assam	7	4	3

1. *Census of India, 1971, Series 18, Rajasthan, Part II-A, General Population Tables*, pp. 144, 150, 151, 159, 163 & 165.
2. *Census of India, 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part II-C (ii), Migration Tables*, pp. 53-54.
3. *ibid.*, pp. 53-54.

	1	2	3	4
Bihar		11	10	1
Gujarat		332	142	190
Jammu and Kashmir		11	5	6
Kerala		18	15	3
Madhya Pradesh		25,845	5,637	20,208
Madras		121	71	50
Maharashtra		303	223	80
Mysore		2	2	—
Orissa		1	1	—
Punjab		217	132	85
Uttar Pradesh		588	395	193
West Bengal		14	10	4
Delhi		25	15	10

Displaced Persons

The number of displaced persons in the district, according to 1951 Census, was 1,907, all of whom were immigrants from West Pakistan at the time of partition of India. A majority of them, or 64.2 per cent, were traders and 16.1 per cent earned their livelihood by "other services and miscellaneous sources". Industrialists accounted for 14.00 per cent. The remaining were engaged in transport, cultivation of land and non-cultivating owners of land.

Marital Status

According to the Census Report of 1961, the marital status of the people in the district was as given below¹:

Civil status	Male	Female	Total
Total	367,012	343,120	710,132
Never married	164,051	120,951	285,002
Married	187,618	185,901	373,519
Widowed	14,302	35,916	50,218
Divorced/separated	973	315	1,288
Unspecified	68	37	105

LANGUAGE

In 1961 Census, 33 speeches were returned as mother tongue spoken by various people of the district Mewari was claimed by the largest number

1. *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Chitorgarh District* (1967), p. 247. As per unrevised figures of population for 1961.

of people as their mother tongue, the speakers being 500,862 (258,005 males and 242,857 females). Of these speakers, 480,854 resided in rural and the remaining in the urban areas. Analysing this data tahsilwise, it was found that Rashmi had 41,772 Mewari speaking people, Gangrar 55,812; Begun 52,834; Bhainsrorgarh 31,389; Chittaurgarh 54,727; Kapasan 49,096; Bhadesar 49,862; Nimbahera 36,172; Chhoti Sadri 32,043; Bari Sadri 49,754; Dungla 45,631; Pratapgarh 1,638; and Achnera only 132. Such detailed information for 1971 is not yet available but the principal language spoken, which may be called as mother-tongue, in the district is Mewari which is a dialect of Rajasthani. During 1971, a majority of the people, namely 608,318 spoke¹ Hindi. The other principal languages/dialects spoken by the people of the district were: Marwari (1,100), Rajasthani (12,639), Bagri Rajasthani (104), Mewari (290,837), Urdu (14,589), Punjabi (1,060), Harauti (466) and Sindhi (2,468). It would be seen that next to Hindi, the largest number of people spoke Mewari.

The details of bi-lingualism are not yet available for the 1971 Census but those available for 1961 Census² are given below:

							(No.)	
Name of the Mother tongue	Total speakers in the district		No. of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary language	Speakers of subsidiary languages		
	Male	Female	Male	Female		Male	Female	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1. Afghani/Kabuli/Pakhto/Pashto/Pathani	92	53	37	7	Hindi	25	7	
					Urdu	7	-	
					English	5	-	
2. Ajmeri	15	6	-	-	-			
3. Arabic/Arbi	76	49	21	2	Hindi	18	-	
					English	2	-	
					Persian	-	2	
					Urdu	1	-	
4. Bengali	4	2	3	1	English	2	1	
					Hindi	1	-	
5. Bhili	614	567	-	-	-			
6. Bihari	1	-	1	-	Sanskrit	1	-	

1. *Census of India 1971, Rajasthan Population Statistics* (1972), pp. 28-29.

2. *Census of India 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part II-C (i), Social & Cultural Tables* (1965), pp. 275-276. The total of all speakers will not tally with the revised population of 1961 due to territorial changes.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7. Braj Bhasha/ Braja Bhakha	475	373	5	-	English	5	-
8. Dhundhari	8	9	-	-	—		
9. Garhwali	16	1	-	-	—		
10. Gujarati	1,326	1,252	679	436	Hindi	597	321
					Urdu	22	72
					Arabic/ Arbi	44	41
					Punjabi	9	-
					English	6	2
					Marathi	1	-
11. Harauti	300	466	16	-	English	16	-
12. Jaipuri	24	17	-	-	—		
13. Kannada	2	13	-	-	—		
14. Khariboli	29,903	24,910	1,838	375	English	1,631	331
					Urdu	155	25
					Gujarati	14	9
					Sanskrit	18	2
					Arabic/ Arbi	15	4
					Marathi	2	2
					Persian	-	2
					Sindhi	2	-
					Bengali	1	-
15. Lamani/ Lambadi	58	34	-	1	Urdu	-	1
16. Malayalam	11	6	2	6	English	-	5
					Hindi	2	1
17. Malvi	62,050	60,454	258	57	Urdu	105	35
					English	91	8
					Arabic/ Arbi	32	12
					Gujarati	12	2
					Sanskrit	12	-
					Sindhi	4	-
					Marathi	2	-
18. Marathi	385	224	22	9	Hindi	14	9
					English	7	-
					Punjabi	1	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19. Marwari	1,274	982	48	5	English	44	5
					Gujarati	2	-
					Punjabi	1	-
					Sindhi	1	-
20. Mewari	258,005	242,857	1,729	147	English	1,294	31
					Urdu	328	82
					Gujarati	40	25
					Sanskrit	57	-
					Arabic/		
					Arbi	3	4
					Bengali	1	4
					Marathi	2	1
					Punjabi	3	-
					Persian	1	-
21. Mewati	4	6	4	-	Urdu	3	-
					Arabic/	1	-
					Arbi		
22. Nepali	6	-	2	-	English	1	-
					Gujarati	1	-
23. Punjabi	189	136	90	34	Hindi	54	30
					English	25	4
					Urdu	11	-
24. Rajasthani	972	720	6	3	English	3	3
					Gujarati	2	-
					Urdu	1	-
25. Sanskrit	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
26. Shekhawati	101	33	1	-	English	1	-
27. Sindhi	807	690	274	105	Hindi	220	95
					English	40	6
					Urdu	9	-
					Arabic/		
					Arbi	3	-
					Gujarati	2	1
					Persian	-	2
					Punjabi	-	1
28. Tamil	28	2	1	-	Hindi	1	-
29. Telugu	74	45	9	-	English	9	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
30. Bharatpuri	9	16	-	-	-	-	-
31. Bundel Khandi	177	180	-	-	-	-	-
32. Urdu	7,328	6,957	1,627	349	Hindi	1,325	248
					Arabic/		
					Arbi	104	73
					English	164	5
					Gujarati	22	23
					Marathi	7	-
					Persian	3	-
					Afghani/		
					Kabuli/		
					Pakhto/		
					Pashto/		
					Pathani	1	-
					Sindhi	1	-
33. Wagdi	2678	2,059	3	-	English	3	-

RELIGIOUS AND SOCIAL GROUPS

Religious Groups

According to 1971 Census, the principal religious groups found in the district were those of Hindus, Muslims and Jains. The numerical strength of the followers of the various groups was : Hindus 8,76,146; Muslims 43,683; Jains 23,406; Sikhs 837; Christians 551; Budhists 313 and others 45.

Social Groups

The age-old social classification of Hindu society based on *Varnashram* is still visible in the district. As elsewhere, the Hindus are divided into numerous castes and sub-castes and though it is very difficult to give a clear picture of these social classifications especially when the social values are fast changing, a short account of the principal castes is given below :

BRAHMINS—In the Hindu social system, the Brahmins perform many religious rites and as such they are found more or less everywhere in the district. Traditionally, they have been and still function as priests in the Hindu temples. Those who have a knowledge of religious scriptures and mythology officiate at different religious ceremonies. Others resort to cultivation of land or are engaged in government service for their livelihood.

Brahmins are sub-divided amongst themselves into further social

classifications, such as *Adi Gaur*, *Gujar Gaur*, *Pushkarna*, *Pareek*, *Menaria*, *Joshi*, *Dayama*, *Vyas*, *Paliwal*, *Bhatt*, *Sukhwai*, *Ameta* etc. Such classifications are based either on the *Gotras* or *Shasan* or the place of the origin or migration of particular groups to a place to which they belong.

RAJPUTS—They traditionally belong to the martial class and in former times, were usually employed in the army. They were also employed in the State services or held *Jagirs* and paid tribute to the ruler of the State. But after the formation of Rajasthan and abolition of *Jagirdari* system, they have started taking up other jobs also.

There are various septs among the Rajputs; those commonly found in the district are: *Sisodia*, *Ranawat*, *Rathor*, *Bhati*, *Pawar*, *Chundawat*, *Solanki* and *Saktawat*.

MAHAJANS—The Mahajans of the district mostly consist of *Agrawal*, *Oswal* and *Maheshwari* and *Swetambar* Jains. They are mostly engaged in trade and commerce.

The Agrawals usually trace their origin¹ from Raja Agarsen whose capital was at Agroha in the Punjab. They are divided into 17½ clans. A majority of the Oswals are Jains and they are said to have descended from a number of Rajput clans who had embraced Jainism in the remote past. It is said that they take their name from the town of Osi or Osian in the former Jodhpur State.

The Maheshwaris are Hindus. They trace their descent² from Rajputs, chiefly from Chauhan, Parihar and Solanki clans. The name of the community is said to have been derived from Mahadeo or Mahesh who is considered as an important deity of this class. They have 72 exogamous groups and abstain from the use of liquor and meat. Many of them do not even touch onion and garlic.

Of the two major divisions of the Jains, *Swetambar* and *Digambar*, the former are most numerous in the district and are engaged in trade both local as well as outside the district.

OTHERS—Jats and Gujars are also found in the district but their number appears to be small; occupational castes consist of *Khati* (carpenters), *Lohar* (black-smiths especially wandering class known as *Gadia Lohar*), *Sunar* (goldsmith), *Nai* (barbers), *Dhobi* (washermen), *Darzi* (tailor), *Teli* (oilmen), *Lakhera* (bangle maker), *Rangrez* (dyers), *Tamboli* (betel sellers) and *Thathera* (braziers). *Bhils* and *Minas* are engaged in cultivation in the district. The *Rebaris* and the *Gavaria* are either cultivators or keep

1. Lohia, B.L.: *Rajasthan ki Jatiyan*, Calcutta (1954).

2. *ibid*.

a large flock of sheep or camels. The other cultivating classes consist of *Dhakad, Kulmi, Aanjana, Janwa, Chamar* and *Dangi*.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

According to 1961 Census, the number of persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes¹ in the district was 101,955 (52,541 males and 49,414 females) while that of Scheduled Tribe² was 129,645 (66,743 males and 62,902 females). These numbers³ rose to 128,910 and 184,949 respectively in 1971. Individual caste/tribe-wise figures for the 1971 Census are not yet available but an analysis made from the figures of 1961 Census shows that among the Scheduled Castes⁴, the group consisting of Chamar, Bhambhi, Jatav, Jatia, Mochi, Raidas, Raigar and Ramdasia was the largest one (42,122 persons); followed by Balai (18,022 persons), Megh or Meghwal (6,575), Khatik (5,700), Thori or Nayak (4,067), Dome (3,025), Bola (2,922), Bhangi (2,638), Mehtar (2,539), Majhabi (2,010) and Bawaria (1,644) in order of their numerical strength. The largest caste among the Scheduled Tribes⁵ was that of Mina (83,525 persons) followed by Bhil (45,517) and 603 persons were unclassified among Scheduled Tribe persons in 1961 Census. Numerically small groups are not mentioned here.

RITUALS

Rituals among Hindus and Jains

Most of the rituals prevalent in other parts of Rajasthan among the Hindus and Jains are also observed by the members of these communities in the district. The various occasions and ceremonies on which these rituals are observed, are described below:

BIRTH—During the sixth month of pregnancy *Simat* or *Agarni* ceremony is observed and *Hom* is performed. The near relatives and other members of the caste are invited and handsome clothes and ornaments are presented to the would-be-mother by her relations and she is conducted in a procession attended by musicians and singers. She is sent back from her in-law's house to her parents after the observance of *Agarni* ceremony because the first delivery generally takes place there.

1. *Census of India, 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part V-A, Special Tables for Scheduled Castes and Tribes*, p. 244.
2. *ibid.*, p. 289.
3. *Census of India, 1971, Series 18, Rajasthan, Part II-A, General Population Tables*, p. 123.
4. *Census of India, 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part V-A, Special Tables for Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes*, pp. 245 & 249.
5. *Census of India, 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part V-A, Special Tables for Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes*, p. 289.

The delivery usually takes place at home. When the child is born, it is placed in a winnowing fan (known as *Sup*) made of bamboo. If the child fails to cry out, efforts are done to make it cry. On the sixth day after the birth, *Chhatti* ceremony is observed. It is believed that Brahma or the Creator writes the destiny of the child on this day. Earlier in the day, the mother and the child are given a purificatory bath after which they can be touched by all. The naming (*Nam karan* or *Namedheva*) ceremony is observed on the tenth or twelfth day after the birth which is an occasion of social celebrations. The family priest after taking into account the time and place of birth, consults astrological books and gives the child a name. The close relatives offer presents to the child and the mother. In some families, a ceremony known as *Surya Puja* is held on the tenth day when the sun and the tutelary deity of the family are worshipped.

On the fortieth day after the birth, a ceremony called *Jalma*, is held when the mother takes her second bath after the delivery and is allowed to resume her domestic duties.

Two more ceremonies are held during the first year of the child. These are: *Karnavedh* or piercing of the ear lobes by the goldsmith (the practice is now gradually disappearing in the case of male children), and *Chudakarma* or *Jadula Utna* or the first hair-cut. The latter ceremony if not held in the first year, is observed in the third or the fifth year.

UPANAYAN OR JANEU—Only the boys belonging to the Brahmin community and other twice-born castes are, given a sacred thread to wear which signifies observance of certain moral tenets. Sometimes this ceremony is held just before the betrothal or marriage and is observed with great pomp and show.

MARRIAGE—The wedding provides a complex of rites which are quite varied and divergent in castes and sub-castes. Generally, when the girl or the boy attains marriageable age, the parents start searching for a suitable match. Usually, the parents of the girl are more anxious in this regard than those of the boy. Before the marriage is finally fixed, the horoscope of the girl and the boy are compared by a priest to judge whether they would lead a happy and long life. When this is settled, a ceremony known as *Sagai* or betrothal is held on an auspicious day. The proposal of marriage is symbolised by a coconut and a rupee and other presents. This is followed, after some time, by a ceremony known as *Milni* when the parents of the girl offer presents and ornaments to the parents of the boy.

When the day and date of the marriage are fixed the following ceremonies are observed: (1) *Lagan* or message from the girl's father conveying

the date and day of the marriage (2) *Kum Kum Patrika* or sending the invitation cards to the relatives and friends to attend the marriage (3) *Vinayak* or worship of god Ganesh (4) *Pithi* or massaging of the body of the girl and the boy with a mixture of gram flour, turmeric etc. mixed in oil (5) *Ban Bharna* or presents to the would-be bride and bride-groom by their near relatives (6) After the *Ban* ceremony, the well-to-do relatives throw feasts to the would-be bride and bride-groom; the ceremony is known as *Banora* (7) preparation and decoration of *Mandap* or the canopy under which the marriage ceremony, at the girl's house, is held (8) the *Ratjaga* or vigil held in honour of and for the worship of the family deity (9) the tying of a thread containing iron and lac rings etc. known as *Kankan dora* (10) *Var nikasi* or the departure of the bride-groom along with his party to the bride's place (11) *Toran bandhna* or the touching (by a stick or a sword) of the ceremonial arch hung at the door of the bride's house when the bride-groom first visits that place with the marriage party (12) *Sasu-Arti* or the reception of the bride-groom by the would be mother-in-law (13) *Vivah hom* or the nuptial fire sacrifice (14) *Kanya dan* or the ceremonial giving away of the bride by her parents to the bride-groom (15) *Pani grahan* or holding of the bride's hand by the bride-groom (16) *Phera* or circumbulation of the sacred nuptial fire (17) *Sapt padi* or taking seven steps with the bride by the bride-groom (18) *Kanwar kalewa* or the breakfast given to the bride-groom on the next morning after the marriage and lastly (19) *Vida* or the departing ceremony when the marriage party returns with the bride and the bride-groom to the latter's house.

When the wedded couple returns to the bride-groom's house, they are received ceremoniously; the mother of the bride-groom performs *Arti*. The *Mod* (a decoration attached to the headgear of the bride-groom) and the *Kankan dora* are now removed before the family deities. The bride stays at her in-law's house for some time and returns to her paternal home.

MUKLAWA OR GONA—If the bride is very young, she lives with her parents till she attains puberty after which she is sent to her father-in-law's house for the second time after the marriage. This is called *Muklawa* or *Gona*. The bride-groom, accompanied by his relatives, goes to the house of the bride's father and returns with the bride who is presented with ornaments and clothes.

DEATH—Among the Hindus and Jains the dead are cremated. However, the bodies of the children if they die young are buried by the Hindus whereas the Jains cremate them as far as possible. A little before the last breath, a few drops of *Gangajal* (the water of the Ganga) are put

into the mouth of the dying person and alms are donated to the poor, needy and the Brahmins. Texts from the sacred books are recited. After the death, the funeral rites are conducted by one of the sons or some other male relative of the deceased and are similar to those observed elsewhere. On the third day after the death, the members of the community assemble at the house of the deceased. The ashes and bones of the deceased are collected on this day and are immersed in a holy stream. The Jains visit a temple accompanied by the chief mourner on the third and thirteenth day after the death. On the thirteenth day, among the Jains the bereaved family observe *Uthavan* ceremony when the kinsmen and friends are invited to a dinner and beggars are also fed. Among the Hindus, the obsequial oblations are offered on the eleventh day.

A woman at the death of her husband removes all the manifestations of *Suhag*.

On the twelfth day or thereabout a *Mosar* or community dinner is held and certain other ceremonies connected with the occasion are also performed, to which Brahmins and relations are invited.

Rituals among Muslims

After the birth of a child among the Muslims, the parents or the Qazi, if available, utter the *Azan* in the ears of the child. On the sixth day after the birth, the mother and the child both are given a bath, the ceremony is known as *Chhatti*. On this occasion the near relatives of the child also offer presents. The next bath is given on the 20th or the 40th day and the ceremony is called *Chilla*. Another ceremony known as *Akika* or *Hakika* is performed on the 7th day after the birth when an hair-cut is given to the child.

If the child is a boy, *Khatana* or circumcision is performed on any auspicious day between the age of two and nine years. The *Zurrah* or the barber cuts the skin for which he is given presents both in cash and kind the extent of which depends upon the financial conditions of the parents. When the wound is healed, a feast is arranged.

Among the Muslims the naming ceremony is performed within a year or two by the Qazi. Around the age of five, the education of the child begins with the Bismillah ceremony.

MARRIAGE—*Mangani* or betrothal is performed before the actual marriage is held. The bride-groom's father presents gifts for the bride. The bride's parents return the civilities. A *Safa* or turban is tied round the head of the bride-groom and sweets are distributed. After a few days the bride-groom's father sends some two to four *Seers* of *Gur* to the father of the

bride who distributes it among the relatives. The ceremony is known as *Gantha* and marks the announcement of the completion of betrothal. Presents are also sent by the bride's father to the father of the bride-groom on this occasion.

On the actual day of the marriage, the bride-groom wears the apparel presented by the bride's father and wears a *Sahra* and rides to the mosque in a procession. After offering of the *Namaz* or prayers at the mosque he rides to the bride's house where he sits in a *Majalis* and enjoys music. Verbal permission is then obtained from the father of the bride for the marriage and two persons, a *Vakil* and a witness, go to the bride for the ceremony of *Ijab* or offer and *Kabul* or acceptance. Through these two persons, the amount of *Mehar* is settled and communicated to the Qazi who asks the bride and the bride-groom to utter the *Kalma* and accept the *Mehar*. The couple is given presents consisting of ornaments, utensils, clothes, bedding etc. by the parents of the bride and other near relatives and a sumptuous dinner is served. The marriage party then returns with the bride and the bride-groom at the latter's place.

DEATH—When the person is on the death bed, texts from the *Quran* are read by his relations. After the death the dead body is anointed with scent and camphor and is placed in a coffin and taken to the burial ground where the Qazi reads prayers for the departed soul. The coffin is lowered in the grave when the recitation of prayers or *Namaz* is over. The grave is covered with earth and a sheet of cloth is spread over it. The *Fatiha* prayer is recited by those present after which they return home. A funeral feast is arranged by the chief mourner for the relatives and the fakirs on the third, tenth, twentieth and fortieth days. On the third day, *Chana* (parched grams) are distributed among the children. During the Moharram, alms are also distributed in the name of the deceased.

A woman, if her husband dies, observes mourning for four months and ten days and remains in seclusion during this period. After this period, if she wishes she can contract another marriage.

Beliefs

The people of this district, like the people elsewhere, adhere to certain religious, philosophical and superstitious beliefs. The Hindus hold their faith in the immortality and transmigration of soul, its re-incarnation in various forms i.e., human or animal or vegetable kingdom according to the *Karma* or deeds of the past life; *Moksha* or salvation, destiny, heaven and hell and the like. It is believed that *Karma*, *Gyan* and *Bhakti Marg* lead to the liberation from the worldly fetters. The followers of Sufism among the Muslims adhere to the *Bhakti marg* or the

path of devotion for attaining unity with the Almighty and have belief in the occurrence of miracles. The beliefs of the Jains are more or less akin to those of the Hindus but they follow the precepts of lord Mahavir Swami.

Superstitious beliefs centre round the existence of good and evil spirits; interpretation of dreams, the fall of a lizard, the act of sneezing, the existence of a mole, good and bad omens; astrological forecasts and consultation with the priests about fixing the auspicious and inauspicious day for every important act, even for the commencement of journeys, construction of a house, quivering of certain parts of the body, names of certain men, animal or places which being inauspicious should not be uttered; some auspicious or evil colours, effects of jewels and precious stones and the efficacy of *Mantra*, *Tantra* and charms in warding off the evil spirits.

SOCIAL LIFE

Property and Inheritance

JOINT FAMILY—The social and economic forces have tended to disintegrate the joint family system, the symptoms of which are more apparent in the urban areas where the educated persons get separated earlier than their illiterate counterparts in the villages.

The joint family as a general rule, consists of parents, married and unmarried sons and unmarried daughters. It continues to be a joint family so long as its members find it possible to live together in harmony. The income of all the earning members is pooled to run the family budget and the head of the family is empowered to have control over income and expenditure. With the growing tendency of disintegration, the family remains a joint one only in the matters of worship and rituals and the grown up sons manage their income and expenditure independently. In fact, the joint family of the present day is more a matter of convenience than an inviolable sacred institution. There were 194,625 census households¹ during 1971 Census, of which 14,190 had one person each, 23,280 had two persons each, 26,805 had three persons each, 32,785 had four persons each, 30,525 had five persons each, 66,855 had six and more persons each while 185 households had an unspecified number of persons.

In the matters of property and inheritance, significant changes have been introduced after the Independence of the country. Formerly *Jagirdars* and *Muafidars* were governed by the law of primogeniture which

1. *Census of India, 1971, Series 18, Rajasthan, Part IV, Housing Report & Tables* (1972), p. 49.

provided that the eldest son would get the major share of the property while the younger sons were entitled to only subsistence allowances. After the abolition of jagirs in 1952, this procedure of inheritance of property was abrogated and now all the sons get an equal share in the ancestral property.

Since the promulgation of the Hindu Marriage Act of 1955, the daughters who were earlier not legal heirs of the property, are now entitled to a share in the property of their father under the conditions defined in the Act. Similarly the widow was not allowed to inherit the property of her deceased husband; she was at the most entitled to a maintenance. But now she is allowed to own property though she can not alienate it.

Transfer of property through will is seldom practised. Between 1960 and 1972 only ten cases of registration of wills were reported¹.

Marriage and morals

POLYGAMY—Polygamy is prevalent among² the castes like Gujar, Meena, Bhil, Rawat, Bora, Banjara, Dhakad and some others which are now categorised as Scheduled Castes and Tribes but polygamous marriages were not many. Ordinarily a second marriage was contracted only when the first wife was barren or too ill to attend to the domestic chores, or was immoral or when there were frequent quarrels between the couple. Bigamy is now prohibited by law.

Restrictions on marriage

Speaking generally, the marriages are contracted within the same caste and while comparing the horoscopes of the bride and bridegroom among the Hindus care is taken that their *Gotra* and *Shasan* do not agree up to certain degrees in the families. Inter-caste marriages in the district rarely take place. Between 1969 and 1972 there were only five civil marriages in the district which indicate that the marriages are performed in the traditional way and people resort to civil marriages in the event when inter-caste marriages are not readily acceptable to the parents of the bride and bride-groom.

No accurate figures are available about the child-marriage prevalent in the district. The census of 1961, however, mentioned that there were 27,146 persons between the age group of 10–14 years who were found married³. Of these 8,908 were males (8,507 in rural areas and 401 in urban) and 18,238 females, (16,869 in rural areas and 1,369 in urban). If

1. Source : Office of the District & Sessions Judge, Pratapgarh.

2. Source : Office of the Tahsildars of various tahsils of the district.

3. *Census of India, 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Chitorgarh District*, p. 247.

any indication can be derived from these figures, it becomes apparent that child-marriage is more common in females and it is more prevalent in rural area.

Dowry

Dowry system is prevalent among all the communities in the district and the amount of dowry to be offered by the parents of the bride is determined largely by the financial position of the family of the bride and bride-groom and their relative merits. Therefore the amount of dowry varies from caste to caste and individual to individual and the exact limits of minimum and maximum amount can not be stated with any degree of accuracy. Since the dowry system is regarded as a social evil and is condemned publicly, the amount is settled between the concerned parties clandestinely. Among certain communities like Bhils, Meenas, Rawat, Kulmi etc. dowry is offered by the parents of the bridegroom to the parents of the bride.

MARITAL AGE—Marriage generally takes place at an early age, particularly among certain communities such as Jat, Janwa, Bhil, Bora, Dhakad, Gujar, Musalman and most of the members of the Scheduled Castes. The age of the couple varies between 1 and 8 years. In other communities, a girl is normally married between 12 and 20 years of age and a boy between 18 and 25 years. Since the law prohibits child marriage, such marriages, are gradually becoming fewer.

WIDOW RE-MARRIAGE—The Census of 1961 recorded¹ a total of 50,218 widowed persons of whom 14,302 were males and 35,916 females. Of these, a total of 260 were in the age group of 10 to 14 years and 423 between the ages of 15 and 19 years.

Widow re-marriage is common² among all classes of the people except Brahmins, Mahajans, Rajputs and Kayasthas. It is more prominent among the Bhil, Meena, Gujar, Dhakad, Daroga, Mali etc. Among other classes, it is rarely resorted to. By and large, a widow is expected to lead a life of austerity and does not occupy a position of respect in the society.

DIVORCE—Hindu marriage is irrevocable but in certain castes like Bhil, Khatik, Bora etc. the divorce is traditionally permissible and decided by their community panchayats. Among the Muslims too, it is permissible. However, the Hindu Marriage Act of 1955 permits divorce among all the

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1. *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Chitorgarh District (1966)*, p. 247.
 2. *Census 1951, Rajasthan and Ajmer, District Census Handbook Chittaurgarh (1954)*, p. (iv).

classes under certain stipulated conditions. Between 1960 and 1972, 104 applications for divorce were moved in the court (65 by husbands and 39 by wives). Divorce was granted in 43 cases¹.

The 1961 Census recorded² that there were a total of 1,288 divorced or separated persons in the district of whom 73 belonged to the age group of 10-14 years and 58 to 15-19 group. The largest number, 215 belonged to the 25-29 group of age; the rest were in various age groups.

Position of Women

ECONOMIC DEPENDENCE—The Census of 1951 enumerates³ that out of a total female population of 2,87,631 of the district, 232,065 were employed in one occupation or the other. Of these 57,687 were self-supporting, 110,705 were non-earning dependents and 63,673 were earning dependents. Such figures are not available for the 1961 census and therefore economic dependency cannot be compared as such. However, it was found during the 1961 Census that out of 343,120 female population of the district, 179,152 were classified as workers and the rest i.e. 163,968 as non-workers⁴.

PLACE IN THE SOCIETY—Hindu traditions and custom assign the lady of the house a very high position in the family and in society but many corrupt practices and taboos have retrograded her position in wake of time which resulted in great oppression and exploitation. Illiteracy among them was also a contributing factor of their backwardness in many spheres. However, a large number of girls are now getting education in schools and colleges which may equip them for a better life than their sisters lived two generations ago. The final decision about choosing their spouse, no doubt remains with the parents but the views of the girls are often ascertained.

The purdah system which was so common during pre-independence era is now falling into disuse. However, as a mark of respect, *Ghoonghat* (veil) is still practised. Several Acts regarding marriage, divorce, inheritance, adoption etc. have brought the status of the women at par with that of men, at least in the eyes of law and the effect is gradually visible. Seats in various political and social institutions and local self bodies are reserved for them to give them encouragement to come forward.

1. Source : *Court of the District and Sessions Judge, Pratapgarh.*

2. *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Chittorgarh District* (1966), p. 247.

3. *Census 1951, Rajasthan and Ajmer, District Census Handbook, Chittaurgarh* (1954), pp. 28-29. Revised population figures are different for 1951 & 1961.

4. *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Chittorgarh District*, pp. 8, 10, 11.

PROSTITUTION—Prostitution and immoral traffic in women are penal offences and there are no brothels in the district.

Drinking and Gambling

There is no restriction on the sale of liquor in any part of the district but licenses for sale are to be obtained from the Excise Department. Drinking in public place is prohibited. Wine, *Bhang*, opium and *Ganja* are in common use and are indulged in by the Rajput, Bhil, Meena, Jat, Nai (barber), Harijan, Balai, Chamar, Kanjar, Banjara, Kumhar (potter) and Dhobi (washermen). There were 206 shops in the district for the sale of country liquor and 26 for *Bhang* during 1970-71. There was a consumption¹ of the tune of 3,13,328 L. P. litres of country spirit and 1,500 kg. of *Bhang* during the same year in the district.

Some people do indulge in gambling which is prohibited by law. It may not be out of place to mention that gambling has a traditional religious sanction among the Hindus at the time of Diwali festival.

Games and Amusements

The Census report of 1951 of the district mentions², "No local games are played except on Makar Sankranti day, when the people in rural areas play with locally made cloth balls and wooden sticks, it may be called an ancient Hockey game. Amusements are very common in the rural areas mostly on Hindu festivals of Holi and Dipawali. On these occasions people of the same caste or same village form groups, sing songs and dance and visit their friends. Thus merriment goes on for a day or two."

Things have much changed since then. Development in the educational facilities have enlarged the scope of extra-curricular activities for the youngsters who now, in some institutions, play games like volleyball, football, carrom, table tennis etc. Where these facilities are not available children play *Guli danda*, *Mardari* and other local games. In towns, educated people have formed clubs. In industrial units, games and recreation form a part of labour welfare activities.

Ramlila, *Tejaji-ka-Khel*, *Ger* (during Holi festival) are the usual mode of recreation and amusements. Where there are cinema halls, people resort to these for entertainments. Occasional visits of circus companies, *Kathputli-wala* and *Bajigar* also provide the people a chance to have recreation.

On the occasion of marriage the ladies dance to the tune of drums.

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, 1971*, p. 246.

2. *Census of 1951, Rajasthan and Ajmer, District Census Handbook, Chittaurgarh (1954)*, p. (iv).

The month of *Phalgun* is a special occasion of rejoicing for the cultivators as the spring crops are ripe and the exhilarating influence of the temperate climate during the transitional period between the severe cold left behind and the extreme heat to come, fills the youthful spirit with joy. Dances during various seasons and occasions are also source of recreation to the people.

Different songs are sung on different occasions which too provides the ladies a source of recreation and entertainment. Even petty occasions are sought for recreation, e. g. when a man visits the house of his father-in-law to fetch his wife, the ladies sing songs abusing the parents of the groom sarcastically.

In the villages, the panchayat samitis and the panchayat offices have emerged as important centres of recreation. Many villagers like to spend their leisure time in the Panchayat premises smoking *Bidi*, *Chilam* or *Hukkah* and listening to the radio. Gossiping and story telling are popular pastimes of the villagers.

HOME LIFE

Dwellings

According to the 1971 Census there were 189,477 occupied residential houses in the district of which 170,387 were in the rural areas¹. The following table shows the different kinds of material used in the construction of residential houses in the district²:

	Incidence per 1000	
	1971	
	Rural	Urban
A. PREDOMINANT MATERIAL IN WALL		
1. Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks and wood	585	201
2. Burnt bricks, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets stone, cement	415	798
B. PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF		
1. Grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, thatch, mud, un-burnt bricks or wood	24	6
2. Tiles, slate, shingle, corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets, asbestos, cement sheets, brick, lime stone and R.B.C./R.C.C.	975	989
3. All other materials and materials not stated	1	5

1. *Census of India, 1971, Series 18, Rajasthan, Part II-A, General Population Tables*, p. 122.
2. *Census of India, 1971, Series 18, Rajasthan, Part IV, Housing Report & Tables* (1972), pp. 44, 46, 61, 63, 64.

The above table suggests that in the rural areas or conversely speaking, majority of the residential houses in the district have kutchha walls and the roofs are made of tiles, slate, sheets and shingle. In the urban areas, houses having pacca walls and roofing are most numerous. Dwellings of the Bhil communities¹ are generally built of bamboo walls plastered with mud and the roofs are built of local tiles. Their huts are scattered at considerable distances particularly on the hill tops.

The houses of the big and well-to-do people, both in the urban and rural areas, are big and are known as *Haveli* or *Kothi*. Those which are old fashioned, have more than one storey and have separate apartments for male and female members of the family. In these houses, usually latrines are rarely provided because people go about in the outskirts of the town or villages to answer the call of nature. However in the recently constructed dwellings these amenities of W. C. and bath are provided.

Some of the old buildings are highly imposing and possess grandeur of architectural craftsmanship but by and large the dwelling houses of the middle and lower middle classes are unattractive, devoid of ventilation and architectural beauty. Houses of the cultivators are roomy and have cattle sheds attached to them.

Dress

The dress worn by the people in the district is very simple. Coarse cloth woven locally and mill-made *Lattha*, *Reja* and *Reji* are in common use except in the urban areas where mill-made cloth is more common. In recent years, superior cloth like terylene and terene is also in vogue among the rich and well-to-do people.

The men generally wear headgear known as *Pagari*, *Pag* or *Safa* or *Potia*, the colour and nomenclature of which vary from community to community using it. Its texture also depends on the financial condition of the users. The style of tying the *Pag* also differs from region to region and community to community in the district. In the State times, the use of triple line *Pachawari* (i.e. lace like strips tied round the *Pag*) was a privilege of the first class nobles or courtiers granted by the ruler of the State. Sometimes printing is also done on the cloth used for *Pag*, the varieties are differently known as *Lehria*, *Anardana*, *Chundar* etc.

The usual dress of a male are: *Angerkha*, *Kameej* (shirt), *Kurta* and *Bagal Bandi* on the upper part of the body and *Dhoti* on the lower part. In the urban areas and among well-to-do families, pants, halfpants and bushirts are also growing popular. Among the Muslims, *Topi* (cap) is used as

1. Census 1951, Rajasthan & Ajmer, District Census Handbook, Chittaurgarh (1954), p. (iv).

a common headgear by men; the shape, colour and quality depend on the economic and social status of the person wearing it. The use of headgear among all castes is on the decrease these days. *Kurta* and *Pyjama* are other garments worn by them. During the winters, coat is generally worn by all the men folk irrespective of caste prejudices.

The common dress of women are: *Kanchli*, *Kurti* and blouse on the upper part of the body and petticoat, *Lahanga*, *Ghaghra* and *Salvar* (in certain communities only) on the lower part. *Dhoti* and sari are worn on both lower and upper parts. Coloured garments are preferred by the women folk and more so on ceremonial occasions and during fairs and festivals.

Ornaments

Men seldom wear ornaments except rings on their fingers. The metal of which the ring is made and the number of rings which a man wears, however, depend on his economic status. Ear-rings known as *Murki* are also worn by men belonging to certain communities.

The womenfolk generally wear: *Bor* or *Borla* on the forehead, made of silver or gold and tucked or strewn in the hair; *Kadi* on the feet; *Bajuband* on the arms; *Ladi jhumka* over the hair-do and ears, rings on the fingers; chain on the neck and a ring on the nose. The variety and design depend on the choice of the users and of their economic status.

Food

The food of the people in the urban as well as in rural areas mostly consists¹ of maize, barley and wheat in those tahsils which formerly formed a part of Mewar State. In other tahsils, maize, jowar and wheat are the staple food because barley is seldom grown in black cotton soil. Broadly speaking, maize and *Jowar* in the form of bread and *Bati* form the principal part of the diet of the people of rural areas and wheat and maize of the urban areas.

Two broad divisions can be made regarding the diet of the people, namely, vegetarian and non-vegetarian. There is no hard and fast rule as to which community follows which dietary division because food habits are fast changing although Brahmins and Mahajans traditionally form vegetarian section. Much, however, depends on the circumstances of individuals.

The ordinary vegetarian food in the district consists of *Roti* (bread),

1. Census 1951, Rajasthan & Ajmer, District Census Handbook, Chittaurgarh, Part I, Bikaner (1954), p. iii.

made of maize or wheat or jowar; pulses; green vegetables¹ like *Kakri*, gourd, bottle gourd, ridge gourd, spinach, carrot, cauliflower, brinjal, lady finger, tomatoes, edible arum, cabbage, radish, peas, potato, knolkhol and chillies; ghee; oil; milk; curd; butter; *Paped* (wafers); *Chatni* and condiments. *Dal Bati* is a delicious vegetarian dish and much craved for. On festivals and fairs, *Puri*, *Halwa*, rice and sweetmeats like *Jalebi*, *Besan, ki-chakki*, *Lapsi*, *Khir*, *Laddu* and preparations of *Mawa* are cooked.

The non-vegetarians like meat dishes and *Pulao*, a preparation of meat and rice. The town dwellers usually have *Korma*, *Kofta*, *Kabab*, *Shami*, *Murg-musallam* etc. in their diet whenever they can afford one or the other of these preparations

There are no fixed dietary habits nor any fixed menu for the people. Much depends on the financial conditions, social status and type of occupation. People may have two or more meals during the day, supplemented by breakfast. The dietary habits of pastoral artisans and agricultural classes are simple. But the diet of the rich people and to some extent of the middle class in the town is an elaborate affair, with a variety of vegetables and bread or *Paratha*. With the change in diet and variety of food, cooking utensils and dining dishes also change.

In community dinners, arranged on the occasions of marriage, *Mosar* etc., invitees are seated in a row on a long strip of spread-out cloth or matting and food is served on leaf-plates and cups called *Pattols* and *Donas* respectively and *Sikoras* (earthen cups). Service is done voluntarily by selected members of the community and especially the relatives of the host. When everyone has been seated, the eating commences simultaneously. Among most of the communities the actual eating starts when the principal host or someone on his behalf, requests the guests to begin. Similarly, everyone has to wait for others to finish before getting up from his seat even if he has finished eating earlier. The western mode of sitting at dinner on chairs and at tables and eating with knives and forks is not in vogue except among a very few.

FRUITS—The locally grown fruits are: musk melons, water-melons, oranges, *Papitas*, guavas and custard apples which are consumed by the people. The oranges of Arnod village in Nimbahera tahsil are well known for their taste. Other fruits are, more or less, imported in the district.

Music and Dance

The ordinary musical instruments used in music and dancing are : *Bansuri*, *Kartal*, *Majira*, *Dholak*, harmonium, *Tabla*, *Majira*, and *Sarangi*. The music is arranged when a *Bhajan* and *Kirtan* assemblage is organised

1. Source : Office of the District Agriculture Office, Kapasan.

or on fairs, festivals, marriages or other occasion of joy. Another source of entertainment is *Turakalangi* or a sort of poetic dialogue. Dancing is very common during the month of *Phalgun* and *Shrawan*. *Ghumar* is one of the popular dances of the area. Others are *Gauri Nritya*, *Raii Nritya* and *Bhuwain Nritya*. Among the Bhils, who are very fond of dances, *Mandliya Nritya* (just before the marriage), *Binoli Nritya* (at the time of departure of the marriage party) and *Gawari Nritya* (during monsoon) are common.

Festivals

The festivals in the district are quite varied and numerous. The important festivals observed by the people of the district are :

JANMASHTMI—This is a fast as well as a festival day and falls on 8th day of the *Krishna Paksha* of *Bhadon* month of *Vikrami* era. It is believed to be the day on which lord Krishna, the divine incarnation was born thousands of years ago. The Hindu devotees observe fast and keep awake till the midnight hour.

MAKAR SANKRANTI—It is a holy day when the people take a dip in a sacred stream or tank in the district and distribute alms to the poor. It falls on the 14th day of January during *Posha/Magh* month of *Vikrami* era.

BASANT PANCHAMI—This inaugurates the spring season and marks the termination of the cold weather. It falls on the 5th day of the *Shukla Paksha* of *Magha* month of *Vikrami* era. It is the beginning of the frolics and gusto accompanied by *Chang* which terminate after Holi.

HOLI—It is the most colourful of all the festivals of the Hindus and is celebrated on a mass scale. It is held on the 14 *Shukla* of *Phalgun* month of *Vikrami* era to celebrate the death of Holika and saving of Prahlad from the fire (victory of Good over Evil). Well nigh about a month before the arrival of Holi, people start rejoicing and sing songs in praise of Cupid. The bumpkins celebrate the festival by indulging in drinks, slinging mud, ashes and garbage, use abusive language and make demonstrations. During the regime of the princes, Holi Durbars were held and the festival was celebrated in a grand manner, and festivities were enjoyed.

DIWALI—It is a festival observed for obtaining the favour of Lakshmi; everybody cleans the house and sets the furniture in order, to welcome the goddess of wealth. It falls on the *Amavasya* of *Kartik* month of *Vikrami* era. Sweets and special dishes are prepared and fire-works are let off by the children. The occasion is also used for meeting friends and relations.

RAKHI—*Rakhi* or *Raksha Bandhan* falls on *Purnima* of *Shrawan* month of *Vikrami* era, and is observed by the sisters who tie a sacred thread round the wrists of their brothers to ward off the evil and the brothers promise them protection. The priestly class also observe this festival and visit the houses of their *Jujman* (patrons) and receive alms and donation. A special sweet dish, *Sewain* is prepared in most of the kitchens on this festival.

SHEETLA ASHTAMI—Sheetla Ashtami locally known as *Basoda* is observed by the Hindus; the women folk specially are very rigid in its observance. It falls on the eighth day of *Chaitra* month of *Vikrami* era. Food for this day is prepared during the previous evening and neither the kitchen is run nor hot meals taken on this day. In fact *Basoda* appears to be a corruption of *Basi* meaning stale.

GANGOR—Gangor is a festival of Hindu ladies only. It is observed for a fortnight ending on the third day of the bright fortnight of the month of *Chaitra* every year. All unmarried girls worship Gauri, the consort of Lord Shiva. Early in the morning girls dressed in fine and multicoloured costumes go to a tank or well with *Kalasha* (metal pots) on their heads singing songs. On return they worship the idol of Gauri with the sacred water they bring. Maidens on the threshold of youth aspire for handsome, courageous and dauntless husbands and worship Gauri for obtaining this favour.

Idols of Ishar (Shiva) and Parvati (Gauri) are decorated and taken in a procession through the main markets and streets and large gatherings attend the function. Later, these are immersed in waters.

DASHERA—It is observed on the 10th day of *Shukla Paksha* of the month of *Asoj* to commemorate the victory of Rama over Rawan as narrated in the epic. This is also considered to be symbolic victory of Good over Evil. An effigy of Rawan is prepared, the act of the epic is enacted and the idol is burnt. The festival is of special significance to the Rajputs.

Other festivals of some importance are : *Shivaratri*; *Annakoot*; *Navaratri*; *Ganesh Chouth*; *Ramnavami* and *Teej*.

Among Jains the principal festivals are : Mahavir Jayanti, Paryushan and Samvatsari.

Mahavir Jayanti marks the birthday of Lord Mahavir. The occasion is celebrated by the Jains by observing fast and taking in procession an idol or picture of lord Mahavir. The festival falls on the 13th day of bright half of *Chaitra*.

During Paryushan, the Jains observe fast for the purification of soul. It is observed during the month of *Bhadrpad*.

Samvatsari marks the successful termination and observation of Paryushan Parva. This is observed by begging pardon from every known individual for any wrong that might have been committed to them.

The principal observances and fairs of the Muslims are Muharram, Bara-wafat, Shab-e-rat, Ramzan, Id-ul-Fitr and Id-ul-Zuha which are observed in the same way as elsewhere. Muharram is observed in the month of *Muharram* of the *Hijari* era, in the memory of the martyrdom of Hussain. The followers of the faith keep fast and a procession of *Tazias* is taken out and later buried. Bara-wafat is observed as a solemn festival on the twelfth of *Rabi-ul-awal*. It was the day of death as well the birth of the prophet Mohammed Saheb. Shab-e-barat is the night of the 14th of *Shabau* month and is an occasion when the Muslims offer oblations and distribute alms to the poor and needy. Ramzan is a holy month when fast is observed for a full month and prayers are offered. Id-ul-Fitr or the feast of breaking the fast marks the successful termination of Ramzan. Mass prayers are offered in the mosques and feasts are arranged. People visit the houses of their relatives and friends. On the occasion of Id-ul-Zuha, Muslims go for a *Haj*, offer mass prayers in the mosque and perform sacrifice of rams or goats.

Urs of Muslim saints are held at Chittaurgarh town and Kapasan. The former place has the tomb of Chal Pir Shah and the latter that of saint Diwan Shah.

Fairs

A number of religious fairs are held in the district, the principal of them are given in Appendix I.

Social Change

After the Independence of the country, social changes of far reaching effects have taken place in the State due to several legislative measures. These changes have affected all the strata of the society from the commoner to the prince. The most radical socio-political change has been the disappearance of the princely order and the consequent merger of the various principalities in a bigger unit, the Rajasthan State. The creation of the district itself is a result of this change.

Introduction of various land reforms and the subsequent abolition of Jagirdari system and promulgation of Khatedari rights etc. have brought a great relief to the tillers of the land. A ceiling on the ownership of agricultural land has been fixed.

Another revolutionary measure of social change has been the uplift of the backward classes and their classification into Scheduled Castes and Tribes. Apart from giving financial help, efforts have been made to ameliorate their social and economic condition by reserving seats in institutions and local self-government bodies.

Local self-government institutions are playing a role of far reaching importance in the lives of the people. Many of the civil and criminal cases decided by the caste Panchayats and judicial courts until recently, are now considered by the Nyaya Panchayats. Thus, to some degree, local self-government institutions have, in the changing scene, proved to be substitute for the institution of the caste panchayat.

Till now marriage and kinship ties united the people, in a particular area, of different villages at the inter-village level. But now the panchayat institutions have provided a new meeting ground for the people living in different villages. New relationships, without regard to caste or occupations, are emerging in the district.

The traditional leaders of the Villages, namely *Jagirdars* and priests, have been replaced by a new type of political leaders. Besides the members of the Legislative Assembly and members of Parliament, the influential leaders in the district include *Panchas* and *Sarpanchas*, members of Nyaya Panchayats, *Pradhans* and *Zila Pramukh*.

The caste system is also losing its rigidity. In the community dinners, persons belonging to different castes, can now be seen eating together particularly in the towns. It is very rare that one is excommunicated on the charge of dining with the members of the caste inferior to one's own. However, the castes continue to be effective endogamous groups; inter-caste marriages have yet to become popular and acceptable. Regarding the joint family, it has been stated earlier that it is disintegrating. Very often divisions take place because of domestic squabbles. Though the division of property takes place, the members of a family continue to hold together for other reasons. Family rituals and socio-religious occasions still bring them together.

Significant development work has been done in district during the last decade and a half. The number of schools and scholars have considerably increased and more buses and cycles are plying on the roads as compared to the pre-Independence period. Education has tended to change the social outlook. The number of medical institutions is also fast increasing. As a result of the increased transport facilities, people have begun to travel

more. A number of new houses are being constructed and many of them are pukka. Radio sets, which were a luxury item even in the towns some twenty years ago, are now ubiquitous in the town. The villagers are also not far behind in this respect. There is a perceptible change from the traditional pattern to the adoption of a modern style of living as may be seen in the use of nylon and terylene clothes, perfumed oil, snow and other cosmetics, which have found their way even to the villages. The aspirations of the people are high. The community development programme has created among the people, an urge for better living.



APPENDIX I

List of principal religious fairs¹ held in Chittaurgarh district

Place	Name of fair	When held (approximate gatherings in thousand given in the bracket)
1. Matri Kundia	Mahadeoji-ka-Mela	Baisakhi Purnima (80)
2. Chittaurgarh Fort	Mataji-ka-Mela or Kalkaji-ka-Mela	Baisakh Shukla Ashtami (40)
3. Achnera	Gotmeshwar	Baisakh Sudi 15 (80)
4. Chhoti Sadri	Bhanwar Mata-ka-Mela	Baisakhi Purnima (10)
5. Chhoti Sadri	Mahadeoji-ka-Mela	On Shivaratri
6. Bhadesar	Bhaneshwar Mahadeo ka-Mela	Baisakhi Purnima
7. Bambori	Gangu Bhai	„ „
8. Kotri	Amba Mata	Chaitra Shukla 15 (25)
9. Jhalar Baori	Janmashtami	Bhadrpad Krishna 7-10 (30)
10. Dungla	Alwa Mata-ka-Mela	Asoj Sudi 8 (25)
11. Bhainsrorgarh	Gangor	Chaitra Sudi 3 (20)
12. Begun	Rupaji Karmaji-ka- Mela	Jyesta Krishna 3 (30)
13. Mandakia	Sanwariyaji-ka-Mela	Bhadrpad Shukla 11 (50)
14. Chittaurgarh	Shitla Ashtami	Chaitra Krishna 8 (50)
15. Sinderia	Mahadeoji	Baisakh Shukla 8 (20)
16. Barkhera	Ramdeo	Bhadra Shukla 1-5 (15)
17. Gangrar	Mahadeoji	Phalgun Shukla 15 (20)
18. Menal	„	Baisakh Shukla 15 (15)
19. Nikumbh	Chawda Mata	Asoj Shukla 10 (15)
20. Asawara	Aora Mata	Chaitra and Asoj 1-9 (60)
21. Matasara	Shivaratri	Phalgun Krishna 14 (25)
22. Pratapgarh	Amba Mata	Kartik Shukla 2 (30)
23. Bari Sadri	Ram Rawan	Chaitra Krishna 10 (40)

1. *Census 1951, Rajasthan & Ajmer, District Census Handbook*, Chittaurgarh (1954), p. (iv) for serial No. 1-7. The source of information for 8-23 is the office of the Public Relations Officer, Chittaurgarh, as well as for the approximate gathering for S. No. 1-7.

CHAPTER IV

AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

GENERAL AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS

The economy of Chittaurgarh district is agro-based and the majority of the working population (79.30 per cent of male and 90.92 per cent of female workers in 1971)¹ of the district, derives its livelihood from agriculture. As against this, in 1901, 55 per cent of the people of Mewar, of which a major portion of present district area formed a part, recorded agriculture as their principal means of livelihood². The district's temperate climate makes its north-west and central plains in Gangrar, Rashmi, Chittaurgarh and Kapasan tahsils particularly well suited to agriculture, nearly one-third (29.7 per cent in 1965-66) of the total district area being under various types of crops. The district contributes nearly 4 per cent of the food grain production of State (168 tonnes out of a total of 4,007 in 1968-69).³ However, agricultural conditions vary markedly in different parts of the district, having different types of soil-texture and other facilities like availability of water. Whereas certain areas in Kapasan, Rashmi, Dungla, Bhadesar and Nimbahera are plains, there are unproductive rocky soils in Bhainsrorgarh and Pratapgarh tahsils and partly hilly areas in Begun, Chittaurgarh, Bari Sadri, Chhoti Sadri and Gangrar tahsils. About two-third of the area of the district is unirrigated and completely dependent on rains. In plots of black soil, found prominently in southern and eastern parts, *Rabi* crops are sown and harvested without irrigation in alternate years.

Land Utilisation

In 1965-66, the latest year for which land utilisation figures are available, 29.7 per cent of the area of the district was under cultivation of various crops. Taking into account 4.7 per cent of total area which was double cropped, the gross area sown came to 34.4 per cent. Fallow land covered 3.9 per cent of the area, of which 1.5 per cent was in the form of current fallows and 2.4 per cent consisted of other fallow land. Other cultivated land excluding fallow land constituted 41 per cent of the district area, out of which 8.5 per cent was under miscellaneous tree crops and groves, the rest 32.5 per cent being culturable waste. Forests, found in the

1. *Census 1971, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Chittaurgarh District*, p. ix (Section II).

2. Erskine, K. D., *op. cit.*, p. 38.

3. *Sankhikiya Rooprekha, 1971, Chittaurgarh*, p. 3.

hilly region of Pratapgarh, Chhoti Sadri, Bari Sadri, Bhainsrorgarh, Gangrar, Chittaurgarh, Nimbahera and Kapasan tahsils, covered 5.1 per cent of the district area in 1965-66. The balance of the 20.3 per cent of the area was recorded as not available for cultivation which included 3.3 per cent of land put to non-agricultural uses and 17 per cent of barren and uncultivated land.

The table at Appendix I depicts the position of land utilisation in Chittaurgarh district during the years 1959-60 to 1965-66. Figures for these years reveal that net area sown has gradually been going up and barren and uncultivable land as well as other fallow land have been falling. While cultivable waste land has increased to some extent (from 325 thousand hectares in 1959-60 to 337 thousand hectares in 1965-66), the area put to non-agricultural uses increased only marginally (from 34 thousand hectares to 36 thousand hectares) during the period. Land under forests as well as under permanent pastures and grazing fields also went up during these years.

Co-operative Farming

Though co-operation in the field of agricultural credit was introduced in the district area in 1927¹ the first farming society came into existence only in 1959, with the formation of a collective society at Bherusingh-ka-Khera in Chittaurgarh tahsil by *Gadia lohars*. The position of co-operative farming societies during the last five years from 1966-67 to 1970-71, is shown in the following table²:

Year	Societies (No.)	Membership (No.)	Subscribed Government	Capital (Rs.)		Working capital (Rs.)	Profit (+) or loss (-) (Rs.)
				Individual			
1966-67	25	342	20,000	24,090		1,20,944	(+) 2,486
1967-68	23	319	20,000	22,940		1,09,710	(—) 5,210
1968-69	23	314	20,000	22,000		77,653	(—) 399
1969-70	23	334	20,000	22,640		70,086	(—) 1,870
1970-71	21	312	—	21,640		65,802	(—) 807

Afforestation

As already stated, forests occupy only about 5.1 per cent of the district area (1965-66) and are mostly confined to hilly tracts. Forests of Chittaurgarh district mainly produce bamboo, grasses, gum and *Tendu*

1. Source : Office of the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Chittaurgarh.

2. *ibid.*

leaves. Income from major forest produce of the district during various years has been as follows¹:

('000 Rs.)

Year	Timber	Coal	Bamboo	Grasses
1965-66	63	8,635	383	194
1966-67	869	2,919	3,555	115
1967-68	177	4,569	5,672	59
1968-69	201	968	856	357
1969-70	71	360	1,504	321
1970-71	18	56	418	179

Income from minor forest produce during 1965-66 to 1970-71 was as follows² :

('00 Rs.)

Year	Tendu leaf	Gum	Grazing (Grass)	Other produce
1965-66	1,074	929	6	766
1966-67	198	363	68	331
1967-68	366	193	125	417
1968-69	772	663	313	2,239
1969-70	1,065	979	269	2,638
1970-71	1,537	1,669	382	4,558

Afforestation work in the district is being attempted since 1961-62 under a 10-year Working Plan. This plan was prepared between 1956 and 1961 in view of the national forest policy of progression and of checking the degradation and ruthless, indiscriminate and illicit fellings of forests as well as keeping in view the importance of forests for the majority of the *Adivasi* population of the district which almost entirely depends on forests and forest produce for its livelihood. The Plan included plantation, building of forest roads, establishment of forest nurseries, distribution of plants, cultural operations, rehabilitation of degraded forests and scientific management of forests. There are two forest nurseries in the district located at Chittaurgarh and Pratapgarh from where plants are supplied for Grow More Trees Campaign and other purposes. Plantation and soil conservation work in the Chambal command area are also being taken up under the Valley Development Scheme. The details of afforestation work done by the Forest Department upto the year 1970-71 are as follows³ :

1. *Sankhikiya Rooprekha*, 1971, Chittaurgarh, pp. 42-44, and Office of the Divisional Forest Officer, Chittaurgarh.
2. *ibid.*
3. Source : Office of the Divisional Forest Officer, Chittaurgarh.

S.No.	Particulars of work done	Unit	Achievement
1.	Plantations	Hectares	490
2.	Cultural Operations	„	1,836
3.	Other operations :		
	(a) Paddocks	„	243.4
	(b) Demarcation of fire line	Km.	409.5
4.	Forest Roads	„	185
5.	Regeneration of Degraded forests	Hectares	142

IRRIGATION

Irrigation by sources

RIVERS—The district is quite rich in water resources, having a number of rivers and streams, flowing through its area. These rivers are the Chambal, the Banas, the Gambhiri, the Gunjali, the Bamani, the Berach, the Wagon, the Jakham, the Shiv, the Orai, the Retaon and the Karmoi. All these, except Chambal, are non perennial, flowing only during the rainy season and feeding the tanks and wells on both sides of their banks by percolation. These have helped raise the water level of wells in their vicinity, an example being the banks of the Banas in Rashmi tahsil, where wells are only 30 to 40 ft. deep¹. According to an estimate of the State Irrigation Department, out of 320,340 lakh cubic ft. of water available in the rivers and streams in the district, 85,260 lakh cu. ft. had been utilised for irrigation purposes till 1971-72². Two medium irrigation schemes viz., Gambhiri Project and Orai Project were taken up as Plan works. Their details are as follows :

GAMBHIRI PROJECT—This project was taken up as one of the projects of the First Five Year Plan. The work started in the year 1954-55. The project was designed to store 2,700 million cu. ft. of water by constructing an earthen bund, across the Gambhiri river near Motha and Arniya villages in Nimbahera tahsil. Canals were constructed to irrigate land on both sides of the river which had practically no source of irrigation. The main canals measure 2,530 chains and the minors 1,100 chains. The estimated cost (revised) of the project was Rs. 60.00 lakhs while the actual expenditure till the end of 1969-70 came to Rs. 65.87 lakhs³. The project was completed in 1956-57 and irrigation commenced during that very year, after which the work of the canals and their lining progressed. The

1. Source : Office of the Executive Engineer, Irrigation, Chittaurgarh.

2. *ibid.*

3. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, 1970, p. 31.*

designed irrigation potential of the project is 5.5 thousand hectares, while the actual irrigated area in 1969-70 was 4.9 thousand hectares¹, in Chittaurgarh, Gangrar and Nimbahera tahsils of the district.

ORAI PROJECT—This project provided for the construction of a dam across the river Orai near Baripat and Gopalpura villages in Begun tahsil. The project, included in the Third Five Year Plan, was taken up in 1961-62. As against the estimated cost of Rs. 55 lakhs, the expenditure till 1970-71 comes to Rs. 58.35 lakhs². The designed capacity of the dam is to store 352.83 lakh cu. metres of water of which 327.83 lakh cu. metres are to irrigate 3.3 thousand hectares of land in Begun tahsil of the district and in Mandalgarh tahsil of Bhilwara district. The actual area irrigated in 1970-71 was 2.7 thousand hectares³. The length of the main canal is 1,035 chains and that of minors 1,256 chains.

Besides the Gambhiri and Orai medium irrigation projects, situated within the district, Badgaon (Berach) project in Udaipur district, utilising the waters of Berach river, is also benefiting the district. The total area to be covered by irrigation under the project in the two districts is 2.5 thousand hectares. The actual area irrigated in 1970-71 was 2.4 thousand hectares⁴. The work of survey and research on a Rs. 45 lakhs, Wagli medium irrigation project⁵ is in progress and the project, on its completion is estimated to irrigate 4,046 hectares of land in the district. A number of other projects are also in the survey stage, to be taken up in the coming years.

TANKS—Tanks are the second most important source of irrigation in the district next to wells. Combined with bunds, these provide water to 18.5 per cent of the total irrigated area in the district (1970-71). There are over 400 tanks and bunds in the district. They include old tanks renovated and repaired as well as new tanks constructed as minor irrigation projects. The State Irrigation Department maintains 57 of these tanks which are the main source of irrigation for land growing *Rabi* crops. Small tanks when dry provide means of bed cultivation and serve as ponds for cattle. Details about the Irrigation Department tanks are given in Appendices II and III.

WELLS—Wells are the most important source of irrigation serving 80.6 per cent of the irrigated area (1970-71)⁶. As already stated, wells are more prominent in the vicinity of rivers and streams, being not very

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, 1970, p. 31.

2. *ibid.*, 1971, p. 32.

3. *ibid.*

4. *ibid.*

5. *ibid.*, 1970, p. 31.

6. *ibid.*, 1971, p. 33.

deep, on account of easy percolation. Water is lifted from the wells generally by bullocks through the *Charas* (an iron or leather bucket tied with ropes), though the pumping sets are also being increasingly installed. Rajasthan Ground Water Board provides facilities of the blasting machines and staff for construction and deepening of wells

The number of wells in the district during various years was as follows¹:

Year	Total	In use	Out of use
1964-65	66,668	51,755	14,913
1965-66	66,850	52,382	14,468
1966-67	66,895	51,372	15,523
1967-68	67,744	51,036	16,708
1968-69	69,088	51,552	17,536
1969-70	73,531	55,334	18,197
1970-71	75,024	56,714	18,310

The following table gives the figures of the area irrigated² from different sources during the years 1961-62 to 1970-71. The irrigated area showed a decline in years of scanty rainfall when less water was available for irrigation in wells and tanks :

					(Hectares)
Year	Canals	Tanks	Wells and Tube wells	Other sources	Total (gross) area irrigated
1961-62	1,705	2,758	77,098	101	81,662
1962-63	3,062	4,008	83,337	29	90,436
1963-64	2,354	4,682	87,408	56	94,500
1964-65	—	7,969	85,406	166	93,541
1965-66*	—	7,177	68,900	114	76,191
1966-67	—	7,815	76,176	91	84,082
1967-68	—	9,494	66,248	252	75,994
1968-69*	—	18,980	67,718	343	87,041
1969-70*	—	12,003	76,835	1,030	89,868
1970-71*	—	17,278	74,953	826	93,057

1. *Sankhiktya Rooprekha*, 1970, Chittaurgarh, p. 52, and Board of Revenue (Land Records), Ajmer.

2. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, volumes for various years.

*Figures for these years represent net irrigated area.

Crop-wise Irrigation

The following table shows the irrigated area¹ under various groups of crops from 1961-62 to 1970-71:

(Hectares)					
Year	Food crops (other than sugarcane)	Sugarcane	Cotton	Others	Total (gross) irrigated area
1961-62	55,720	2,722	10,337	12,883	81,662
1962-63	63,216	3,111	13,058	11,051	90,436
1963-64	64,049	3,390	15,836	11,225	94,500
1964-65	62,888	4,860	15,172	10,621	93,541
1965-66	75,896	5,603	12,332	11,264	1,05,095
1966-67	63,247	2,594	9,899	8,342	84,082
1967-68	46,585	1,684	10,458	17,267	75,994
1968-69	95,413	3,039	12,046	16,504	1,27,002
1969-70	81,928	4,005	10,103	13,317	1,09,353
1970-71	77,000	3,371	11,406	12,138	1,03,915

As is evident from the figures in the table, the bulk of the irrigated area in the district is under foodcrops. It was 74.9 per cent under food grains, pulses, vegetables, fruits etc. and another 3.2 per cent under sugarcane in 1970-71. The single most important irrigated crop in the district is cotton and it occupied 10 per cent of the total irrigated area in 1970-71. The rest of the 11.9 per cent of irrigated area was claimed by other miscellaneous crops.

SOIL EROSION AND CONSERVATION

Soils of the district suffer erosion mostly from rivers and nullahs during the rainy season. The nature of soil erosion varies from gill erosion to gully erosion. The work of soil conservation in the district started from 1965-66 with the opening of District Soil Conservation Office at Chittaurgarh in October 1965. The programme included contour bunding and graded bunding during the initial and the following years i.e. 1965-66 and 1966-67, which was extended to include the construction of irrigation and drainage outlets and pasture development in 1967-68. The programme came into full swing in 1968-69 when terracing, land levelling, construction of irrigation channels and check dams, and contour farming were also made a part of it and has been covering more and more area since then.

Physical achievements under the programme since its initiation upto the end of 1970-71 are shown in a table at Appendix IV.

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, volumes for various years.

AGRICULTURE

Soils

Roughly speaking two-third of the area of the district is wholly or partly hilly. No conventional soil survey or hydrological survey of the district has been conducted. According to reconnaissance survey, the soils of the district fall under the broad categories of deep medium black soil, yellowish brown soil, greyish brown alluvial soil and hilly soil¹. Deep medium black soil is prominent in the southern and eastern parts of the district in Pratapgarh, Arnod, Dungla, Kapasan, Begun, Chhoti Sadri and parts of Rashmi Panchayat Samiti areas, while yellowish brown soil is found mainly in Chittaurgarh, Nimbahera, Bhopalsagar, Bhainsrorgarh and Bhadesar Panchayat Samitis. A mixture of these two types of soils is found in parts of Dungla, Rashmi and Kapasan Panchayat Samitis and is brown and loamy. The black soil produces *Rabi* crops like wheat and barley without any irrigation in alternate years and is equally suited to the production of *Jowar* and rice. The brown soil particularly suits maize and pulses as *Kharif* crops and wheat, barley and gram as *Rabi* crops. The hilly soil is found in Bhainsrorgarh, Begun, Chittaurgarh, Dungla, Chhoti Sadri and Nimbahera Panchayat Samiti areas, where it is red and stony. There are broad stretches of light sandy loam soil along the banks of rivers, rendered fertile by irrigation and manuring and bearing the most valuable crops. All these types of soils of the district are normal in fertility on account of their nitrogenous and phosphatic contents and an excess of potash.

Crops

There are two main crop seasons in the district, as elsewhere, *Kharif* and *Rabi*. *Kharif* crops, locally known as *Siyalu*, are primarily rain fed, sown in the rainy season (June-July) and harvested in winter (November-December). The *Rabi* or the *Unalu* crops are mainly irrigated crops, sown in winter (October-November) and harvested in early summer (March-April). The principal *Kharif* crops grown in the district are maize, *Jowar*, cotton, pulses, groundnut, sugar-cane (a full year crop) and rice, while the *Rabi* crops include wheat, barley, gram, oilseeds, *Methi*, *Alsi*, *Dhania* and opium. There is a third season viz. *Fasal Zayad* in which vegetables like brinjals, cucumbers and water melons and musk melons are raised in river beds during the summers. In 1960-61, the district ranked first in the production of groundnut and sunnhemp, third in maize and cotton, fifth in sugar-cane, sixth in linseed and seventh in *Jowar* and rice amongst the districts of the State and contributed 27.6 per cent of groundnut, 21.2 per cent of sunnhemp,

1. Source : Office of the Agricultural Chemist, Durgapura, Jaipur.

12.8 per cent of maize, 11.8 per cent of cotton, 9 per cent of sugar-cane, 2.9 per cent of linseed, 4.6 per cent of *Jowar* and 1.7 per cent of rice in the State¹. Some of the important crops of the district are described below :

MAIZE (*Zea mays* L.)—Maize or the Indian corn, the food of the masses, is the most important foodgrain crop of the district from the point of view of production, covering, as it does, the maximum area of all type of soils under any other single crop. It is one of the earliest rain crops sown; though the crop needs plenty of moisture in the early stages of growth which is provided through well irrigation, it is not irrigated after the rains have started except in times of actual drought. The land is ploughed two or three times, the preparations starting in May-June. The sowing period ranges from 15th of June to 15th of July, depending on the onset of the monsoon. The seed may be sown broadcast or in rows. Barely any manure is applied. One hand weeding and hoeing is given between the third week of August and second week of September. The crop is ready for harvesting in October. The average yield of maize in the district during 1969-70 was estimated at 758 kg. per hectare.²

The crop was sown in an area of 87,261 hectares in 1970-71 which yielded a total of 157,070 quintals of maize. The corresponding figures for 1961-62 were 72,822 hectares and 91,250 tonnes respectively. The crop is sown in all the tahsils of the district. Pratapgarh tahsil having the maximum area (1970-71) was followed by Begun, Kapasan, Chittaurgarh, Gangrar, Chhoti Sadri, Bhadesar, Dungla, Nimbahera and Bari Sadri, in that order. Rashmi tahsil had the least area under the crop.

JOWAR OR SORGHUM (*Sorghum vulgare* Pers)—*Jowar* is the second most important foodgrain crop of the *Kharif* season in the district, both from the point of the area occupied and the total production. It is widely used as a fodder known as *Chari*, its chaff, green or dry being a nutritious cattle fodder. Essentially a rain fed crop, *Jowar* is sown with the first regular fall of the monsoon. The soil preparation, tillage, as also the sowing and interculturing periods of *Jowar* are almost similar to those of maize. The crop is grown pure or mixed with one or two pulses or oilseeds. Being a heavy feeder, it requires a basic application of farmyard manure or compost. Chemical fertilisers are also applied by progressive farmers growing the hybrid variety of *Jowar*. The early fodder variety is sown and harvested in April and May respectively, the grain crop taking four to five months to mature, being ready for harvesting by about the

1. *Census of India, 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Chitorgarh District*, p. v.

2. *Sankhikiya Rooprekha, 1971, Chittaurgarh*, p. 30.

second week of November. The average yield of *Jowar* in the district was put at 426 kg. per hectare during 1969-70.¹

Jowar occupied 60,856 hectares in 1970-71 and the production was 38,461 quintals, as against 54,952 hectares and 35,732 quintals respectively in 1961-62. All the tahsils of the district grew *Jowar*.

WHEAT (*Triticum sativum* L.)—A staple food of the middle and the upper classes, wheat is the most important *Rabi* crop of the district from standpoints of both the area and the production. It occupies the second place among all the crops, *Kharif* and *Rabi*, of the district on both of these scores. Its chaff serves as a cattle fodder.

Soil preparations for wheat sowing start by about the 10th of September, preceded by general preparations in the form of three or four ploughings in summer and repeated harrowings in the rainy season. For irrigated crop, the land is watered before sowing, the actual process lasting from mid-October to mid-November. The crop is given about eight waterings, the first one nearly a month after sowing and two or three at the tillage, heading and milt stages. The black soil of the district dispenses with the need of irrigation and produces wheat in alternate years. One hoeing, one and a half months after sowing, helps produce a better crop. The crop requires sufficient manuring and the dwarf variety is applied chemical fertilisers. The wheat crop is harvested when the grain is fully ripe and the straw becomes golden yellow and brittle. Harvesting begins about the 10th of April, lasting till mid-May. The average outturn of wheat in the district during 1969-70 was 858 kg. per hectare². The grain is usually threshed out by being trodden over by the cattle under their feet on a threshing floor and sometimes by simple mechanical threshers and winnowers by progressive cultivators.

The total production of wheat in the district in 1970-71 was 125,604 quintals compared with 67,022 quintals in 1961-62 produced out of 83,292 hectares and 74,936 hectares during the two years respectively. The most prominent wheat growing tahsil is Pratapgarh which had maximum area under the crop in 1970-71, the least area being in Chhoti Sadri tahsil.

BARLEY (*Hordeum Vulgare* L.)—Barley is the second most important *Rabi* foodgrain crop of Chittaurgarh district, next to wheat. It was sown in 7,091 hectares in 1970-71 (8,292 hectares in 1961-62), which produced 11,179 quintals (13,644 quintals in 1961-62) of barley. The periods of soil preparation and sowing of barley are September-October and October-November respectively. It is grown either by itself or mixed with wheat or gram, and sometimes with rape and mustard. Barley requires less

1. *Sankhikiya Rooprekha*, 1971, Chittaurgarh, p. 30.

2. *ibid.*

irrigation than wheat and is usually provided six waterings between January and March. Interculturing is done when the soil is very weedy. The dwarf variety of barley is fertilised and given plant protection treatment. The harvesting of the crop is done in March-April. The average yield¹ in the district was put at 947 kg. per hectare during 1969-70.

RICE (*Oryza Sativa* L.)—Paddy cultivation in the district is undertaken on a small scale in the valleys and on the slopes of the hills. The land for paddy sowing is given summer cultivation followed by puddling and tillage. Soil preparation is done from mid-May to June-end. Puddling with tractor and tractor implements is done by progressive cultivators. The sowing period lasts from 15th July to 7th August. The crop requires four to six waterings after sowing and evenly standing water in the fields, frequently drained and filled to allow the transplanted seeds to set well and latter till the dough stage. Inter-culturing is also done twice or thrice. High temperature and humidity help the growth of the crop. Improved varieties require the application of chemical fertilisers. Harvesting of the crop is done in November-December, cutting it with a sickle and drying it for three or four days and then threshing after about a week either by heating of the sheaves or treading under the feet of bullocks. Pedal thresher is also sometimes used by progressive cultivators for the purpose.

Rice cultivation was done on a total of 3,100 hectares in 1970-71 and the production came to 2,087 tonnes. The corresponding figures in 1961-62 were 2,008 hectares and 1,259 tonnes respectively. Pratapgarh was the most important tahsil with bulk of the area under rice cultivation (nearly two-third of the total in 1970-71). The other important rice growing tahsils were Kapasan and to some extent Nimbahera and Chhoti Sadri. The remaining tahsils had small areas under rice.

GRAM (*Cicer Arietinum* L.)—It is the most important pulse of the district occupying, as it did, 23,034 hectares in 1970-71 which produced 11,148 tonnes of gram, as against 15,120 tonnes grown out of 29,714 hectares a decade ago i.e. in 1961-62. The operations for land preparation are akin to those for wheat except that no fine tillage is attempted in this case. The soil preparation begins about the third week of April continuing till about the end of the month. Summer follows the ploughing. The first pre-sowing tillage lasts from the last week of September to the second week of October, followed by the actual sowing. No weeding or inter-culturing is usually needed since the crop suppresses the growth of weeds. Usually one irrigation is provided. The crop takes about 160 to 170 days to mature.

1. *Sankhikiya Rooprekha*, 1971, Chittaurgarh, p. 30.

The harvesting is done in March. The average yeild of gram in Chittaurgarh district was put at 485 kg. per hectare¹ in 1969-70.

SUGAR-CANE (*Saccharum Officinarum* L.) Sugar-cane is an important cash crop of the district. It was sown on 3,371 hectares in 1970-71 (against 2,722 hectares in 1961-62), production being 1,62,428 tonnes (75,631 tonnes in 1961-62). The prominent sugar-cane producing tahsils are Chittaurgarh, Kapasan, Nimbahera and Gangrar.

Sugar-cane, a full year crop, requires a thorough preparation of soil, preparatory tillage starting in January. The soil is ready for sowing in the first week of February, the actual planting usually starting by the last week of the month and finishing well before the onset of the summer heat. The crop requires optimum soil moisture during all stages of its growth provided by about 40 waterings, the frequency of which is reduced near the harvesting time. Water is held off for one month before the actual harvest. After four to six weeks of planting, the first hoeing and weeding is done, the process being repeated in June and after the monsoons when inter-culturing and earthing operations are again performed. The harvesting is done between November and March. The use of improved varieties of seed and chemical fertilisers have helped increase production of the crop. The average yield² of sugar-cane (1969-70) in the district was estimated at 3,000 kg. per hectare.

OILSEEDS—The important oilseed crops of the district are groundnut, sesame or *Til* and linseed. The *Kharif* crops of groundnut (*Arachis hypogaea* L.) and *Til* are sown in July and are ready for harvesting by October, while linseed, grown as a *Rabi* crop, is harvested during February-March. The *Kharif* crops are unirrigated. Groundnut occupied 54,063 hectares during 1970-71 (25,303 hectares in 1961-62) the production being 30,059 tonnes in that year (15,379 tonnes in 1961-62) while the area under *Til* (sesame) was 14,285 hectares in 1970-71 (8,611 hectares in 1961-62) which produced 1,714 tonnes (1,146 tonnes in 1961-62). Improved seeds have helped increase the average yield³ of both these crops, which was estimated at 476 kg. and 123 kg. per hectare for the two crops respectively in 1969-70.

A special programme of groundnut development under the Intensive Agriculture Scheme was in operation in Nimbahera and Chhoti Sadri Panchayat Samitis of the district during the three year period 1963-64 to 1965-66. The main achievements of the programme were as follows⁴ :

1. *Sankhikiya Rooprekha*, 1971, Chittaurgarh, p. 30.

2. *ibid.*

3. *ibid.*

4. Source : Office of the District Agriculture Officer, Kapasan.

S. No.	Particulars	Unit	Achievements during		
			1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
1.	Improved seeds distributed	kg.	6,345	1,120	—
2.	Fertilisers distributed				
	(a) Nitrogenous	tonnes	112.8	61	25.4
	(b) Phosphatic	tonnes	1093.2	986.5	302.8
3.	Plant Protection Area	hectares	3,779	1,549	56
4.	Field Demonstrations held	number	92	52	—

COTTON (*Gossypium spp.*)—Cotton is also an important cash crop of Chittaurgarh district. The area under cotton was 28,446 hectares in 1961-62 and 21,134 hectares in 1970-71 but the production increased from 12,971 bales in 1961-62 to 16,555 bales (180 kg. each) in 1970-71. Two varieties of cotton viz. *Desi* and *American* are grown in the district. Cotton is a sub-tropical crop requiring a lot of watering during its early stages of growth and a comparatively dry spell during the flowering and fruitation stages. The time for sowing is between 15th of May and 15th of June preceded by soil preparation in April-May. The crop is provided two waterings in September and October, which may have to be timed early and more frequently in case there are insufficient rains during the rainy months. The most pressing need for water is at the time of flowering and fruitage in October, when the last watering is provided. Frequent inter-culturing is done between mid-June and mid-July. Chemical fertilisers and plant protection treatment are provided in case of the *American* variety. Cotton is harvested in 2 to 4 picking as the balls mature according to the variety and the harvesting period lasts from October to February.

Cotton Development Programme was taken up under the Intensive Agriculture Programme simultaneously with wheat and groundnut. Till 1970-71, 16,830 hectares of land had been brought under the improved cotton cultivation under this programme. The main achievement of the programme during the last five years ending 1970-71 have been as follows¹:

Item	Unit	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
1. Seed distributed	qtls	609	467	164	1,877	1,700
2. Chemical fertilisers distributed						
(a) Nitrogenous	tonnes	300	50	360	795	785
(b) Phosphatic	„	100	30	121	302	384

1. Source : Office of the District Agriculture Officer, Chittaurgarh District, Kapasan.

1	2	3	4	5	6	4	8
3.	Plant protection	acres	486	10,450	6,827	27,000	20,800
4.	Demonstrations						
	held	number	20	20	8	36	—

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—Main fruits grown in the district include oranges, papayas and musk melons, water melons and guava, besides custard apple (*Sharifa*) which has a wild growth all over the Chittaurgarh fort and is widely known. Oranges of Arnod village in Nimbahera tahsil are also famous and have successfully competed in State level fruit competitions. There are 33 fruit orchards in the district (1970-71) which alternately grow some vegetables as well. Musk melons and water melons are grown on the banks of Gambhiri and Berach rivers. Vegetables of the *Kharif* season in the district are cucumber (*Kakri*), bitter gourd (*Karela*), bottle gourd (*Lauki*), ridge gourd (*Tori*), spinach (*Palak*), carrot (*Gajar*), cauliflower, brinjal (*Baingan*), lady's finger (*Bhindi*), tomatoes, edible arum (*Arvi*), cabbage, radish (*Mooli*) and chillies. *Jayad* vegetables are bitter gourd (*Karela*), cucumber (*Kakri*), pumpkin, ridge gourd (*Tori*), brinjal, lady's finger, edible arum (*Arvi*) and cabbage. Fruits were grown on 127 hectares and vegetables on 800 hectares in 1970-71.

Area and production of main crops in the district during various years are given at Appendix V.

Crop Pattern

An analysis of the changes in the area under different crops during the last decade reveals that cash crops particularly groundnut, sesame and sugar-cane have been gaining popularity among the cultivators of the district. Besides, *Jowar*, maize and *Kharif* pulses have also registered an increase in their areas, while the area under gram decreased to some extent.

Agricultural Implements

A list of agricultural machinery and implements in use in the district at the time of the quinquennial censuses of 1961 and 1966 is given at Appendix VI.

The traditional outlook of the cultivators of the district as well as their backward and superstitious customs and manners, coupled with their depressed economic condition, have precluded any large scale changes in the agricultural practices and implements in use in the district. However, the State Agriculture Department has been trying to popularise the use of mechanical methods and better implements by demonstrating their use as well as by arranging their distribution through Panchayat Samitis.

A Regional Agricultural Workshop of the Rajasthan Agro-Industries Corporation, established in 1966-67 at Chittaurgarh, manufactures these implements and popularises them by arranging demonstrations in the region. In 1967-68 such demonstrations numbered 242 and 250 implements were sold. In 1968-69, 25,000 *Rahats* were installed by the workshop. It also undertakes the repair of tractors and other equipments. The grant of agricultural loans for buying implement etc. has also provided certain amount of encouragement for their use. The number of tractors in use in the district increased from 32 in 1961 to 70 at the time of 1966 livestock census. Harrows and cultivators, seed drills, threshers, chaff cutters, sprayers and dusters have also been coming into increased use in the district as evidenced in the livestock census of 1966.

Seeds

To improve the production of various crops, the Agriculture Department has been encouraging the use of improved and hybrid varieties of seeds and arranging for their ready availability. Hybrid seeds of maize and *Jowar*, C. Indore-1 variety of cotton and various improved varieties of wheat as well as of sugar-cane and vegetables have been introduced in the district. The department arranges the distribution of tested seeds of various crops to the cultivators, through the Panchayat Samitis. These seeds are approved by the National Seeds Corporation. Seeds multiplied at the three seed multiplication farms in the district at Gantheri, Mungana, and Chittaurgarh are also distributed. There are two seed stores of 1,000 quintals capacity each at Kapasan to store hybrid maize and hybrid *Bajra* seeds. The following were the quantities of seeds distributed¹ during the years 1967-68 to 1970-71:

Seed	(Quintals)			
	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
1. Maize-Hybrid	162.68	458.12	620.66	763.78
2. <i>Jowar</i> -Hybrid	37.25	38.46	140.40	170.12
3. Cotton-C. Indore-1	488.04	3,112.0	1,800.39	1,770.0
4. Wheat-C 591	453.77	322.80	—	—
5. „ S 227	100	476.6	2,380.56	1,563.0
6. „ NP 718	—	95.25	15.20	—
7. „ RS 64	—	2,073.54	272.0	165.0
8. „ Kalyan Sona	—	98.91	4,333.0	14,037.0
9. „ S 308	—	10.87	105.45	378.0

1. Source : Office of the District Agriculture Officer, Kapasan.

1	2	3	4	5	6
10. Wheat	SS	—	3.18	—	618
11. „	Lal Bahadur	—	—	1.98	198.0
12. Sugar-cane		5,322.4	—	—	10,255.0
13. Vegetables		12.73	517.43	228.70	432.68

Manures and Fertilisers

As already stated, the soils in most areas of the district are normal in the phosphatic and nitrogenous contents. However, the deficiencies of these contents, whenever felt as a consequence of poor fertility, are removed by application of farmyard manures. The use of chemical fertilisers has also been getting popular mainly due to the efforts of the State Agriculture Department and the anxious attitude of the few progressive cultivators of the district. The distribution of chemical fertilisers is arranged through the Panchayat Samitis, to make them readily available to the willing users. Besides the chemical fertilisers, rural and urban compost and green manure are also widely used by the cultivators of the district. There are 279 registered sellers of fertilisers (1970-71) in the district who help in their wide distribution.

The following table shows the extent of preparation and use of compost in the district during the years 1966-67 to 1970-71¹.

Item	Unit	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Compost pits dug and filled	No.	2,632	2,501	3,095	3,823	2,260
Rural compost prepared	tons	—	43,400	2,777	20,967	7,348
Urban compost prepared	„	939	550	—	352	1,170
Rural compost distributed	„	—	3,458	2,777	20,967	4,341
Urban compost distributed	„	662	550	—	352	2,078
Green Manure used	acres	2,466	1,270	816	3,585	8,280

The following quantities of chemical fertilisers were distributed during the last five years ending 1970-71² :

(tonnes)					
Fertiliser	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Nitrogenous	2,441.17	2,430.86	6,009.0	12,900.0	16,876.0
Phosphatic	1,996.93	2,117.0	6,583.0	9,050.0	12,592.0
Potash	44.10	83.87	284.5	201.0	373.0

1. Source : Office of the District Agriculture Officer, Kapasan.

2. *ibid.*

Crop Rotations

The following crop rotations are usually adopted in the district¹ :

Type of soil	Irrigated crops	Unirrigated crops
Light alluvial soil	(i) Maize-wheat-fallow-opium (ii) Maize-wheat-Jowar-fallow	(i) Rice-fallow (ii) Maize-fallow (iii) Fallow-gram (iv) Groundnut-Urd-groundnut (v) Jowar-Arhar-fallow-Jowar
Yellowish brown soil	(i) Rice-wheat (ii) Maize-wheat (iii) Cotton-fallow (iv) Cotton-Maize-wheat (v) Cotton-sugarcane (3 Yrs)	(i) Jowar-gram-cotton-fallow (ii) Maize-gram (iii) Til-fallow-Jowar-fallow
Hilly soil	(i) Maize-wheat (ii) Maize-wheat-cotton (iii) Cotton-Methi (iv) Sugarcane-ratooner-fallow	(i) Fallow-wheat (ii) Groundnut-fallow (iii) Fallow-Dhania (iv) Jowar-fallow (v) Til-fallow
Deep light black soil	(i) Maize-wheat-fallow-opium (ii) Fallow-opium-maize (iii) Fallow-Urd (iv) Cotton-wheat (v) Sugarcane-fallow-wheat	(i) Moong-Urd-fallow-groundnut-fallow-Moong-Urd

Crop Diseases and Pests

Crops in the district suffer from all common diseases though damage caused is barely above five per cent in any of the infestation. Wheat is affected by yellow, brown or black rust, loose and leaf smut, car-cookle and *Molya* or cereal root eelworm and barley by root rot and covered smut.

1. Source : Office of the District Agriculture Officer, Kapasan.

Maize suffers from leaf blight and downy mildew and *Jowar* from grain smut, leaf spot and anthracnose. In case of paddy, the common diseases are root rot, leaf smut and blast. While wilt is common in gram, tikka disease, collar rot and root rot in groundnut, anthracnose and angular leaf spot mostly affect cotton and red rot and smut is found in case of sugar cane crops. The vegetable crops of tomatoes suffer from late and early blight and fruit rot, chillies from leaf curl and anthracnose, cucurbit and coriander from powdery mildew and downy mildew, while powdery mildew infests opium and mango crops also. The most effective remedy suggested in case of all these diseases is to grow disease resistant varieties. Rusts and smuts in wheat and other crops are controlled by Zineb sprays, while rots by treatment of seeds in organic mercurial compound of different strengths. Smut in the case of barley is checked by burning the affected plants and by Sulphur or Mercurial compound treatment of seed in case of grain smut affecting the *Jowar* crops. Gram crop is saved from wilt by avoiding early broadcasting method of sowing. Cotton crop affected by angular leaf spot is sprayed with Bordeaux mixture (5: 5: 50) or solution of Zineb or Streptocycline.

The problem of crop pests is not acute in the district, though locusts do sometimes infest the crops. Rats are found mostly in black cotton soil areas. White ants are also not very common. Grasshoppers, stem borers, army worms, red hairy caterpillars, shoot flies, borers, corn aphids, and gram caterpillars attack *Kharif* crops like *Jowar*, *Bajra*, etc., while termites, shoot flies, stem borers, surface grasshoppers and aphids affect *Rabi* crops of wheat and barley.

The State Agriculture Department distributes pesticides, undertakes pest control surveys and takes up other steps to control these diseases and pests through its seven units at Kapasan, Chittaurgarh, Begun, Nimbahera, Pratapgarh, Bhadesar and Rashmi as also through the extension staff of the Panchayat Samitis. The following table shows the details of disease and pest control work done in the district during the years 1966-67 to 1970-71:

S.No.	Details of work done	Unit	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
1.	Intensive treatment area and pest control	covered in acres					
	(a) Cereals	„	5,491	4,575	21,763	55,125	26,538
	(b) Oilseeds	„	7,750	3,100	435	115	2,123
	(c) Cotton	„	9,489	10,450	16,951	16,265	38,967

1. Source : Office of the District Agriculture Officer, Kapasan.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	(d) Sugar-cane	acres	1,122	1,286	18,220	2,560	3,975
	(e) Fruit trees	„	133	—	—	—	42
	(f) Vegetables	„	1,812	1,705	382	1,340	2,912
	(g) Other crops (Opium and <i>Rizka</i>)	„	1,059	—	19,710	1,382	2,536
2.	Seed Treatment	„	30,485	21,145	19,870	86,092	72,050
3.	Rat control	„	65,102	80,751	1,31,735	21,080	1,06,980
4.	Soil Treatment	„	2,050	2,560	5,560	21,000	16,682
5.	Seed treatment	quintals	193	—	—	2,518	25,750
6.	Seed stores	number	2	15	31	18	47

Departmental Activities

The District Agriculture Office is headquartered at Kapasan since 1943-44 with its branches at Rashmi, Chittaurgarh, Begun, Nimbahera, Bhadesar, Dungla, Pratapgarh and Chhoti Sadri. The main activities of the Department include making available to the cultivators, through the Panchayat Samitis, good and improved varieties of seeds, improved implements and fertilisers. It also helps experimentation and soil conservation work. Its staff helps the cultivators to adopt means to increase the production in their fields through requisite knowhow made available by the Agriculture Extension Officers, attached with the Panchayat Samitis. The job of looking after the general development of agriculture in the district includes the taking of steps for the prevention of diseases and guarding against any widespread damage to crops by pests. Cotton development and plant protection units under the department are working at Kapasan (since 1965), Rashmi (1966-67), Chittaurgarh (1963), Begun (1963-64), Nimbahera (1964-65) Bhadesar (1963), Pratapgarh (1963), Chhoti Sadri (1968-69) and Dungla (1969-70). Special programmes for the development of oilseed crops (looked after by the Assistant Director, Oilseeds), Intensive Agriculture Programme for cotton, wheat and groundnut, and seed development are also being implemented by the Department. Minor irrigation works are also taken up including building and repair of wells and installation of pumping sets.

Taccavi loans for various purposes and on different terms are distributed to the cultivators through the Panchayat Samitis. Long term loans are given for lasting improvements like the installation of pumping sets, purchase of implements, Persian wheels, tractors, construction, deepening and repair of wells etc. and for adoption of soil conservation

measures while medium term and short term loans are advanced for fruit development and for needs of seeds, fertilisers etc. *Taccavi* loans are also granted for other purposes e.g. for animal husbandry, minor irrigation works and as a measure of relief in times of drought.

Taccavi loans advanced during the five year period 1966-67 to 1970-71 have been as follows¹:

Type of loan/purpose	(Rs. in lakhs)				
	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
1. AGRICULTURAL					
(a) Long term	9.70	—	0.08	—	0.33
(b) Short term	25.32	6.27	7.99	22.94	7.87
2. Community Development	2.66	1.73	0.09	—	—
3. Revenue <i>Taccavi</i>	0.15	0.17	0.31	—	—
4. Minor irrigation	1.51	0.43	—	—	0.13
5. Pilot project	0.50	—	—	—	—
6. Famine <i>Taccavi</i>	—	—	4.80	—	—
7. <i>Gram Dan</i>	—	—	0.38	—	—
8. Animal Husbandry	—	—	0.02	—	0.02

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND FISHERIES

Fodder

The sources of fodder in the district comprise green fodder crops, dry fodder, grazing lands, culturable waste land and forest area open for grazing. Besides concentrated food like oil cakes, cotton seeds etc. are also given to milch cattle.

Almost every village has got attached to it pasture grounds for grazing. Pastures abound in hilly areas. There are also grass *Birs* for fodder supply. Important fodder crops grown in the district are *Guar*, *Chari Jowar*, *Chari Bajra* besides the by-products of agricultural crops such as *Bhusa*. High breed grasses like napier and lucerne and *Berseem* etc. are also fed to cattle by certain breeders. All these sources produce sufficient quantities of fodder for the animal population of the district and no import of fodder from outside the district is found necessary in a normal year².

Livestock

Livestock and poultry populations of the district at the time of 1961 and 1966 quinquennial livestock censuses are given at Appendix VII. The livestock population was 16.72 lakhs in 1966 and had registered an increase

1. Source : Office of the Senior Accounts Officer, Panchayat and Development Department, Rajasthan, Jaipur.
2. Source : Office of the District Animal Husbandry Officer, Chittaurgarh.

of 15.3 per cent over a period of five years. In that year, of the livestock 45.8 per cent consisted of cattle, 12.1 per cent of buffaloes, 12.9 per cent sheep and 27.6 per cent goats. The rest of the 1.6 per cent of livestock included camels, horses and ponies, donkeys, mules etc. Cattle provide an important source of livelihood particularly for the people of the hilly areas of the district and villagers are obliged to keep large herds both for their domestic and agricultural needs as well as to augment their meagre agricultural incomes. At the time of the livestock census in 1966, nearly one-fourth of cows and one-third of she-buffaloes were found to be in milk. A few heads of goat and sheep are a common possession of most rural families particularly belonging to the Scheduled Tribes. Camels are reared in large numbers by yet other classes of people.

CATTLE—Cattle for agricultural purposes are kept in large numbers in hilly areas where there are good pastures. Cattle found in the district mostly belong to the famous Malvi breed¹, which is a purely draught breed, famous for its sturdy, compact and hardy bullocks. They are in great demand by the cultivators and are used mostly for cultivation in heavy and gritty soils, serving also as excellent beasts of burden. Small sized bullocks mostly found in the district, weigh 225-275 kg. while a large sized one may weigh from 315 kg. to 365 kg. The prevailing colours are white, silver grey and grey like the Haryana breed. The characteristic features of a Malvi animal are short and sturdy legs, broad forehead with horns getting particularly sharp at their edges. It has a compact but not well developed udder and a tail of medium size with switch reaching the ankle. The average daily milk yield of a Malvi cow is 7 lbs.

No particular or pure breeds of buffaloes, goats and camels are found in the district.

SHEEP AND WOOL—Chittaurgarh district is not important from the point of view of sheep development, though sheep rearing provides an important and dependable source of livelihood to the people of the hilly areas which are not suitable to agriculture, but at the same time grow good short grasses for feeding sheep and goats. The district accounts for 2.4 per cent of the sheep population of the State or 2.15 lakh heads (1966), which spreads to 22 sheep per sq. km. of area². Sheep of the district belong to Sonadi, a double purpose breed, kept both for mutton and wool and is good for milk also. This breed is found all over the erstwhile Udaipur division. Sonadi sheep have long built bodies with white or light brown faces, the

1. Source : Office of the District Animal Husbandry Officer, Chittaurgarh.

2. *Survey of Woollen Industry in Rajasthan*, by the Rajasthan State Industrial and Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., Jaipur, p. 4.

colour often extending to the neck and limbs. They have long legs, long tails and ears which trail on the ground while grazing. Sonadi ewe weighs 55 to 65 lbs. while the average body weight of a ram ranges from 65 to 85 lbs. Their wool is of a coarse quality, produced in 2 to 3 clips per year, the average yearly yield of a sheep sheared after washing coming to $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 lbs. Wool produced in the district serves the Kekri Mandi and is in demand for the manufacture of woollen carpets, blankets and rugs. It is sent outside the district in raw form and also as woollen yarn to Mirzapur, Panipat and Agra etc.¹

The State Sheep and Wool Department has been running a Government sheep breeding farm at Bojunda since 1966. The farm was opened on a 1150 *Bighas* of land to produce good quality rams of Sonadi breed by selective breeding. Cross breeding has also been introduced through artificial insemination. A scheme for distribution of rams, bred at the farm on subsidised rates is in operation in the district since 1970-71, under which 45 rams were distributed during the year. The department also provides the facility to the sheep farmers to sell their wool to it at their own doors as well of shearing the sheep free, in case wool is sold to the department or at a nominal charge of 15 paise per sheep.

Fisheries

Chittaurgarh district with numerous rivers, tanks and bunds holds out good prospects for the development of pisciculture. Fish fauna of Chittaurgarh district includes *Mahaseer (Tot tar)* *Catla catla*, *Riba* or *Bhagan* (*Cirrhinus reba*), *Mrigal* (*Cirrhina mrigal*), *Wata* (*Labeo bata*), *Rahu* (*Labeo rohita*), *Lanchi* (*Wallago attu*), *Singhi* (*Heteropeustes fossilis*), *Singhala* (*Mystus seenghala*), *Katerna* (*Mystus cavassius*), *Sanwal* (*Channa marulius*), *Ulas* (*Ambassis nama*), Mirror carp (*Cyprinus carpio specularis*) and scale carp (*Cyprinus carpio communis*).

The district is covered by a fisheries development scheme administered by an Assistant Fisheries Development Officer headquartered at Chittaurgarh. Under the Plan scheme a fisheries development centre is being run for development of the fish fauna at Rawatbhata. Gambiri bund was also selected for intensive fisheries development work during the year 1971-72 and separate staff under a Fisheries Project Officer was posted for the purpose of both the centres. Besides these two important sources, other tanks viz. Borda, Banakiya, Orai, Uncha, Soniyana, Muroli, Banani, Saropa, Salora and Gadola were taken up for development during 1970-71. Fish sources are put to annual auction by the State Animal Husbandry

1. Source : Directorate of Sheep and Wool, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

Department. The following table shows the income accruing to the government from this source in the district during the last few years¹:

Year	Amount received from Auctions (Rs.)
1963-64	27,885
1964-65	16,550
1966-67	72,908
1967-68	58,480
1968-69	12,590
1969-70	45,173
1970-71	47,492

Poultry

The poultry population which consists mostly of fowls was 58,834 in 1966 as against 39,997 at the time of the earlier quinquennial livestock census of 1961. There are no government poultry farms. However, two registered private poultry farms are run, one at village Ochhri, near Chittaurgarh, and the other at Nimbahera. The Ochhri farm was registered in 1965 and had a bird population of 500 besides 700 chicks, which had multiplied to 2,000 by 1970-71. Rani Shaiver and white leghorn breeds of birds are kept at the farm. Eggs produced at the farm are sent to places in and outside the district. The farm at Nimbahera was registered in 1968-69 and had 400 birds of Rani Shaiver breed in 1970-71.

Stock Improvement

Improvement of animal stock is the main function of the animal husbandry staff posted in the district. This is attempted through a Key Village Scheme besides the general efforts of all the veterinary hospitals by way of artificial insemination and provision of facilities of breeding.

KEY VILLAGE SCHEME—This scheme is in operation in the district since August 1970. A key village centre at Chittaurgarh and its four sub-centres are working at Basi, Sahnawa, Ghatiyawali and Pootholi. Two cow-bulls and two buffalo-bulls are kept for artificial insemination. A total of 1,502 cases of artificial insemination and 1,172 castrations were performed under the scheme till the end of 1970-71. The staff deputed under the scheme includes one Assistant Veterinary Surgeon, five stockmen and six helpers.

GAUSHALAS—There is one big private *Gaushala* in the district

1. Source: *Annual Administration Reports of Animal Husbandry Department*, Rajasthan, Jaipur; Office of the Dy. Director, Fisheries, and *Sankhikiya Rooprekha*, 1971, Chittaurgarh, p. 36.

covered under the Gaushala Development Scheme (since 1963-64) which is being run by Gurukul, Chittaurgarh since 1932. This *Gaushala* was given a grant of Rs. 5,000 per year from 1964 to 1968 by the State Animal Husbandry Department. It tends calves and supplies bulls for breeding and work purposes and also keeps the old and sick cows out of philanthropy. It had a total of 200 animals in 1970-71 and the average annual production of milk was about 3,000 litres. There are three smaller *Gaushalas* two at Chittaurgarh viz., Charbhujia Gaushala and Neelkanth Gaushala and one at Chanderiya named as Sri Sarvodaya Sadhna Ashram Gaushala.

Veterinary Institutions

In 1970-71, 13 veterinary hospitals, one upgraded dispensary and 2 veterinary dispensaries were working in the district as against only 2 hospitals at the time of the formation of Rajasthan. The hospitals were working at Chittaurgarh, Pratapgarh, Chhoti Sadri, Nimbahera, Kapasan, Begun, Bari Sadri, Rashmi, Bhainsrorgarh, Barodiya, Dungla, Basi and Bhopalsagar. The upgraded dispensary is functioning at Bhadesar and dispensaries at Arnod and Kanera. Besides there is one mobile veterinary unit with headquarters at Chittaurgarh which works for prevention of epidemics among animals and also serves the rural areas which have yet to get such facilities for the prevention of diseases and epidemics, treatment of diseased animals and improvement of the stock. Each veterinary hospital had a staff of one Assistant Veterinary Surgeon, one compounder, one stockman and six class IV employees, while the staff of the mobile unit consists of one Assistant Veterinary Surgeon, six stockmen, and two class IV employees besides a driver and a cleaner for the van. In addition to all this, the twelve Panchayat Samitis have a staff of two stockmen each, who tour and work in their respective areas. There is also a Rinderpest Eradication Checkpost in the district with a staff of one Assistant Veterinary Surgeon and four stockmen besides the van staff. These institutions work under the administrative control of the District Animal Husbandry Officer, Chittaurgarh. The following table shows the work done by the veterinary institutions in the district during the last five years ending 1970-71:

Year	Animals treated at the headquarters	Animals treated on tour	Cases supplied with medicine	(Number)	
				Vaccinations performed	Castrations done
1966-67	83,723	1,702	24,809	7,791	7,081

1. Source : *Sankhikiya Rooprekha*, 1970, Chittaurgarh, p. 38 and Office of the District Animal Husbandry Officer, Chittaurgarh.

1	2	3	4	5	6
1967-68	85,287	13,764	24,009	10,519	11,064
1968-69	90,121	6,439	24,357	12,729	11,728
1969-70	97,438	33,602	17,366	18,192	12,502
1970-71	98,892	16,028	24,153	59,782	17,819

Livestock Diseases¹

The common and most fatal diseases affecting animals in the district are Haemorrhagic septicaemia and to a lesser extent, though rarely fatal, foot and mouth disease. Black quarter, Anthrax and Liver Fluke are also found claiming quite a few victims. Rinderpest through the eradication programme of the Animal Husbandry Department seems to have been almost annihilated.

HAEMORRHAGIC SEPTICAEMIA (HS)—Locally known as *Galghotu*, this is one of the most dangerous infectious diseases having affected the largest number of animals particularly cattle and buffaloes and claimed maximum mortality among them in recent years. It is characterised by sudden onset running a very rapid and very fatal course with marked rise in temperature with depression, loss of appetite and cessation of rumination. Pulse and respiration become accelerated followed by frothy flow of saliva from mouth and swelling of the throat. It is most prevalent during or immediately after the monsoon and is caused by a short ovoid bacillus known as *Pasteurella Boviseptica*. The incubation period of the disease is 12 to 36 hours and it is controlled by H. S. Vaccine.

BLACK QUARTER—This is also an acute infectious and highly fatal disease, when it breaks out and is locally known as *Zahrabav*. It generally affects young and better conditioned animals of six months to three years of age during monsoon season. The disease is caused by spore forming micro-organism known as *Clostridium Chauvoei*, the usual incubation period being twelve hours to three days. There is rise in temperature, 105° to 107° F, and the animal ceases to ruminate. There is blowing respiration and grunting and local swelling on the well developed muscular areas. There may develop colic systems, when the temperature falls and the animal dies. The disease runs a course of half to two days. Repeated inoculation with Black Quarter Vaccine before the onset of the monsoon provides immunity from the disease.

1. *Cattle Diseases and Treatment*, Animal Husbandry Department, Rajasthan, Jaipur, pp. 5-10.

The following table shows the extent of impact of major cattle diseases in the district during the years 1967-68 to 1970-71¹ :

Disease	1967-68			1968-69			1969-70			1970-71		
	Out-bre-aks	Atta-cks	Dea-ths	Out-bre-aks	Atta-cks	Dea-ths	Out-bre-aks	Atta-cks	Dea-ths	Out-bre-aks	Atta-cks	Dea-ths
1. Black Quarter	1	3	1	1	18	3	1	14	14	—	—	—
2. Rinderpest	1	30	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Haemorrhagic septicaemia	14	162	41	6	64	29	8	573	150	5	313	32
4. Foot & Mouth disease	10	497	—	19	10,596	23	5	2,187	—	4	4,528	—
5. Anthrax	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	17	17	—	—	—
6. Liver Fluke	—	—	—	3	980	168	1	500	65	—	—	—

Cattle Fairs and Exhibitions

No State level cattle fairs are at present organised anywhere in the district.¹ State level cattle fairs were organised in 1965-66 and 1966-67, at Nimbahera by the State Animal Husbandry Department from *Phalgun Shukla* 11 to 15 (February-March). Malvi breed of cattle was the most important item of transaction at this fair. The following table shows the assembly of animals and transactions conducted alongwith the income accruing to the government from the fair during these years² :

Year	Animals assembled (No.)	Animals sold (No.)	Income to the government (Rs.)
1965-66	775	6	202.50
1966-67	494	—	76.50

One small cattle fair is held annually at Kuwa Khera on *Baishakh Sudi* 15 (April-May) where the estimated congregation³ is 1,000. Small transactions in cattle also take place in the religious fairs arranged on small scale by *gram* panchayats. The details of other fairs will be found in chapter III of this volume.

FAMINES

The area forming the present district of Chittaurgarh has fairly regular rainfall, is traversed by a number of rivers and streams, possesses

1. Source : Office of the District Animal Husbandry Officer, Chittaurgarh.
2. *Annual Administration Reports*, Animal Husbandry Department, Rajasthan, Jaipur.
3. *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Chittorgarh District*, p. 378,

numerous tanks and wells and as such has never been subjected to the extreme drought conditions experienced so commonly by the western districts of Rajasthan. However, there are occasional complete or partial failures of rainfall leading to famine conditions in part or whole of the area.

Early Famines¹

The earliest record of a famine in Mewar which included most part of the present area of Chittaurgarh district, is that of 1662, when untold misery was caused to the whole of the area of the State due to an absolutely complete failure of rains leading to a terrible famine of food, water and fodder alike. Human and animal, and even insect, casualties were high, since there was nothing to feed them. The principal relief work was the dam of the Raj Samand at Kankroli. The year 1764 was also one of severe famine, when according to Tod, flour and tamarinds were equal in value, priced at one pound and a half for a rupee. In 1812-13 there was a grain famine but not of grass and fodder. The State was again seriously affected in 1833-34.

In 1868 also the rainfall was partial and deficient leading to poor autumn crops in most parts except the south of the former Mewar State. This, coupled with the absence of store grain, resulted in scarcity. The crisis was however, tided over by timely state help in the form of loans to dealers for buying grain, suspension of duties and opening of five State granaries. In spite of an easy availability position, the prices remained high, wheat selling at eight seers for a rupee. The failure of spring crops also added to the miseries of the suffering population. Poor houses were opened at various places, including one at Chittaurgarh. The relief operations cost the State Government nearly Rs. 2 lakhs, besides the contribution of Rs. 25 thousand to the charitable grain club formed at the capital and the loss of over Rs. 2 lakhs in customs and *Mapa* (town) dues. The successively scanty rains in 1869 brought about another period of great scarcity. The State took up extensive relief measures. The expenditure on relief works came to nearly Rs. 1.8 lakhs, providing employment to more than 4.2 lakhs persons. Another Rs. 80 thousand were spent on distribution of cooked food. Cattle mortality was great due to scarcity of grass. In 1888, rains failed and relief works in hilly tracts gave employment to many starving Bhils.

In 1899 the rainfall was very scanty leading to failure of autumn crops and dire scarcity of fodder. Famine was particularly acute in hilly tracts. Sufficient relief could not be provided because conveying of grains

1. Erskine, K. D. : *Rajputana Gazetteers, Vol. II-A, The Mewar Residency*, pp. 60-62.

to remote places was found particularly difficult. An outbreak of cholera in May 1900, when the famine was at its height, worsened the situation and many lives were lost. The relief works in the whole of the State were provided to 34 million units¹, 27½ million on works and 6½ million gratuitously, the total expenditure coming to nearly Rs. 25 lakhs. A large and important work undertaken was the earth-work of Baran-Ajmer-Marwar Railway, which was carried out on the lines of the Famine Code for Native States. The mortality was heavy, nearly 25 to 30 per cent among Bhils, many of whom preferred starvation to working for famine wages.

Deficient rainfall again in 1901, coupled with a plague of rats, caused scarcity and famine, though not intense, in hilly tracts. Nearly three million units were relieved by being engaged in works and gratuitously throughout the then Mewar State at a cost of about Rs. 2 lakhs.

The year 1928 was again a year of scarcity in many parts of the Mewar State, though it was not very severe. In 1940, the scanty and unevenly distributed rains brought about wide-spread conditions of drought and nearly 50 per cent failure of crops in the whole of Mewar. The State took up the preventive and curative steps by instituting the Famine Insurance Fund with an initial contribution of Rs. 2 lakhs for purposes connected with the prevention and cure of famines².

Recent Famines³

After integration of the princely states into Rajasthan, the State Government has been taking both preventive and curative steps to prevent/face the famine conditions in the whole of Rajasthan. In 1951-52, the district was declared a scarcity area due to the scarcity of fodder and water in all its sub-divisions. A sum of Rs. 3.74 lakhs was sanctioned for relief works including fodder supply, the digging and deepening of wells for drinking water and gratuitous relief.

During recent years, the district suffered extensive drought conditions in 1965-66, due to scanty and erratic rainfall and 342 villages of Kapasan, Rashmi, Begun and Pratapgarh tahsils of the district were declared as affected areas. The affected human and animal population amounted to 91 thousand and 3.03 lakhs respectively. The government granted remission of Rs. 3.10 lakhs besides starting relief works which were to employ all those who offered themselves for daily wage employment.

1. A unit meant one person relieved for one day.

2. *Report of the Administration of Mewar State, for the years 1940 and 1942*, p. 29.

3. Source : Office of the Commissioner, Relief Department, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

These works consisted of 14 road works undertaken by the State Public Works Department, 19 Irrigation Department works and another 18 works started by the State Revenue authorities. The expenditure on relief works was Rs. 11 thousand on State Public Works Department works, Rs. 23.4 thousand on Irrigation Department works and Rs. 13.9 thousand on Revenue Department works. Another sum of Rs. 360 thousand was spent on fodder arrangements and Rs. 60 thousand were given away as *Taccavi* loans for the digging and deepening of irrigation wells. Rs. 2.25 lakhs by the State Agriculture Department for the construction of new wells and Rs. 80 thousand by the State Development Department for the installation of pumping sets were also advanced as loans to cultivators of the district. The number of persons employed on relief works was 1,800 in the last week of April 1966, 20 grass depots were opened and 69 tonnes of wheat were distributed as gratuitous relief. The Indian Red Cross Society also provided relief by distributing skimmed milk, multivitamin tablets, multi-purpose food etc.

During 1966-67, 787 villages of ten tahsil of the district with a population of 3.68 lakhs faced famine conditions. Pratapgarh tahsil was the worst hit with 270 of its villages taken victim of scarcity of food and fodder. The Government provided relief by granting revenue remission of over Rs. 6.71 lakhs and opening of relief works which provided employment to 8,000 persons. These works were run through the agencies of (1) Public Works Department (costing Rs. 3.98 lakhs) (2) Irrigation Department (costing of Rs. 2.90 lakhs and (3) Revenue Department (costing Rs. 1.17 lakhs). Besides, another Rs. 1.17 lakhs on soil conservation, Rs. 0.56 lakhs on water supply schemes and Rs. 0.17 lakh for fodder arrangements were spent. Relief works run by the Panchayat Samitis cost another Rs. 1.08 lakhs. Biscuits and 70 tonnes of wheat were provided by the Central government for distribution among the affected population.

During 1968-69, scanty and ill-distributed rains affected most parts of the district and 1,630 villages¹ of all the tahsils were declared famine stricken. The affected human and cattle population were 6.03 lakhs and 13.31 lakhs respectively. The Government took immediate steps by announcing the suspension of revenue amounting to Rs. 23.79 lakhs under the Rajasthan Affected Areas (Suspension of Proceedings) Act, 1952. 22 relief works started at a cost of Rs. 15.69 lakhs in the district through the agencies of the State Departments of Public Works, Irrigation, Agriculture and Forest, employed 74,954 labourers as on 28th March 1969,

1. Source : Collectorate, Chittaurgarh.

besides the provision of gratuitous relief amounting to Rs. 0.10 lakhs to 360 persons. Another Rs. 0.10 lakhs were spent on the water supply arrangements, Rs 1.17 lakhs on conservation and fodder arrangements, besides Rs. 7.95 lakhs of *Taccavi* loans granted. The year 1969-70 was comparatively an easier year for the district since only 21 villages with a population of 7,994 of Pratapgarh tahsil had to be declared as scarcity areas. The cattle population affected was only 9,344. Need for extensive relief works was not felt as far as Chittaurgarh district was concerned.



APPENDIX I
Land Utilisation in Chittaurgarh District

Year	Total reporting area for land utilisation purposes	Net area sown	Area sown more than once	Total cropped area	Fallow Land		Forests	Other cultivated land excluding fallow land	Land not available for cultivation	Land put to non-agri-cultural uses	Barren and uncultivable land	
					Current fallow	Other fallow land						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1959-60	999	277	88	365	14	38	46	81	—	325	34	184
1960-61	997	274	59	333	16	31	39	83	—	328	33	193
1961-62	999	282	84	366	11	34	41	82	+	325	34	190
1962-63	1039	301	72	373	12	29	40	87	+	343	36	191
1963-64	1039	305	77	382	11	32	52	87	—	335	35	182
1964-65	1040	307	67	374	13	24	52	88	—	341	35	180
1965-66	1039	308	49	357	15	25	53	88	—	337	36	177

Source : Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, volumes for various years.

+ Negligible.

APPENDIX II

Old Tanks Under Irrigation Department in Chittaurgarh District

S. No.	Name	Tahsil	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Capacity (m. cft.)	Command area (acres)	Actual irrigation in 1970-71 (acres)
1.	Bhopalsagar	Kapasan	8.00	50.00	5,200	1,131
2.	Kapasan	,,	4.50	210.00	1,680	1,111
3.	Saropa	,,	2.00	98.00	784	441
4.	Dhamana	,,	1.50	42.00	336	561
5.	Kacholia	,,	0.50	60.50	288	164
6.	Mungana	,,	0.70	27.45	126	—
7.	Kalyanpura	,,	0.20	11.00	88	—
8.	Usrol	,,	0.75	28.00	242	137
9.	Jashama	,,	0.70	42.00	336	20
10.	Pateliya	,,	0.60	53.00	424	—
11.	Bada Banakiya	,,	1.00	22.59	200	73
12.	Nilod	,,	0.50	32.00	250	8
13.	Salore	Gangrar	1.40	117.00	936	350
14.	Bagatsagar	,,	0.50	10.00	80	36
15.	Uoncha Talab	Nimbahera	7.00	70.80	500	542
16.	Parsoli	Bari Sadri	1.85	81.75	800	397
17.	Jadana	Rashmi	0.50	17.00	136	37
18.	Aarni	,,	0.60	55.00	440	28
19.	Marmi	,,	0.60	26.00	208	—
20.	Dindoli	,,	5.00	226.77	1,716	946
21.	Sava Talab	Chittaurgarh	0.33	11.00	110	—
22.	Kasmoor	,,	0.50	17.00	136	—
23.	Ravelia	Bhadesar	0.40	42.00	750	336
24.	Gangaria	,,	1.25	36.00	288	—
25.	Kannoj Talab	,,	0.77	12.56	125	—
26.	Mansarover	Begun	0.79	22.86	228	116
27.	Kathunda	,,	0.30	13.00	130	12
28.	Nahargarh	,,	0.92	28.00	280	29
29.	Basera	Chhoti Sadri	2.00	55.00	400	—
30.	Kesunda	,,	2.00	32.00	250	95
31.	Mangalwar	Doongla	1.50	28.00	325	111
32.	Nagawali	,,	1.00	93.33	320	83

Source : Office of the Executive Engineer, Irrigation, Chittaurgarh.

APPENDIX III

Minor Irrigation Projects in Chittaurgarh District

S. No	Name	Tahsil	Year of completion	Cost till 1970-71 (Rs. in lakhs)	Capacity (in cft.)	Command Area (Acres)	Actual irrigation in 1970-71 (Acres)
1.	Gadola Tank	Pratapgarh	1966-67	7.99	176.00	1430	1092
2.	Murlia Bund	Nimbahera	1963-64	13.00	299.00	2400	758
3.	Borda Tank	Gangrar	1956-57	2.72	180.00	1440	371
4.	Banani Tank	„	1955-56	0.50	58.00	424	34
5.	Soniyani Tank	„	1957-58	3.19	180.00	1107	1000
6.	Dahikhera	„	1970-71	2.52	25.00	170	89
7.	Banakiya Tank	Kapasan	1961-62	10.04	272.00	2232	1056
8.	Arniya Tank	„	1957-58	4.72	61.00	610	75
9.	Josma Tank	„	1963-64	0.21	27.00	216	178
10.	Damakhera	„	1964-65	1.34	19.20	192	68
11.	Roodri	„	1958-59	1.57	49.00	392	137
12.	Kankaria	„	1962-63	1.90	60.50	480	164
13.	Dhamana						
	Kapasan Feeder	„	1966-67	6.63	—	990	—
14.	Dindoli Feeder	Rashmi	1966-67	3.22	—	1412	—
15.	Karjiya Tank	„	1960-61	0.52	31.00	248	49
16.	Muroli Tank	„	1968-69	0.18	8.72	70	26
17.	Bhalota ki Khcri	„	1968-69	0.24	25.20	202	—
18.	Ganeshpura Tank	„	1968-69	0.18	29.50	240	—
19.	Lasadiya	„	1968-69	0.09	8.00	64	10
20.	Palka Tank	Begun	1968-69	0.04	8.55	85	—
21.	Rajgarh	„	1961-62	1.51	98.00	655	326
22.	Kaladeh Tank	„	1964-65	4.59	60.90	510	235
23.	Umarch Tank	Bhainsror-					
		garh	1962-63	1.40	29.00	280	267
24.	Shreepura Tank	„	1962-63	1.24	16.50	170	206
25.	Aedia	„	1968-69	4.26	27.00	116	159

Source : Office of the Executive Engineer, Irrigation, Chittaurgarh.

APPENDIX IV

**Physical Achievements Under Soil Conservation
Programme in Chittaurgarh District**

Item	Unit	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
1. Contour Bunding &							
Graded Bunding							
(a) Site selection	Hectares	1,926	—	1,200	2,000	7,384	8,817
(b) Survey work	„	892	—	—	—	3,338	140
(c) Execution	„	—	3,370	2,085	960	2,732	91
2. Terracing							
(a) Site selection	„	—	—	—	—	—	76
(b) Survey work	„	—	—	—	—	—	76
(c) Execution	„	—	—	—	1	1.8	35
3. Land levelling							
(a) Site selection	„	—	—	—	—	—	86
(b) Survey work	„	—	—	—	—	—	40
(c) Execution	„	—	—	—	7	—	38
4. Irrigation & Drainage							
Layout							
(a) Site selection	„	—	—	—	—	153	67
(b) Survey work	„	—	—	—	—	—	67
(c) Execution	„	—	—	3,666	6,570	—	—
(d) Area benefited	„	—	—	—	247	68	67
5. Irrigation Channels							
(a) Construction	Metres	—	—	—	246	1,148	4,395
(b) Area benefited	Hectares	—	—	—	—	—	266.
6. Maintenance of old works							
	„	—	—	—	—	116	274
7. Protective work							
	„	—	—	—	—	—	126
8. Reclamation of land							
	„	—	—	—	—	18	—
9. Construction of structure check dams							
	Nos.	—	—	—	83	861	118

APPENDIX IV (Concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<hr/>							
10. <i>Nala</i> Bunding							
(a) Construction of							
<i>Nalas</i>	Metres	—	—	—	—	—	107
(b) Area benefited	Hectares	—	—	—	—	241	284
11. Diversion Ditches	Metres	—	—	—	—	109,322	—
12. Pasture development	Hectares	—	—	166	145	174	—
13. <i>Khadins</i> constructed	No.	—	—	—	—	11	—
14. Contour Farming	Hectares	—	—	—	68	324	—
<hr/>							

Source : Office of the District Soil Conservation Officer, Chittaurgarh



APPENDIX V
Area and Production of Crops in Chittaurgarh District

(Area in Hectares
 Production in tonnes)

Year	Jowar		Maize		Wheat		Barley	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1961-62	54,952	35,732	72,822	91,250	74,936	67,022	8,292	13,644
1962-63	47,283	17,383	80,745	115,296	82,411	67,889	8,120	6,226
1963-64	51,963	18,928	78,229	61,518	77,923	60,262	7,468	9,180
1964-65	48,695	19,157	77,050	94,196	73,906	63,453	6,670	5,659
1965-66	44,436	16,137	82,296	79,236	61,077	43,365	6,708	7,641
1966-67	58,022	25,414	82,650	81,886	53,853	36,715	6,897	7,249
1967-68	62,357	33,797	82,358	143,962	60,575	60,454	7,670	9,514
1968-69	49,826	13,752	89,129	60,608	66,316	66,515	8,756	9,963
1969-70	71,532	28,184	89,057	68,218	77,471	96,451	8,259	10,163
1970-71	60,856	38,461	87,261	157,070	83,292	125,604	7,091	11,179

APPENDIX V (Contd.)

Year	Rice		Gram		Other Kharif Pulses		Tur	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1961-62	2,008	1,259	29,714	15,120	7,768	2,913	641	287
1962-63	2,708	1,247	23,268	7,615	8,553	4,535	308	166
1963-64	2,458	1,559	30,636	14,112	12,987	6,643	660	296
1964-65	2,119	1,422	21,858	6,958	15,492	8,118	1,332	596
1965-66	2,253	1,454	21,730	9,648	12,971	6,764	2,318	1,040
1966-67	2,262	1,500	21,141	6,638	12,717	6,621	1,705	764
1967-68	1,934	1,288	18,553	8,980	12,157	6,012	1,301	583
1968-69	2,171	410	16,281	9,182	19,751	6,045	1,064	275
1969-70	2,009	1,162	17,704	9,560	24,527	10,445	846	307
1970-71	3,100	2,087	23,034	11,148	18,338	8,965	1,027	411

APPENDIX V (Contd.)

Year	Other Rabi pulses		Sesame		Linseed		Groundnut	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1961-62	575	235	8,611	1,146	4,743	1,021	25,303	15,379
1962-63	612	247	12,268	1,986	4,547	953	32,308	17,389
1963-64	682	279	11,369	1,220	5,100	1,400	28,152	12,644
1964-65	658	269	11,509	1,522	3,081	715	26,481	11,893
1965-66	412	168	11,639	1,435	2,418	447	42,292	24,080
1966-67	446	176	17,599	3,326	2,282	511	46,614	30,805
1967-68	492	196	18,256	4,144	2,074	525	61,402	49,570
1968-69	568	230	14,285	1,714	1,980	364	55,277	19,130
1969-70	618	271	16,060	2,489	2,170	527	41,917	30,882
1970-71	460	208	14,285	1,714	2,411	906	54,063	30,059

APPENDIX V (Concl'd.)

Year	Sugar-cane		Chillies		Cotton*		Tobacco		Sunn hemp*	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
1961-62	2,722	75,631	1,248	594	28,446	12,971	499	227	2,980	5,432
1962-63	3,112	92,064	1,689	986	23,261	12,023	265	149	3,056	11,329
1963-64	3,391	10,337	2,064	678	26,975	15,757	425	201	4,324	1,543
1964-65	4,862	14,840	1,701	557	30,679	17,470	1,515	705	4,435	1,532
1965-66	5,603	170,798	1,385	459	25,509	13,237	801	404	2,221	218
1966-67	2,594	39,077	1,845	607	22,292	14,853	1,097	548	2,121	370
1967-68	1,685	24,973	2,337	789	21,889	13,489	1,030	509	2,387	864
1968-69	3,039	8,480	941	285	22,553	12,696	369	129	1,683	415
1969-70	4,005	10,171	1,420	492	18,227	10,902	1,080	486	2,149	786
1970-71	3,371	162,428	2,215	836	21,134	16,555	176	75	2,394	958

Source : *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, volumes for various years.

* Production of Sunnhemp and cotton in bales of 180 kg. and 191 kg. each respectively

APPENDIX VI

Agricultural Machinery and Implements in use in Chittaurgarh District

	1961 ¹	1966 ²
Ploughs		
Wooden	105,733	118,409
Iron	92	93
Carts	33,604	42,358
Sugarcane Crushers		
Worked by Power	7	14
Worked by Bullock	692	844
Oil Engines with Pumps for Irrigation Purposes	276	631
Electric Pumps for Irrigation Purposes	1	164
Persian Wheels or <i>Rahats</i>	10	22
Tractors		
Government	1	23
Private	31	47
Wheel Walking Tractors or Power Tillers	6	22
Ghanis	690	821
Improved Implements		
Harrow and Cultivators	NR	20
Seed Drills	NR	5
Threshers	NR	4
Rotary Chaff Cutters	NR	11
Sprayers and Dusters	NR	34

1. *Report on the Livestock Census of Rajasthan, 1961*, pp. 80-81.2. *ibid.*, 1966, pp. 254-55.

NR = Not Recorded.

APPENDIX VII
Livestock and Poultry Population in Chittaurgarh District

	1961	1966
CATTLE	741,255	764,148
Males over three years	246,320	269,137
Breeding	252	111
Working	236,919	260,172
Others	9,149	8,854
Females over three years	247,184	245,234
In Milk	69,981	62,755
Dry	137,726	153,040
Others	39,477	29,439
Young Stock (three years and under)	247,751	249,777
BUFFALOES	180,829	202,783
Males over three years	6,183	4,859
Breeding	880	575
Working	4,542	3,865
Others	761	419
Females over three years	93,445	101,106
In Milk	34,964	37,019
Dry	43,025	50,213
Others	15,456	13,874
Young Stock (three years and under)	81,201	96,818
SHEEP	167,017	215,182
GOATS	339,517	467,438
HORSES AND PONIES	9,949	5,444
MULES	16	34
DONKEYS	5,608	6,151
CAMELS	4,738	9,424
PIGS	880	1,211
Total Livestock	1,449,809	1,671,815
POULTRY	39,997	58,834
Fowls	39,664	58,731
Ducks	142	84
Others	191	19

1. *Report on the Livestock Census of Rajasthan, 1961*, pp. 70-80.

2. *ibid.*, 1966, pp. 240-254.

CHAPTER V

INDUSTRIES

OLD TIME INDUSTRIES

A bulk of the area now included in Chittaurgarh district formed a part of erstwhile Mewar State and is mainly hilly with a considerable proportion of people belonging to the backward classes. In 1951, 6.5 per cent of the population was engaged in industrial pursuits. As against this, in 1961, 5 per cent of the working population derived its livelihood from household industry and another 1.1 per cent from manufacturing other than household industry. As observed by Erskine, the area had not been known for any particular manufactures¹. However, a few cottage crafts were pursued by the traditional artisans to meet the needs of the residents of the area. Coarse cotton cloth known as *Reza* was woven throughout the Mewar State. It met the needs of the peasantry and was also exported to the neighbouring States like Kota and Bundi. The manufactures of Chittaurgarh included gunpowder and *Kuppas* or leather jars for ghee and oil. Bamboo products, made from the forest produce, were also manufactured on a small scale. Three cotton ginning and pressing factories were started by the princely state government in the area at Kapasan in the year 1910 (*Samvat* 1967), at Chittaurgarh in 1924 (*Samvat* 1981) and at Chhoti Sadri in 1925 (*Samvat* 1982). These factories had one press each. Kapasan factory had 58 gins while the other two worked with 50 gins each at the end of 1942². These factories were fed by the locally grown cotton. Similarly oilseeds produced in the area gave rise to a number of oil producing units, which have continued to prosper. One sugar factory was also established in 1937 at Bhopalsagar which used the sugar-cane grown in the State. Printing and dyeing of *Rezas* and green and blue cloth was a traditional industry of Begun and the dyed cloth was also exported to neighbouring States including Kota. Calico printing by wooden blocks was done by *Chippas* who migrated from Marwar and settled at Chittaurgarh town and also at village Akola in Bhadesar tahsil. Paper making has also been an old industry of village Gosunda³.

POWER

Chittaurgarh district is being served by hydro-electric power from

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1. Erskine, K. D.: *op. cit.*, Vol. II-A, p. 55.
 2. *Report on the Administration of Mewar State for the years 1940, 1941 & 1942*, p. 86.
 3. Source : Office of the District Industries Officer, Chittaurgarh.

the Chambal system through Rana Pratap Sagar and Gandhi Sagar hydro-electric power stations. The consumption of electricity in the district during the year 1970-71 was 29,594.20 thousand KWH. having increased from 2,038.87 thousand KWH in 1965-66 due to rapid expansion of the facility after the availability of hydel-power. The number of consumers of electricity was 9,700 in 1970-71, the type-wise details of which were as follows¹ :

Purpose	Number of connections
DOMESTIC	
Heat and Small Power	50
Light and Fan	4,980
COMMERCIAL	
Heat and Small Power	150
Light and Fan	2,292
INDUSTRIAL	
Low and Medium Voltage	431
High Voltage	1
STREET LIGHTING	51
WATER WORKS	19
IRRIGATION	1,726
Total	9,700

The details of consumption of electricity for various uses during the years 1965-66 to 1969-70 are given in the following table² :
(^{000 KWH})

Use	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
1	2	3	4	5	6
Domestic Light & Power	276.87	277.43	332.71	538.19	576.00
Heat & Small Power	—	11.69	13.50	19.17	28.00
Light & Fan	—	265.74	319.21	519.02	548.00
Commercial Use	444.28	464.32	555.23	630.64	699.00
Heat & Small Power	—	23.65	30.83	51.67	69.00
Light & Fan	—	440.67	524.40	578.97	630.00
Industrial Use	638.03	810.70	13,667.25	30,931.00	27,307.20
Light & Medium Voltage	—	524.70	622.13	10,197.00	129.20
High Voltage	—	286.00	13,045.12	20,734.00	27,178.00

1. Source : Office of the Executive Engineer, Rajasthan State Electricity Board, Chittaurgarh.

1. *Sankhikya Rooprekha*, 1971, Chittaurgarh, p. 77.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Public Lighting	155.01	98.64	123.49	227.36	248.00
Public Water Works	312.37	359.94	445.10	802.44	636.20
Irrigation	200.74	314.87	494.91	749.98	127.80
Others	11.57	—	—	—	—
Total	2,038.87	2,325.90	15,618.69	33,879.61	29,594.20

Rajasthan Atomic Reactor under construction at Rawatbhata is going to be an additional and important source of electric power for the State. The supply of power has started from this station.

Rural Electrification

The first to get the facility of electrification in the present Chittaurgarh district area was Pratapgarh, through a private power house installed in 1938, but the power supply was restricted to certain buildings. The programme of electrification started in the district only during the Second Five Year Plan with the electrification of Chittaurgarh for public purposes in 1958-59. The progress of rural electrification can be gauged from the following table which indicates the number of towns and villages electrified during various periods¹:

Period	Electrified villages and towns
Before the formation of Rajasthan	Nil
During First Five Year Plan	Nil
During Second Five Year Plan	2
During Third Five Year Plan	24
During Annual Plans 1966-69	65
During 1969-70 and 1970-71	44
Total till 1970-71	135
(including three hamlets)	

Thus a total of 135 towns and villages had been electrified till the end of 1970-71. Their list is given at Appendix I. A total of 1,726 wells had been electrified in these localities till that year².

MINES AND MINERALS

The district is devoid of any metallic mineral, which can form the

1. Source : *Basic Statistics, Rajasthan*, p. 119, and Office of the Executive Engineer, Rajasthan State Electricity Board, Chittaurgarh.
2. Source : Office of the Executive Engineer, Rajasthan State Electricity Board, Chittaurgarh.

base of industrial development of the region. The important rocks and minerals of economic value found in the district are limestone, clay, ochre and soapstone.

LIMESTONE—This is the most important economic rock largely found in the district. Chittaurgarh-Nimbahera belt is the major source of limestone, extending over a length of 48 km. in almost north-south direction entering Madhya Pradesh. The average thickness of the deposit is about 500 ft. Important quarries are situated near villages Bhenra, Senti, Sawa, Khodeep, Javada and Nimbahera along the belt which yields limestone of fine grained, non-crystalline, generally hard, smooth and compact quality, strong and resistant to weathering and in various shades viz , grey, greyish-green, pink and chocolate. The reserves of limestone situated near Bhenra-Manpura villages, found exposed over an area of 3500×500 ft., are estimated at 80 million tons. The deposits close to Bhoikhera, near Chittaurgarh railway station, are calculated to contain reserves of about 15 million tons with an average CaO of 47.16 per cent. Another reserve of about 8 million tons with an average CaO of 42.25 per cent are found near Kirkhera, north-east of Chittaurgarh railway station. In the Bhillion-ka-Khera and Chanthi-Khera near Chittaurgarh, a reserve of 100 million tons of limestone is indicated. Towards west of this band, another parallel band of about 40 million tons of the mineral has been located. Parsoli area, towards north-east of Chittaurgarh railway station, has reserves of compact thick bedded limestone, grey to brown in colour, estimated at 26.65 million tons with the average assaying of 44.94 per cent of CaO and white low grade magnesia.

CLAY—Clay used by potters in the district, is found about 2 km. north of Sawa village. This is a good deposit with high alumina contents. Another deposit occurs in village Eral behind Chittaurgarh fort, the prospecting of which was undertaken by the State Department of Mines and Geology.

OCHRES—Small occurrences of red and yellow ochre, used for colouring and white washing of houses, have been located in the district. Red ochre is found at Bansti, Banwalia, Manji-ka-Gurha, Bijand and Nembasra, while yellow ochre occurs at Sat-Kunda and Mangrol.

SOAPSTONE—The only deposit of soapstone in the district is found in Diloli area.

The occurrence of iron reported from Kua-Khera and Gangrar are not economically important. Besides, mines of stone quarries contain stone for flooring purposes of good quality and are found at various places e.g.

Nimbahera, Khodeep, Beenota, Mallah, Tatarmala in Nimbahera tahsil, Chittaurgarh, Manpura, Senti, Bherda, Sawa in Chittaurgarh tahsil and Begun and Rawarda in Begun tahsil. Sand is mostly found in river beds.

The production of important minerals in the district during the last six years ending 1971 are given in the following table¹ :

(Tonnes)						
Mineral	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Limestone	11,720	99,128	290,232	322,620	334,340	505,000
China clay	46	—	100	113	556	200
Red and yellow ochre	1,335	7,117	13,379	4,310	7,461	12,700
Soapstone	405	67	13	5	—	190

INDUSTRIES AND MANUFACTURES

Large and Medium Scale Industries

There are two such units in the district which have invested a capital of over Rs. 25 lakhs and have been licenced under the Industries (Regulation and Development) Act, 1961.

BIRLA CEMENT WORKS, CHITTAURGARH²—A unit of Birla Jute Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Calcutta, Birla Cement Works, Chittaurgarh was started in 1966. The capital investment of the factory at the close of 1970-71 was Rs. 478.97 lakhs as against Rs. 378.47 lakhs as on 31st March, 1967. The investment in land and building including the blocks under construction as on 31st March 1971, amounted to Rs. 311.57 lakhs, and the rest of the 167.40 lakhs in machinery, locomotive, wagons and current assets. The factory is engaged in the production of portland cement, the production of which during 1970-71 amounted to 2.30 lakhs tonnes. Cement worth Rs. 372.38 lakhs was sold during the year. The factory employed 399 persons on an average³ in 1971 consisting of skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers, besides managerial, supervisory, technical and non-technical staff. The raw material used consists of limestone available in the area, laterite and gypsum. During 1970-71, the quantities of these three items used amounted to 3.5 lakh tonnes, 7.5 thousand tonnes and 7.35 lakh tonnes valued at Rs. 27.23 lakhs, Rs. 1.02 lakhs and Rs. 3.07 lakhs respectively. Cement manufactured by this unit is sent to other parts of Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana, Delhi and Madhya

1. Source : Directorate of Mines and Geology, Rajasthan, Udaipur.

2. Source : Office of the General Manager, Birla Cement Works, Chittaurgarh.

3. Source : Office of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

Pradesh. A licence has been granted for the expansion of the present unit to manufacture an additional 2 lakh tonnes of cement a year¹.

THE MEWAR SUGAR MILLS LTD., BHOPALSAGAR—This is the only sugar factory in the district and was established in 1937. Started as a private concern, it is now a public limited concern and had a capital investment of about Rs. 56 lakhs in fixed and current assets, as on the last day of the year 1970². It is situated on Chittaurgarh–Udaipur rail route.

The plant has a crushing capacity of 900 tonnes of sugar-cane per day, against the original capacity of 200 tonnes raised to 500 tonnes in 1958–59 and further to the present capacity in 1960. Sugar-cane amounting to 1.06 lakh tonnes and valued at Rs. 89.43 lakhs was used to manufacture 9,274 tonnes of sugar valued at Rs. 123.57 lakhs; besides 5,253 tonnes of molasses worth Rs. 35 thousand were produced as a by-product (1970). The sugar-cane used as raw material is available in the district and the neighbouring areas and is purchased through 28 centres established by the mills. It also grows sugar-cane on 40 hectares of land owned by it. The working of the factory is seasonal and is run by power generated by two generating sets owned by it. The factory employed 228 persons on an average³ in 1971, consisting of skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers besides the managerial and supervisory staff.

Another two large scale units are under construction. The first at Nimbahera viz. J. K. Cement Works is to manufacture 2.52 lakh tonnes of portland cement every year and will have a capital investment of about Rs. 6 crores, including Rs. 2.5 lakhs in land and Rs. 110.5 lakhs in building. The manufacturing is to start by late 1973. The other viz., Mehta Vegetable Products at Chanderia is to start its manufacturing process by mid-1972 with a capital investment of Rs. 104.23 lakhs in land and building and Rs. 5.77 lakhs in plant and machinery etc.; the plant installed has a capacity to manufacture 25 tonnes of vegetable ghee daily. A list of factories registered under the Indian Factories Act, 1948 is given at Appendix II.

Small Scale Industries

Industrial units with capital investment upto Rs. 7.50 lakhs are classified as small scale units by the State Industries Department and are eligible to be registered as such. The number of such registered units⁴ in Chittaurgarh district was 56 in 1972. Some of the important broad

1. The increased capacity production has since started in May, 1971.

2. Source : Office of the General Manager, the Mewar Sugar Mills Ltd., Bhopalsagar.

3. Source : Office of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

4. Source : Office of the District Industries Officer, Chittaurgarh.

categories of small scale industries of the district are described in the following paragraphs :

COTTON GINNING, CLEANING AND BALING—This is an important small scale industry of the area, with six registered units working, which have invested Rs. 5.85 lakhs (1972). Employment is provided by these units to 147 workers. In 1966, the number of cotton ginning and pressing factories was 10. They invested Rs. 11.60 lakhs and employed 270 persons¹. Important centres of this industry are Chittaurgarh, Pratapgarh, Kapasan, Bhadsora and Nikoom. The registered units mostly use the locally produced cotton as raw material and are using power. One of the registered units at Chittaurgarh has also installed an oil expeller as a subsidiary industry.

STONE DRESSING, CRUSHING AND POLISHING ETC.—The abundance of mineral stone in the district has given rise to this industry catering to the requirement of stone dressing, polishing, crushing and cutting for building of houses and manufacturing of chips and powder etc. for flooring. Seven small scale units, registered with the State Industries Department were engaged in the field, with an investment of Rs. 5.6 lakhs and provided employment to 71 persons in 1972². All these units were using power. As against this, there were six such units in 1966 with an investment of Rs. 2.53 lakhs and employment of 143 persons³. The main centres of this industry are Nimbahera and Chittaurgarh; Nimbahera stone is particularly known for building work.

OIL MANUFACTURING—Five registered *Ghanis* are engaged in the process of manufacturing edible oil in the district (1972). Their total investment is Rs. 3.83 lakhs and 24 persons are working in these units⁴. The main raw material of these *Ghanis* is the indigenous oilseeds produced in the district. One of the units is also engaged in the processing of rice. All of them are using power. In addition to these *Ghanis*, most of the flour and *Dal* mills have installed oil expellers and *Kohlus* as a subsidiary industry. In 1969-70, the production of oil *Ghanis* was 3.22 lakh kg. of edible oil.

WOOD AND TOY INDUSTRY—Wood produced in the forests of the district serves as raw material for various small scale units engaged in sawing and manufacturing of toys and furniture. Some of the flour mills have installed saw machines also. Four units were registered to be working

1. *Directory of Small Scale Units in Rajasthan*, Jaipur, 1966 (Chittaurgarh), pp. 5-6.

2. Source : Office of the District Industries Officer, Chittaurgarh.

3. *Directory of Small Scale Units in Rajasthan*, 1966 (Chittaurgarh), pp. 5-6.

4. Source : Office of the District Industries Officer, Chittaurgarh.

in the field of wood work, one doing sawing and planing of wood, two manufacturing wooden furniture and one making cots, toys etc. The last one is an ancestral concern and run without power. Their total investment in 1972 came to Rs. 0.70 lakh and the employment to 21 persons¹. In 1966, there were 6 registered units—two manufacturing wooden furniture, one making toys and three sawing timber, their total investment being Rs. 0.55 lakh and employment 18 persons². The main centres of operation of this industry are Chittaurgarh and Basi. Wooden toys of Basi are widely known for their craftsmanship and are exported outside the district and the State.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—The adoption of improved agricultural practices and implements, which have been gradually getting popular with the cultivators of the district has spurred the demand for the products of this industry. In 1966, 6 registered units with an investment of Rs. 0.21 lakh employed 22 persons to manufacture various types of field tools and implements³. Their number and employment in 1972 remained practically the same while the investment went upto Rs. 1 lakh⁴. They manufacture wooden and iron ploughs, spades, hoes, seed drills, harrows, *Taslas* etc. The main centres of this industry are Chittaurgarh and Pratapgarh. Four of the registered units were very small concerns, manufacturing simple agricultural hand tools and general hardware. Besides these, an agricultural workshop is being run by the Rajasthan State Agro-Industries Corporation at Chittaurgarh which manufactures agricultural implements and makes them available to the cultivators of the district.

FABRICATION OF IRON AND STEEL—Manufacturing of various types of iron and sheet metal goods like iron boxes, furniture, almirahs, trunks, buckets, *Kothis*, iron gates and windows, tins, tubes, and black-smithy items was being undertaken by ten registered small scale units in 1972 as against 18 such units in 1966. Their respective investments in the two years were Rs. 1.56 lakhs and Rs. 1.13 lakhs and they employed 33 and 75 persons respectively⁵. The main centres of the industry are Chittaurgarh and Kapasan. Three of the units in 1972 were ancestral concerns run on a very small scale, manufacturing household iron containers

1. Source : Office of the District Industries Officer, Chittaurgarh.

2. *Directory of Small Manufacturing Units in Rajasthan, 1966* (Chittaurgarh), p. 8.

3. *ibid.*, p. 1.

4. Source : Office of the District Industries Officer, Chittaurgarh.

5. Source : Office of the District Industries Officer, Chittaurgarh and *Directory of Small Manufacturing Units in Rajasthan* (Chittaurgarh district), p. 1.

like *Baltis* and boxes as well as *Charas* and run without the use of power. Three other units also did not use power.

COSMETICS—Five registered units were engaged in manufacturing of washing soap, perfumes, face creams, powder, hair oil, *Bindi* etc. in 1972, as against six such units in 1966. The investments of these units in 1972 and 1966 were Rs. 0.67 lakh and 0.23 lakh and persons employed were 9 and 21 respectively¹. The centres of this industry are Chittaurgarh, Kapasan, Pratapgarh and Begun. None of the registered units was using power in 1972.

CEMENT BASED INDUSTRY—Intensification of house building activity has given rise to increase in the demand for cement articles like *Jalis*, tiles, poles etc. Only two such units were registered with the Directorate of Industries in 1972, with an investment of Rs. 4.28 lakhs and employment capacity for 18 persons. Both of these units have been recently established though in 1966* also two such units were registered with an investment of Rs. 0.51 lakh and employment potential of 25 persons². Out of the two units in 1972 one was manufacturing R. C. C. poles and was being run with the help of electric power.

OTHERS—Other miscellaneous fields in which registered small scale units are working with one unit each (1972) comprise manufacturing of sweaters, textile garments and brassiers, optical glasses, plastic bangles and bricks. Other small units comprise automobile workshop, calico printing, dyeing, and bleaching, printing works and grain milling (3 units).

A list of all 56 registered small scale units working in the district in 1972 along with the details e.g. name of the unit, year of establishment, investment, employment provided, whether using power, are given at Appendix III.

Cottage and Village Industries

Important traditional cottage industries of the district include dyeing and printing of cloth and manufacturing of knives, scissors etc. at Arni in tahsil Rashmi, manufacturing of bangles of coconut shells at Kapasan, carpentry and furniture making works at Chhoti Sadri and wood painting at Basi near Chittaurgarh³. Other village industries which have recently been getting impetus include manufacturing of cotton and woollen *Khadi*, *Resha* (coir) manufacturing, lime industry, pottery, soap making, hand

1. Source : Office of the District Industries Officer, Chittaurgarh, and *Directory of Small Manufacturing units in Rajasthan* (Chittaurgarh district), p. 1.

2. *ibid.*

3. *Census 1951, Rajasthan and Ajmer, District Census Handbook, Chittaurgarh, Part I, General Description and Census Table*, p. vi.

paper manufacturing, village *Ghanis* and *Gur Khandsari* manufacturing¹. These are run as family concerns by hereditary artisans. Many of them have got themselves registered as small scale industries with the State Department of Industries to avail themselves of various facilities offered to such units in the form of finance, cheap and scarce raw material and ready marketing. As a result of the incentives provided by the Rajasthan Khadi Gramodyog Board the following important *Khadi* institutions are working in the field:

Institution	Industry	Achievement during 1970-71		
		Production (Rs.)	Sales (Rs.)	Employment (No.)
1. Chittaurgarh Zila	<i>Khadi</i>	2,93,000	4,30,000	1,231
Khadi Gramodyog,	Soap	22,425	22,153	2
Kapasan	Lime	966	885	6
2. Jan Seva Mandal,	<i>Khadi</i>	1,32,000	1,33,000	418
Pahuna	Lime	1,550	671	1
	Pottery	6,657	4,588	59
	Blacksmithy and Carpentry	11,075	3,759	5
3. Gram Swarajya Samiti, Begun	<i>Khadi</i> (1971-72)	12,000	26,000	59
	Lime	300	778	3
	Pottery	1,130	1,795	16

The progress of *Khadi* and village industries during the years 1965-66 to 1969-70 can be visualised from the figures of production given in Appendix IV. Other common cottage industries rendering useful service to the people of the rural and urban areas are pursued in most parts of the district. At the time of 1961 census these industries engaged 1,705 persons as tailors, dress makers and garment makers, 803 persons as jewellers, goldsmiths and silversmiths, 1,165 persons as stone cutters, stone carvers and dressers and 1,323 as basket makers etc.

Industrial Co-operatives

Co-operation in the field of manufacturing was initiated in the district as late as 1951, when the first industrial co-operative society under the name of *Vastra Utpadak Sahkari Samiti Ltd.*, was formed at Pratapgarh on 20th August, 1951. This society being the first of its kind in the field, was intended to provide encouragement in the form of a grant of Rs. 34,000 for installation of a power loom by the State Co-operative

1. Source : Office of the Secretary, Rajasthan Khadi Gramodyog Board, Jaipur.

Department¹. But due to lack of enterprise on the part of members and other difficulties like the availability of raw material, the society became defunct and is under liquidation. Main fields in which industrial co-operative societies are at present working, comprise cotton ginning and processing, weaving, leather works, oil *Ghanis*, *Gur Khandsari* manufacturing and *Dal* manufacturing.

The position of industrial co-operatives taken together during the last five years ending 1970-71 is shown in the following table² :

Year	Number of societies	Membership (Number)	Share capital (Rs. in lakhs)	Working capital (Rs. in lakhs)	Profit (+) or loss (—) (Rs. in lakhs)
1966-67	94	1,949	0.74	3.92	(—) 0.21
1967-68	83	1,505	1.27	3.61	(—) 0.09
1968-69	74	1,517	2.38	3.27	(—) 0.22
1969-70	68	1,239	0.75	3.28	(—) 0.17
1970-71	51	974	0.56	2.15	(—) 0.24

Industrial Area

Industrial area has been developed at Chittaurgarh on a total of 46.94 hectares (116 acres), wherein all the 23 plots available had been allotted to industrial units till 1971-72 on rent on 99-years' lease basis. These are engaged in stone dressing, cotton ginning and baling, wooden furniture, oil manufacturing etc.

State Assistance

Before Independence, no assistance, financial or otherwise, was provided to industries or craftsmen by the princely government of Mewar. The Mewar State Post-War Development Committee³ constituted in April 1945, however, examined the prospects of industrial development in the whole of the then Udaipur (Mewar) State and recommended state encouragement for starting the right type of industries by providing them with facilities and concessions for procuring raw material, machinery etc. The state was to collect necessary information about the prospective industries which qualified for such assistance. The Committee also recommended the provision of a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs as initial financial assistance to cottage industries in the State. Private capital was to be encouraged to set up large scale industries in the State, which itself was not to provide any

1. Source : Office of the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Chittaurgarh.
2. *ibid*.
3. *Report of the Mewar State Post-War Development Committee, 1945*, Udaipur, 1945, pp. 2-3.

finances but only, reasonable concessions and facilities. No action could be taken on the recommendations of the Committee till the merger of the State into Rajasthan.

At present, encouragement and incentives are provided to intending and working entrepreneurs in various ways and forms. The State Industries Department renders assistance to registered small scale units by recommending the grant of import licences for machinery and raw material not indigenously available and concessions in the initial year like exemption from octroi duty on machinery and equipment, refund of central sales tax to be recovered after eight years at par and exemption of sales tax on machinery purchased for setting up certain categories of industries (named on the basis of priorities set from time to time)¹. The Department also gets these units the allotment of controlled raw material like chemicals, cement etc. The Rajasthan Small Scale Industries Corporation, a State Government concern, also renders assistance to small industries and craftsmen by finding raw materials through its 13 Raw Material Depots in other districts of Rajasthan and finds markets for the products, under its Marketing Assistance Scheme. The Corporation has been running a Handicrafts display-cum-Sales Centre at Chittaurgarh since 24th April, 1970 for popularising the indigenous products².

Financial assistance to industries is being provided by the Rajasthan Financial Corporation under rules of the State Financial Corporation Act, 1951, and by the State Industries Department under the Rajasthan Aid to Industries (Loans) Rules, 1963. Upto the end of 1970-71, in Chittaurgarh district, five small units and three medium and large units were disbursed loan to the tune of Rs. 2.81 lakhs and Rs. 20.81 lakhs respectively by the Rajasthan Financial Corporation since its inception in 1955³. Rajasthan Khadi Gramodyog Board, the other institution working for providing impetus to village and cottage industries, disbursed the following amounts of loans and subsidies to these industries⁴:

(Rupees)			
S No.	Industry	Loans	Subsidy
1.	Hand paper	43,500	22,500
2.	Blacksmithy	27,175	10,000
3.	Fibre (<i>Resha</i>)	4,100	1,900

1. Source : Directorate of Industries, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

2. Source : Office of the General Manager, Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation, Jaipur.

3. *16th Annual Report & Accounts for the year ended 31st March 1971*, Rajasthan Financial Corporation, Jaipur, p. 37.

4. Source : Office of the Secretary, Rajasthan Khadi Gramodyog Board, Jaipur.

1	2	3	4
4.	Soap	24,750	5,377
5.	Lime	7,500	1,500
6.	Pottery	30,965	4,500
7.	<i>Gur Khandsari</i>	87,931	15,159
8.	Leather	23,011	14,850

Industrial Potential

Chittaurgarh district has large tracts of hilly areas with bamboo and fuel wood forests and rocky soil. As already observed, the deposits of minerals are not very rich. In these circumstances, the prospects of raw material-based industries have been limited in the district except in case of certain non-metallic minerals and agricultural produce using industries like cement, sugar etc. The majority of the economically depressed tribal population have also not been found sufficiently enterprising to take up industrial ventures.

The Mewar State Post-War Development Committee, 1945, examined the possibilities of developing large, and cottage industries in the area and found adequate scope for the establishment of a cement factory and an oil mill on a large scale at Chittaurgarh and Chhoti Sadri respectively. Regarding cottage industries, the committee felt that calico printing was an established and important industry of Chittaurgarh area and had sufficient scope for expansion and expert guidance¹.

After Independence, the development work taken up under the Five Year Plans has created favourable conditions for the starting of new industries simultaneously with the broadening of the scope of the existing ones. A larger area brought under agricultural crops and improvements in the art of agriculture resulting in greater per-hectare yield, coupled with a fuller exploitation of the mineral resources of the district have helped the growth of industries using these products as their raw material. Examples of the former type of industries are oil and *Dal* mills, cotton ginning etc. and of the latter type are the new cement factory coming up at Nimbahera and stone marble works. The development in field of transport has provided impetus to the setting up of automobile servicing and repair workshops to cater to the increasing number of auto-vehicles on road in the district. Similarly demand based industries have been coming up due to the gradual rising standard of living of the masses as a result of the economic development of the area.

1. *Report of the Mewar State Post-War Development Committee, 1945, p. 2.*

According to the findings of the State Industries Department, industries which have prospects of development in the district are a large scale solvent extraction plant at Nimbahera and a paper pulp large scale unit at Pratapgarh. Small scale industries having scope in the area include green fertiliser industry in Chittaurgarh, jute industry in Kapasan, starch or corn flakes industry in Pratapgarh area to utilise maize production, *Ayurvedic* medicines producing units in Pratapgarh and Chittaurgarh areas, colour chemicals manufacturing in Pratapgarh and hard board manufacturing in Chittaurgarh and Nimbahera. Packing material could be manufactured to utilise the forest produce and a unit to use *Ajwayan* produced in the area could come up in Pratapgarh or Nimbahera areas, according to these findings. Industries which have scope for development or expansion as cottage industries include match industry, the manufacture of tooth picks and wooden toys as well as the printing of cloth.

TRADE UNIONS

There were eight registered trade unions in the district at the end of the year 1970-71. Their details are given in the following table¹ :

S. No.	Name	Date of registration	Affiliation	Membership (No.)	
				At the time of registration	In 1969-70
1.	Electricity Board Employees Union, Chittaurgarh	1-10-65	INTUC*	102	57
2.	Sugar Mill Karmachari Mazdoor Sangh, Bhopalsagar	7-1-59	INTUC*	N.A.	766
3.	Birla Cement Works Employees Union, Chittaurgarh	7-11-69	AITUC**	100	120
4.	Rashtriya Vidyut Mandal Karmachari Sangh, Chittaurgarh	2-9-66	—	27	N.A.
5.	Khan Udyog Khanwalia Sangh, Merara	7-10-66	INTUC*	13	N.A.
6.	Krishna Cotton, Oil and Saw Factory Mazdoor Sangh, Kapasan	4-3-70	INTUC*	40	79

1. Source : Office of the Labour Commissioner, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

* Indian National Trade Union Congress.

** All India Trade Union Congress.

N. A. = Not Available.

1	2	3	4	5	6
7. Cement Factory Mazdoor					
Sangh, Chittaurgarh	1-10 65	INTUC*		55	241
8. Road & Building Workers					
Union, Chittaurgarh	30-8-60	—		50	136

LABOUR WELFARE

Chittaurgarh district has a sizable industrial force of over 16 hundred, working in 76 registered factories (1971) besides a score of workers in smaller, industrial establishments. Various labour laws and rules applicable in the State, regulate conditions of working of the industrial labourers in the district. More important of the Acts applicable in the district are Minimum Wages Act, 1948. Payment of Wages Act, 1936, Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961, Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 and Labour Contract (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1972. One Labour Inspector is posted at Chittaurgarh to look after the implementation of the labour laws and activities concerned with labour welfare.

Industrial Housing

Under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme, financial assistance is granted in the form of subsidies and loans by the Government to approved agencies including industrial concerns to build houses for workers. One room tenements numbering 1960 have been constructed¹ till 1969-70 by Birla Cement Works, Chittaurgarh under the scheme.

1. Source : Office of the Labour Commissioner, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

APPENDIX I

Localities Electrified in Chittaurgarh District as on 31-3-1971

S. No.	Name of locality	Tahsil
1	2	3
1.	Chittaurgarh	Chittaurgarh
2.	Kapasan	Kapasan
3.	Senti	Chittaurgarh
4.	Manpura	—do—
5.	Dhanet	—do—
6.	Sirdi	—do—
7.	Semalpura	—do—
8.	Basi	Gangrar
9.	Singhpur	Kapasan
10.	Narela	Chittaurgarh
11.	Naya Khera	Kapasan
12.	Pandoli	Chittaurgarh
13.	Peepli Misronki	—do—
14.	Ghosunda	—do—
15.	Segwa	—do—
16.	Seelola	—do—
17.	Rughnathpura	—do—
18.	Sawa	—do—
19.	Chanderiya	—do—
20.	Rolahera	—do—
21.	Aioliya-ka-Khera	Gangrar
22.	Medi Khera	—do—
23.	Bhawanipura	—do—
24.	Gangrar	—do—
25.	Deori	Chittaurgarh
26.	Paotiya	—do—
27.	Begun	Begun
28.	Sahanva	Chittaurgarh
29.	Banasti	—do—
30.	Semliya	—do—
31.	Salera	Gangrar
32.	Kerpura	Begun
33.	Rajgarh	—do—
34.	Parsoli	—do—
35.	Kansa-ka-Khera	—do—
36.	Bheechor	—do—



APPENDIX I (Contd.)

1	2	3
37. Pancholi		Chittaurgarh
38. Bamniya		Kapasan
39. Taswariya		—do—
40. Kashmir		Chittaurgarh
41. Chiksi		—do—
42. Odoond		—do—
43. Sandiyarara		Kapasan
44. Kachhiya Kheri		—do—
45. Bodiya		Chittaurgarh
46. Dagla-ka-Khera		—do—
47. Bojunda		—do—
48. Juni Begun		—do—
49. Kathodiya		—do—
50. Sulimagra		—do—
51. Ahinsanagar		—do—
52. Ochhri		—do—
53. Tejpur		Begun
54. Bampuriya		Rashmi
55. Basi		—do—
56. Heerakheri		—do—
57. Pahuna		—do—
58. Lasadiya		—do—
59. Jalampura		—do—
60. Sankhli		—do—
61. Upreda		—do—
62. Rashmi		—do—
63. Pratapgarh		Pratapgarh
64. Chhoti Sadri		Chhoti Sadri
65. Nimbahera		Nimbahera
66. Bari Sadri		Bari Sadri
67. Jatun-ka-Khera		—do—
68. Analawad		Pratapgarh
69. Sidhpura		—do—
70. Kulmipura		—do—
71. Dhamotar		Pratapgarh
72. Ambaoli		Bari Sadri
73. Bheemgarh (Leenkoda)		—do—
74. Jarkhana		—do—



APPENDIX I (Contd.)

1	2	3
75. Modia		Chhoti Sadri
76. Gomana		—do—
77. Malwada		—do—
78. Marani		—do—
79. Baser		Pratapgarh
80. Kesunda		Chhoti Sadri
81. Awleshwar		Pratapgarh
82. Borakheri		Nimbahera
83. Sangariya		—do—
84. Kotri		—do—
85. Lasrawan		—do—
86. Bhadesar		Bhadesar
87. Bhalundi		—do—
88. Beeron-ka-Khera		Dungla
89. Bansi village		Bari Sadri
90. Bohera		—do—
91. Beenota		Nimbahera
92. Bhagawanpura		—do—
93. Bambori		Chhoti Sadri
94. Jaloda		—do—
95. Awarimata		Bhadesar
96. Gajandevi		Bari Sadri
97. Dudh talai		Chhoti Sadri
98. Phalwa		Nimbahera
99. Achalpura		Chhoti Sadri
100. Cheniya Kheri		Pratapgarh
101. Motipura		Chhoti Sadri
102. Bansi Station		—do—
103. Udpura		Bhadesar
104. Manfiya		—do—
105. Akola		—do—
106. Bhadsora		—do—
107. Karoonda		Chhoti Sadri
108. Banikhera		Nimbahera
109. Kalyanpura		—do—
110. Badoli Madhosingh		—do—
111. Manpura		Pratapgarh
112. Maliya		—do—



APPENDIX I (Concl'd.)

1	2	3
113.	Rughnathpura	Pratapgarh
114.	Dhamliya	—do—
115.	Bori	—do—
116.	Tunda	—do—
117.	Nikoom	Dungla
118.	Chikarda	Bhadesar
119.	Gardana	—do—
120.	Gagrol	Chhoti Sadri
121.	Gothra	—do—
122.	Gleedakhara	Bhadesar
123.	Jharsadri	Nimbahera
124.	Arniyamali	—do—
125.	Barmandal	Pratapgarh
126.	Naya Akila	Bhadesar
127.	Gadola	Pratapgarh
128.	Bhunwasiya	—do—
129.	Palthan	—do—
130.	Semarda	Chhoti Sadri
131.	Jamlawada	—do—
132.	Gudli	—do—
133.	Lachhmipura	Bari Sadri
134.	Harmatia	Chhoti Sadri
135.	Barwal	Bari Sadri



सत्यमेव जयते

APPENDIX II

Registered Working Factories in Chittaurgarh District (1971)

S. No.	Name and Address	Average number of workers employed	Ownership
1	2	3	4
1.	The Mewar Sugar Mills, Bhopalsagar	228	Private
2.	Laxmi Oil Mills, School Road, Pratapgarh	5	—do—
3.	Kesu Mal Notan Das Oil Mills, Nimbahera	6	—do—
4.	Nandot Oil Mills, Chhoti Sadri	3	—do—
5.	Laxmi Oil Mills, Nimbahera	8	—do—
6.	Mahavir Oil Mills, Bari Sadri	—	—do—
7.	Ashok Cotton Ginning Factory, Pratapgarh	14	—do—
8.	Shri Jagdish Cotton Ginning Factory & Oil Mills, Nimbahera	11	—do—
9.	Seth Narain Das Vasu Das Cotton Ginning Factory, Nimbahera	75	—do—
10.	Prabhu Lal Ram Pratap Ginning Factory, Bari Sadri	10	—do—
11.	Krishna Cotton Dal, Oil & Saw Factory, Kapasan	94	—do—
12.	People's Co-operative Society, Cotton Ginning & Pressing Factory, Chittaurgarh	26	—do—
13.	Shri Bansilal Mohan Lal Cloth Ginning & Flour Mills, Kanera	3	—do—
14.	Shri Shyam Sunder & Co. Cotton Ginning Factory, Rashmi	63	—do—
15.	Shri Manohar Cotton Ginning Factory, Pvt. Ltd., Gangrar	17	—do—
16.	Mahavir Ginning Factory, Dungla	9	—do—
17.	Shri Wardhaman Cotton Ginning Factory, Bavlas, Tahsil Rashmi	16	—do—
18.	Shri Vijay Cotton Ginning Factory, P. O. Jasma, via. Kapasan	17	—do—
19.	Ashok Ginning & Oil Mills, Bhadsora, Tahsil Bhadesar	12	—do—
20.	Mangi Lal Sohan Lal, P. O. Modak, Nimbahera	7	—do—
21.	Krishna Ginning Factory, Pratapgarh	11	—do—
22.	Shri Vijay Mahotta Cotton Ginning Factory, Dungla	—	—do—

APPENDIX II (Contd.)

1	2	3	4
23.	Ambica Ginning & Oil Factory, Pratapgarh	7	Private
24.	Shri Ganesh Ginning Factory, Dungla	6	—do—
25.	Mahavir Cotton Ginning Factory, Kanora	5	—do—
26.	Bobra Ginning Factory, Cotton Ginning & Flour Mills, Pahuna	2	—do—
27.	Chaban Mal Asan Das Oil Mills, Nimbahera	8	—do—
28.	Shri Jagdish Industries, Bambori, Tahsil Chhoti Sadri	5	—do—
29.	Khatan Cotton Ginning Factory & Flour Mills, Kanera	4	—do—
30.	Mahavir Ginning Factory, Bari Sadri	7	—do—
31.	Kanhaiya Lal Ginning Factory, Bambori, Tahsil Chhoti Sadri	5	—do—
32.	Vishwa Karma Band Saw & Cotton Ginning Factory, P. O. Nikoom	9	—do—
33.	Shri Kailash Ginning Factory, P. O. Mugana via Kapasan	9	—do—
34.	Purbia Factory, Chikarda	—	—do—
35.	Ranjana Wooden Industries, Kapasan	15	—do—
36.	Vishwa Karma Kutir Udyog Ara Machine, Chittaurgarh	2	—do—
37.	Gurbhajan Singh Indra Jeet Singh, Bari Sadri	2	—do—
38.	Navshakti Udyog Shala, Chittaurgarh	2	—do—
39.	Jain Saw Mandal, Pahuna	5	—do—
40.	Ravishankar Birdichand Saw Mills, Pratapgarh	2	—do—
41.	Mohammed Ibrahim Saw Machine, Basi	1	—do—
42.	Vishva Shanti Pratishthan Saw Mills, P. O. Jasma, via Kapasan	4	—do—
43.	Mohan Lal Bhim Raj Ara Machine, Pratapgarh	2	—do—
44.	Rajasthan Saw Mills, Nimbahera	3	—do—
45.	Panna Lal Ara Machine, Village Roliya, P. O. Umand, Tahsil Kapasan	2	—do—
46.	Onkar Lal Ara Machine, Pratapgarh	1	—do—
47.	Kishan Lal Gopi Lal Ara & Flour Mills, Pandoli, Tahsil Kapasan	6	—do—
48.	Badri Lal Sultan Saw Machine, Nimbahera	3	—do—
49.	Vishwa Karma Saw Machine, Gangrar	3	—do—
50.	B. K. Rajora Furniture Mart, Chittaurgarh	6	—do—

APPENDIX II (Concl'd.)

1	2	3	4
51.	Shankar S/o Gokulji Saw Mills, Mangrol, Tahsil Nimbahera	2	Private
52.	Bundu Khan Noon Khan Mewati, Ara Machine, Nimbahera	2	—do—
53.	Rameshwar Lal Ara Machine, Barodiya	4	—do—
54.	Laxmi Ara Machine, Kapasan	5	—do—
55.	Lallu Luhar Ara Machine, Dungla	—	—do—
56.	Asaliya Saw Mills, Chittaurgarh	—	—do—
57.	Krishna Saw Machine, Kapasan	—	—do—
58.	Shri Mohd. Haussain S/o Rasoolji, Ara Machine, Bhadsora, Tahsil Bhadesar	—	—do—
59.	Bajrang Ara Machine, Chhoti Sadri	2	—do—
60.	Captain Khumanpuri Saw Mills, Chittaurgarh	—	—do—
61.	Navyug Printing Press, Chittaurgarh	4	—do—
62.	Chitrakoot Printing Press, Chittaurgarh	4	—do—
63.	Kohinoor Printing Press, Pratapgarh	1	—do—
64.	Navyug Printing Press, Nimbahera	1	—do—
65.	Birla Cement Works, Chittaurgarh	399	—do—
66.	Setlu Marble & Stone Industries, Chittaurgarh	32	—do—
67.	Bodar Marble & Stone Co., Chittaurgarh	13	—do—
68.	Rajasthan Stone & Minerals Syndicate, P. O. Gurkul (Chittaurgarh)	15	—do—
69.	Chittaurgarh Stone, Chittaurgarh	14	—do—
70.	Shri Vanketeshwar Hanuman Chips Factory, Chittaurgarh	9	—do—
71.	Raj Engineering Works, Begun	—	—do—
72.	Rajasthan State Agro-Industries Corporation, Chittaurgarh	31	Government
73.	Rana Pratap Sagar Hydrel Power Station, Rawatbhata	225	Govt. & Local Fund
74.	The Mechanical Workshop (Assistant Engineer Workshop) Sub-Division, Rana Pratap Sagar Dam, Rawatbhata	118	Government
75.	The Hindustan Construction Co. Ltd. (Auto Garrage), Rawatbhata	6	Private
76.	The Hindustan Construction, Rawatbhata	10	—do—

Source : Office of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

APPENDIX III

Registered Small Scale Units in Chittaurgarh District (1972)

S.No.	Industrial Group Heading/Name and address of the units	Year of starting	Products manufactured	Investment (Rs.)	Employment (No.)	Whether using power
Cotton Ginning, Cleaning and Baling						
1.	Mohammad Siddiqui, Sadar Bazar, Chittaurgarh	Ancestral	Cotton, ginning cleaning & baling	4,000	3	Yes
2.	Shri Krishan Cotton Oil, Dal & Saw Factory, Kapasan	1965	" "	1,75,128	108	Yes
3.	Krishna Ginning Factory and Oil Mill, Pratapgargh	1963	Cotton Ginning and oil	1,05,000	7	Yes
4.	Ambika Ginning Factory, Pratapgargh	1951	Cotton Ginning	1,90,000	11	Yes
5.	M/s Durga Ginning Factory, Nikoom	1963	" "	90,000	9	Yes
6.	M/s Mahaveer Cotton Ginning Factory, Bhadsora	1965	" "	21,300	9	Yes
				5,85,428	147	
Manufacture of Structural Stone Goods, Stone Dressing and Crushing and Stone Works						
1.	M/s Boodar Marble Stone Corporation, Chittaurgarh	1959	Stone dressing & crushing	1,00,000	6	Yes
2.	Hansraj Bansidhar Kumawat, Chittaurgarh	1960	" "	1,20,000	15	Yes
3.	Jai Shri Stone Crusher, Chittaurgarh	1972	Stone Grits	35,000	6	Yes
4.	Krishanlal Bhonrilal Kumawat, Chittaurgarh	1966	Polishing of stones	51,000	11	Yes
5.	Rajasthan Stone Minerals Syndicate, Chittaurgarh	1959	Stone chips	1,25,000	11	Yes

APPENDIX III (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	Sethi Marble & Stone Industry, Chittaurgarh	1959	Limestone chips	69,550	12	Yes
7.	Venkateshwar Hamuman Chips Factory, Chittaurgarh	1968	Stone chips	60,000	10	Yes
				5,60,550	71	
Manufacture of Edible Oil and Fats						
1.	M/s Kapasan Oil Mill, Chittaurgarh	1962	Edible oil and rice	92,000	4	Yes
2.	M/s Satya Narain Oil Mill, Chittaurgarh	1956	Oil	1,10,000	8	Yes
3.	M/s Mahesh Industries, Kapasan	1970	Oil	1,00,000	7	Yes
4.	M/s Bhaiyalal Champalal Oil Mill, Pratapgargh	1961	Oil	16,500	2	Yes
5	Kalu Ram Chiga Lal Oil Mill, Chhoti Sadri	1964	Oil	65,000	3	Yes
				3,83,500	24	
Sawing and Planing of Wood, Manufacture of Wooden Furnitures and Fixtures						
1.	M/s Vishwa Karma Kutir Udyog, Chittaurgarh	1963	Sawing of wood, planing of wood	18,000	2	Yes
2.	M/s B. K. Rejora Furniture Mart, Chittaurgarh	1962	Chairs, tables etc.	31,000	10	Yes
3.	Sandos Timber Depot, Chittaurgarh	1967	" "	18,000	5	Yes
4.	Mohan Lal Basi Lakri Khilona Udyog, Basi	Ancestral	Cots, toys	2,750	4	No
				69,750	21	

APPENDIX III (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Manufacture of Hand Tools and General Hardware and Structural and Agricultural Implements						
1.	M/s Kishna Iron Works, Pratapgargh	1950	Agricultural and Iron goods	2,500	2	Yes
2.	M/s Laxman Ram Lohar, Pratapgargh	1960	" "	4,800	2	No
3.	M/s Tuls Ram Lohar, Pratapgargh	1960	" "	2,800	1	No
4.	M/s Shankar Lal Lohar, Pratapgargh	1950	" "	2,600	1	No
5.	M/s Continental Traders, Chittaurgargh	1970	Structures & Imple-ments	19,000	9	Yes
6.	M/s Vardia Industries, Chittaurgargh	1965	" "	68,600	8	Yes
				1,00,300	23	
Manufacture of Fabricated Metal Products						
1.	M/s Abdul Nazi Bax Lohar, Chittaurgargh	Ancestral	Charas, Boxes, Balties	3,500	4	No
2.	Faiz Iron & Steel Udyog, Chittaurgargh	"	" "	6,000	2	No
3.	Gulam Rasool S/o Ibrahim, Chittaurgargh	"	" "	6,000	3	No
4.	Husain Iron & Steel Industries, Chittaurgargh	1964	Oil pumps	7,000	2	No
5.	Mahendra Kumar Iron & Steel Industries, Chittaurgargh	1963	Iron goods	55,000	6	Yes
6.	Nagaur Wooden Works, Chittaurgargh	1969	Iron gates, Iron windows	6,500	2	Yes

APPENDIX III (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Nyati Welding Works, Chittaurgarh	1962	Windows etc.	30,000	6	Yes
8.	Radha Kishna Chunni Lal, Chittaurgarh	1959	Charas Trunks, <i>Kothis, Baltias</i>	25,500	2	No
9.	Tulsi Iron Industries, Chittaurgarh	1967	" "	3,500	2	No
10.	Nandayan Iron Industries, Kapasan	1969	Boxes, <i>Balties</i>	13,000	4	No
				1,56,000	33	
Manufacture of Perfumes, Cosmetics, Soap etc.						
1.	Abdul Karia Ismail, Chittaurgarh	1960	Washing soap, per- fumes & cosmetics	16,000	2	No
2.	Natiwal Industries, Chittaurgarh	1960	" "	20,000	3	No
3.	Rajputana Perfumery Works, Kapasan	1971	Hair Oil, <i>Bindi</i> , etc.	5,650	1	No
4.	Mahaveer Soap Factory, Pratapgargh	1960	Soap	7,000	3	No
5.	Ashok Soap Factory, Begun	1962	Washing soap	18,500	-	No
				67,150	9	
Manufacture of Cement, Asbestos and other Products						
1.	Usha Processed Material Industries, Chittaurgarh	1972	R. C. C. Poles (Cement works)	4,10,000	16	Yes

APPENDIX III (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Shri Dadu Cement Works, Nimbahera	1971	Cement Jalis etc.	18,000	2	No
				4,28,000	18	
Manufacture of Wool, Not Elsewhere Classified						
1.	M/s Vardhaman Sweater, Chittaurgarh	1965	Sweaters	5,000	8	Yes
Manufacture of all Types of Textile Garments etc.						
1.	M/s Rashmi Enterprises, Chittaurgarh	1971	Manufacture of all types of textile garments, brassiers	6,000	4	No
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Parts						
1.	Guru Nanak Engineering Works, Chittaurgarh	1969	Servicing of Motor engines, tractors	20,000	2	Yes
Manufacture of Photographic and Optical Goods						
1.	M/s Doshi Opticals, Chittaurgarh	1952	Optical glasses (spectacles)	4,500	-	Yes
Printing, Dyeing and Bleaching of Cotton Textiles						
1.	M/s Chappanlal Gulab Chhipa, Kapasan	Ancestral	Calico prints, dyeing and bleaching	4,500	3	No
Manufacture of Plastic Products etc.						
1.	Mangaliya Plastic Works, Kapasan	"	Plastic bangles	18,000	5	Yes

APPENDIX III (Concl.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Manufacture of Structural Clay Products						
1.	M/s Shankar Udyog, Kapasan	1970	Bricks	1,100	10	No
Printing and Publishing of Periodicals and Books						
1.	M/s Vardhaman Printing Press, Nimbahera	1948	Printing works	30,000	3	Yes
Grain Mill Products						
1.	M/s Rasama Food Products, Pratapgarh	1972	Rice flour	40,000	10	Yes
2.	M/s Bodhu Ram S/o Jaya Chand, Chhoti Sadri	1962	Rice	11,000	1	Yes
3.	Shankar S/o Gotan Dhola, Chhoti Sadri	1962	Rice	12,000	1	Yes
				63,000	12	

Source : Office of the District Industries Officer, Chittaurgarh.

APPENDIX IV

Khadi and Village Industries in Chittaurgarh District

S. No.	Industry	Production during				
		1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
1.	Cotton <i>Khadi</i> Quantity (Metres) Value (Rs. in '000)	78,356 110.32	173,500 298.00	236,006 347.00	256,000 379.00	185,000 498.00
2.	Woollen <i>Khadi</i> Quantity (Metres) Value (Rs. in '000)	— —	— —	— —	1,200 76.39	5,000 54.00
3.	Fibre (<i>Resha</i>) Quantity(kg.) Value (Rs. in '000)	— —	— —	— —	5.00 0.013	124.00 0.261
4.	Lime Quantity(kg.) Value (Rs. in '000)	— —	— —	— —	34,000 1.227	550,000 1.870
5.	Pottery Value (Rs. in '000)	102.87	108.70	12.10	103.03	149.93
6.	Oil and Soap Quantity(kg.) Value (Rs. in '000)	4,960 12.160	22,260 54.960	14,681 37.541	— —	10,995 23.625
7.	Hand Paper Quantity ('000 kg.) Value (Rs. in '000)	2.98 12.59	4.33 18.11	8.50 28.50	— —	16.75 6.505
8.	Village <i>Ghani</i> Oil Quantity ('000 qtls.) Value (Rs. in '000)	116.76 615.91	161.54 79.54	384.41 85.06	5,887.20 1,176.72	322.06 778.62
9.	Village Leather Works Quantity(No. of pieces) Value (Rs. in '000)	— —	N.A. 31.00	400 8.00	2,300 57.50	N.A. 47.62

APPENDIX IV (Concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10. Blacksmithy	Quantity (No. of pieces produced)	—	—	200	203	5,770	
	Value (Rs. in '000)	—	—	2.80	3.83	34.43	
11. Gur Khandsari	Quantity (Qtls.)	66	67	600	511	570	
	Value (Rs. in '000)	53.88	67.80	124.88	63.99	116.88	

1. *Sankhikiya Rooprekha, Chittaurgarh*, 1971, p. 68-70.

N.A. = Not Available.



CHAPTER VI

BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

BANKING AND FINANCE

Indigenous Banking

The indigenous banker has been a dominant institution of the rural India's money market since times immemorial. Only till recently, has it been the unquestionable controller of the rural credit and an ultimate source for all and sundry needs of the agriculturists and the village artisans. Since Independence various types of regulatory and corrective measures have been taken up by the government, including licensing of professional money-lenders, helping formation of co-operative credit societies and the governmental financing of agricultural improvements and the starting of small industrial ventures.

In Chittaurgarh district area, even after the advent of co-operative and government finance, the most important source of rural credit has been the village *Seths* or *Bohras*. They were the main prop on which the structure of rural finance rested. They advanced loans to cultivators and agricultural labourers and granted financial accommodation to small traders and merchants and engaged themselves in inland exchange business among the merchant class by issuing and discounting *Hundis*, and also dealt in gold and silver bullion. The village *Bohra*, also called *Mahajan* or *Bania*, advanced these loans both for productive and unproductive purposes. He, in many cases, mixed his money-lending business with his general trade transactions and invariably availed of the opportunity of exploiting weak position of the borrower. In majority of the cases, the poor cultivator, low as his credit was, had to approach two or three or more creditors, each meeting only part of his requirements. The loans raised were unsecured and had, therefore, to bear a high, sometimes very high, rate of interest ranging usually from 12 to 24 per cent, depending on the personal credit of the borrower. Compound interest was a general rule, relaxable at the discretion of the creditor. The loans advanced were of various kinds e. g. (i) cash loans, (ii) loans in kind in the form of seeds or manure etc. (iii) *Kisht* or *Khandi* loans and (iv) Mortgage loans.

The cash loans were given on higher rates of interest, particularly where the loan was unsecured and was for an unproductive purpose of meeting the needs of a social obligation or for payment of debt or litigation. The money-lender charged a high rate to insure against the many and varied risks he undertook. His indispensable position coupled with the inevitability

of the debt vitiated the system of money-lending and led to not infrequent corrupt practices. Small loans were given after obtaining the borrowers' signatures or thumb impression on the *Bahl Khata* or account book. In case of bigger loans, the borrower executed a promissory note guaranteed by a surety. *Kisht* or *Khandi* loans were given generally to poor or lower middle class people who needed small sums and found it convenient to repay in instalments. Loans were also advanced on mortgages of land or ornaments but mortgaging of land was restricted later on due to legal complications introduced by the land reforms legislation particularly after Independence.

Indebtedness

No regular investigation or survey to determine the position of indebtedness in the area now constituting Chittaurgarh district was made. Major K. D. Erskine¹ in his Gazetteer of Mewar Residency remarked about their condition in the former Udaipur State, in the first decade of the present century thus: "The agriculturists are, speaking generally, in debt—a position due partly to their own extravagance and improvidence, partly to the grasping habits of their *bohras* and partly to a series of indifferent seasons". About the dependence of cultivators on the professional money-lenders for their needs, he said², "The Darbar occasionally advances money to the agriculturists to enable them to construct or improve wells and tanks, and to purchase seed and cattle, and these loans are either free of interest or at a rate of six per cent per annum; but the monopoly of supplying money to the cultivator is, as a rule, in the hands of the *bohra* or professional money-lender (usually a Mahajan), who charges interest at the rate of 12 to 24 per cent". The princely State Government of Mewar enacted a legislation³ for the relief of agriculturists in 1942. Recognising that agriculturist in Mewar was encumbered with debt like his counterparts in rest of India, the law was framed largely on the lines of the legislation passed in the British Provinces, though adopted to meet the local conditions. Under its provisions, the courts were to go into the whole history of transactions between the creditor and the debtor, before deciding the cases. In the whole of the State, the claims of the creditors were scaled down in 7801 suits⁴ between May, 1942 and July, 1943 which provided much relief to debtors.

Since Independence, the general economic condition of the agricultural classes has considerably improved due to the rising trend of

1. Erskine, K. D. : *op. cit.*, pp. 45-46.

2. *ibid.*, p. 45.

3. *Report on the Administration of Mewar State*, for the years 1940, 1941 and 1942, p. 12.

4. *ibid.*

prices of agricultural products as also due to the availability of facilities of easy credit on reasonable terms through co-operative and governmental agencies. This has resulted in their indebtedness being considerably diminished.

GENERAL CREDIT FACILITIES

The principal agencies supplying finances in rural and urban areas of the district are indigenous bankers and money-lenders, co-operative credit societies, government agencies and joint stock banks. The indigenous bankers and money-lenders generally advance short term loans on personal and collateral security, in cash as well as in kind. Credit worthiness of the borrower, the term of the loan and the security offered, are generally the factors taken into account for determining the rate of interest. In spite of the growth of various sources of credit for the cultivators and village artisans in the form of co-operatives and other financial institutions, village money-lender still serves as a last resort for various needs, productive and unproductive, regular and occasional, of the rural masses. Higher rates of interest charged by him do not affect his popularity because of his easy accessibility and quick service. In 1970-71, there were 581 money-lenders in the district, licensed by the State Co-operative Department¹, besides several smaller dealers in credit who are not required to get a licence if their business does not cross the limit of Rs. 25,000.

Joint Stock Banks

Joint stock banks have been playing an increasingly important part in providing credit to traders, individuals and producers both in the urban and rural areas, particularly after the nationalisation of bigger banks, which have been paying special attention to their services in the rural areas. The first bank to have started in this district was the Bank of Rajasthan Ltd. Its first branch was started at Chhoti Sadri in June 1945, and the other two at Chittaurgarh and Pratapgarh in September, 1946 and July, 1946 respectively. No other branch of any of the joint stock banks was opened till the early sixties, when an era of fast expansion of banking facilities started, so that by the end of 1970-71, 18 branches of four joint stock banks, the Bank of Rajasthan Ltd., State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur, Punjab National Bank and Bank of Baroda were operating in the district, providing all sorts of banking facilities. The details of these branches, along with the dates of their opening are given in the following table² :

-
1. Source : Office of the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Chittaurgarh.
 2. Source : Collectorate, Chittaurgarh and Offices of these banks.

S. No.	Name of the Bank	Branch Office	Date of Opening
1.	The Bank of Rajasthan Ltd.	1. Chittaurgarh	10-9-46
		2. Pratapgarh	2-7-46
		3. Bhadsora	21-10-69
		4. Chhoti Sadri	23-6-45
2.	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	1. Chittaurgarh	4-6-60
		2. Nimbahera	5-6-60
		3. Begun	23-2-67
		4. Chhoti Sadri	31-1-70
		5. Bhadesar	30-8-69
		6. Pratapgarh	10-6-61
		7. Dungla	28-3-69
		8. Bari Sadri	7-6-65
		9. Rashmi	29-9-69
		10. Kapasan	21-8-61
3.	Punjab National Bank	1. Chittaurgarh	5-6-70
4.	Bank of Baroda	1. Bhainsrorgarh	29-12-70
		2. Kanera	29-12-70
		3. Chittaurgarh	29-3-71

Co-operative Banks

Chittaurgarh Kendriya Sabkari Bank Ltd., Chittaurgarh, the central co-operative bank of the district, was established at Chittaurgarh on 15th January, 1959 with an initial membership of only 29 and share capital of Rs. 3,100, to serve as a central agency for financing the co-operative credit societies of the district, which in turn provide finances to their members for short and medium terms. The bank is functioning in its own building, constructed at a cost of Rs. 2.5 lakhs. It has four branches at Begun, Kapasan, Pratapgarh and Nimbahera. The bank is affiliated to Rajasthan State Co-operative Bank Ltd., Jaipur, the state apex co-operative bank. It also undertakes general banking business such as collection of bills, cheques and drafts, acceptance of all types of deposits viz., savings, current, fixed and call deposits on more attractive terms and offers more liberal rates of interests on these deposits than the joint stock banks. The bank's realisations of loans in the district during the years 1967-68 and 1969-70, were the largest as compared to other central co-operative banks functioning in the State¹. It earned a profit of Rs. 1,16,246 during 1969-70². The

1. Source : Office of the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Chittaurgarh.

2. *Ibid.*

working of the bank during the last few years is revealed from the following figures¹ :

(Rs. '000)

Year	Member-ship (No.)	Share capital	Working capital	Loans disbursed	Loans realised	Loans due
1964-65	483	958	5,880	5,731	4,198	4,239
1965-66	484	1,186	7,006	5,001	4,403	4,758
1966-67	474	1,330	8,228	5,447	4,089	6,116
1967-68	470	1,596	10,348	8,113	7,565	6,665
1968-69	407	1,940	13,549	11,018	8,851	9,831
1969-70	395	2,147	14,830	9,146	8,740	10,237
1970-71	397	2,428	14,523	4,886	9,293	10,205

Primary Land Mortgage Banks

Two separate Primary Land Mortgage Banks are working in the district, at Chittaurgarh and Pratapgarh, which were established on 30th June, 1960 and 10th March, 1966 respectively. These banks advance long term loans to the cultivators for enabling them to undertake lasting improvements on their lands e. g. for purchase of agricultural machinery including tractors, digging and repairs of wells and installation of pumping sets and other land reforms. The working of the two banks during the last few years is revealed from the following table² :

(Rs. in thousands)

Year	No. of institutions	Membership (Number)	Share capital	Working capital	Loans disbursed	Loans realised
1967-68	2	2,699	84.04	958.54	393.25	14.55
1968-69	2	4,010	173.51	1,900.61	971.08	65.67
1969-70	2	4,271	245.01	2,213.50	2,429.19	746.46
1971-72	2	4,426	373.68	2,305.79	4,251.58	260.28

The above figures show an upward trend in the membership, share capital as well as the working capital of the banks. The banks have been helping the development of agriculture in the district by distributing more and more loans to the cultivators.

Co-operative Credit Movement

The history of co-operative movement in the district, except the

1. *Sankhikiya Rooprekha, Chittaurgarh*, 1970 & 1971, p. 60 and p. 55 respectively & Office of the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Chittaurgarh.
2. Source : *Sankhikiya Rooprekha, Chittaurgarh*, 1971, p. 60 & Office of the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Chittaurgarh.

area which was a part of former Madhya Bharat State, is very recent. The first agricultural co-operative credit society in the Madhya Bharat area was set up in 1927 at Hanutiya village. The co-operative movement gained momentum after the passing of the Rajasthan Co-operative Societies Act, 1953. At the end of June 1955, the number of co-operative societies in the district was 25 with a membership of 609, which increased to 366 societies in 1960, the year in which the office of the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies was set up at Chittaurgarh. By the year 1971-72, the number of all types of co-operative societies had reached 571, their membership and share capital being 74,276 and Rs. 69.18 lakhs respectively¹. While the agricultural credit societies advance loans to the cultivators for short and medium terms, the non-agricultural credit societies give loans for other purposes, to small industrialists and craftsmen, traders and for house building etc.

The working of co-operative credit movement during the years 1964-65 to 1969-70 can be gauged from the data given in Appendix I regarding agricultural and non-agricultural credit societies.

The position of all types of co-operative societies in the district during the last nine years (1961-62 to 1969-70) is shown in a table at Appendix II at the end of the chapter. The figures of membership, share capital, working capital and loans advanced by the co-operative societies have been steadily going up over these years to demonstrate the multiplication of their activities. During the nine-year period from 1961-62 to 1969-70, the share capital and working capital increased more than four-fold and five-fold respectively. Loans advanced during a single year were nearly five times more in 1969-70 than in 1961-62.

LIFE AND GENERAL INSURANCE

Life Insurance

Till the taking over of life insurance by the government, there was no independent life insurance company working in Chittaurgarh. However, the agents of life insurance companies were doing some insurance business while on tour. In the year 1961, an office was opened by the Life Insurance Corporation at Chittaurgarh. The district falls in the northern zone of the Corporation and the Chittaurgarh office works under the administrative control of the Divisional office at Ajmer. The following table gives an idea of business completed during the years from 1967-68 to 1970-71:

-
1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, 1972, p. 97.*
 2. Source : Office of the Sr. Divisional Manager, Life Insurance Corporation of India, Divisional Office, Ajmer.

Year	Number of Lives insured	Sum assured (Rs. in lakhs)
1967-68	1,614	65.08
1968-69	1,336	63.22
1969-70	1,432	79.47
1970-71	1,390	91.30

State Insurance Scheme

All State Government employees, permanent or temporary, having put in six months of service are insured under the compulsory State Insurance Scheme. The Scheme was introduced in the district in 1953, simultaneously with other districts. The details of the working of the State Insurance Scheme are given in Appendix III.

General Insurance

No general insurance company has any office in the district.¹ However some of the companies undertake general insurance of various types of vehicles as also insure against fire, theft etc. through their agents in different parts of the district.

NATIONAL SAVINGS

The office of the District Organiser of National Savings Organisation, Government of India was established at Chittaurgarh in the year 1957, prior to which the district was looked after by the District Organiser, Udaipur. The following table shows the gross and net collections done under various schemes during the years 1961-62 to 1969-70² :

Year	Postal Certificates		Post Office Savings Bank		Cumulative Time Deposit	
					Accounts	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
1961-62	71	(-) 142	557	101	12	12
1962-63	41	(-) 52	587	56	16	16
1963-64	64	(-) 34	351	87	40	40
1964-65	50	10	570	80	40	35
1965-66	55	(-) 15	725	63	39	31
1966-67	20	(-) 20	878	135	43	29
1967-68	570	480	2,000	830	93	72
1968-69	118	53	1,249	(-) 364	210	157
1969-70	64	(-) 156	1,249	(-) 12	300	274

1. Source : Office of the Sr. Divisional Manager, Life Insurance Corporation of India, Divisional Office, Ajmer.
2. Source : Office of the District Organiser, National Savings Organisation, Chittaurgarh.

CURRENCY AND COINAGE

A major part of the district formed part of the erstwhile Mewar State, in which coins of Mughal emperors were chiefly used after the conquest of Akbar; before that "Indo Sussanian" coins had been the chief currency for a long period¹. The earliest coins which are attributed to a Mewar ruler by name are those said to have been struck by Rawal Guhila, the founder of Guhila family. These small silver coins bore, in an ancient western form of the Sanskrit character, the inscription "Sri Guhila"². Rana Kumbha coined *Tangkas* in his own name. Rana Sangram Singh I or Rana Sanga issued his coins in *Samvat* 1575 and *Samvat* 1580. Akbar, after conquering Chittaurgarh struck his own coin.

Chittaurgarh had one of the three mints in the Mewar State³. A mint at Chittaur was said to have been opened on the conclusion of the treaty between Maharana Amar Singh I and emperor Jahangir in 1615 A.D. The *Chittori Muhrs* minted at Udaipur were first struck by Maharana Swarup Singh between the years 1842 and 1861. The pieces bore the same symbol as the other *Chandori* coins of the second issue. They weighed 7 *Mashas* or about 116 grains. The Swarup Shahi *Muhr* was first struck in 1851-52 (*Samvat* 1908) at Chittaur and later at Udaipur. This bore an inscription *Chitrakuta Udaipur* on one side and *Dosti Landhan* (Friend of London) on the other. Its weight was 169 grains of pure gold⁴.

In 1941, the princely State of Mewar passed the Copper Coinage Act⁵ to stop the circulation of, what was called, a bewildering variety of all kinds of copper coins, and made the standard *Chittori* coins and *Kaldar* or the imperial copper coins, the only legal tenders. *Chittori* coins were similar in shape to the Imperial coin and had *Chitrakoot Udaipur* and *Dosti Landhan* with a replica of Chittaur fort engraved on the two sides. The exchange value of the local coins in relation to the British Indian currency was fixed in 1942⁶.

After the formation of Rajasthan, the local coins and the coins issued by the Government of India were simultaneously circulating for sometime. The local coins were gradually withdrawn from circulation. With the adoption of the decimal system of coinage by the Government of India in 1957, existing coins were gradually replaced by the new decimal

1. Webb, W. W.: *The Currencies of the Hindu States of Rajputana*, 1893, pp. 4-5.

2. *ibid.*, p. 6.

3. *ibid.*, p. 8.

4. *ibid.*

5. *Report on the Administration of Mewar State*, for the years 1940, 1941 and 1942, p. 10.

6. *ibid.*, p. 15.

coins. In the initial stages, some difficulty was experienced and transactions continued to be made in terms of the old currency during the transitional period. But soon the difficulty and the hesitation of the people was overcome through the media of mass education and publicity programme undertaken by the government. The old coins were completely replaced by the new decimal coins after a period of three years.

TRADE AND COMMERCE

Courses of Trade

In the opening years of the present century, the area was traversed by the Ajmer-Khandwa branch of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway and the Udaipur-Chittaur railway owned by the Durbar. These two rail routes were the principal sources of internal and external trade of the then Mewar State¹. The movement of grain for relieving the distress, created by the local failures, was also undertaken through these rail routes. A few roads across the territory viz., Udaipur-Nimbahera road and Udaipur-Chittaur road constructed and maintained by the Durbar were also extensively used as courses of trade within and outside the district². Various trade routes passing through Chittaurgarh connected it with Agra, Ahmedabad, Gujarat and Malwa³. Chittaur had road connections also with important places in Rajputana; however, as mentioned by C. E. Yate in 1880⁴, the communications in Mewar were in a very primitive state with only two good roads meeting at Nimbahera on their way to Neemuch throughout the 12,000 sq. miles of State territory.

At present, the three rail routes viz., Ajmer-Khandwa, Udaipur-Chittaur and Mavli-Bari Sadri, passing through the district as well as the 1,029 km. long roads (1969-70) including two State Highways, provide connections between the important marketing centres of the district and the points of imports and exports in other states into and from these centres.

Imports and Exports

No record of the trade of the area included in the district is available. However, the area had outside connections and exported its surplus agricultural and other minor produce and got in return the articles of common need. In the early years of the present century⁵, the

1. Erskine, K. D.: *Rajputana Gazetteers*, Vol. II-A, pp. 56-57.

2. *ibid.*

3. Sharma, G.N.: *Rajasthan Studies*, 1970, p. 163.

4. Yate, C. E.: *Gazetteer of Meywar*, 1880, p. 70.

5. Erskine, K. D.: *op.cit.*, Vol. II-A., p. 56.

chief exports of the Udaipur (Mewar) State were cotton, wool, opium, ghee, oilseeds, sheep and goats, cooking utensils and, in good years, cereals. The trade was chiefly with Bombay, Kanpur, Ajmer, Beawar and several places in Gujarat. The main imports were salt from Sambhar and tobacco, sugar, piece-goods, coconuts, metals, oil, rice and groceries from Bombay, Gujarat, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh) and the Punjab.

At present, iron and steel, cloth, machines, petrol, kerosene oil, tobacco, salt, sugar, silken and woollen cloth, hosiery, stationery, embroidery and articles of general merchandise and common comfort are the main items of import into the district, while agricultural products like wheat, grain, *Jowar*, maize, opium, oilseeds e.g. groundnut and linseed, *Ajwayan* and unginned cotton, sunnhemp and cement are mostly exported¹.

Markets

Chittaurgarh was principal trade centre in the former Udaipur (Mewar) State. Besides weekly or bi-weekly markets were held at convenient local centres wherein greater part of the transactions in agricultural produce took place.

The principal trade centres of the district now are Chittaurgarh, Nimbahera, Chhoti Sadri, Bari Sadri, Begun, Kapasan and Pratapgarh towns. There are well established markets and *Mandis* in these towns, which also serve as centres for inter-district and inter-State trade. Weekly markets are also held at Pratapgarh on Sundays besides local markets in bigger villages. In towns, there are retail shops for each type of articles like grocery, fruits, vegetables, milk and milk products, sweets, eatables, betel leaf, *Bidi*, cigarettes and tobacco, leather goods and footwear, stationery, fancy goods and toilets etc.

To look after the problems connected with marketing viz., standardisation, financing, transportation and market research with a view to safeguarding the interest of the producer-farmers, four principal markets in the district viz. Nimbahera, Kapasan, Pratapgarh and Begun have been regulated². There are sub-market yards at Chhoti Sadri under Nimbahera and at Rashmi under Kapasan markets.

Krishi Upaj Mandi Samitis have been formed for these markets as provided in the Rajasthan Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1961. The following is the description of these regulated markets :

KAPASAN MANDI—This *Mandi* was regulated on 24th November, 1966. Krishi Upaj Mandi Samiti for this market was formed on 28th

1. Source : Offices of the Krishi Upaj Mandis in the district.

2. Source: Office of the Marketing Officer, Agriculture Department, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

October, 1965, and consists of 15 members representing various interests viz., agriculturists, co-operatives, local bodies and government nominees. The market functionaries of this *Mandi* as on 31st March, 1971 consisted of 7 traders, 2 A class brokers, one co-operative marketing society, 2 weighmen, 2 *Palledars*, 23 retailers and one casual trader. Commodities covered under the regulatory provision for this market¹ are cotton, wheat, barley, gram, *Moong*, *Urd*, maize, *Jowar*, oilseeds, *Gur*, sugarcane, groundnut, *Alsi*, tobacco, sunnhemp and *Methi*. Besides the principal market yard, the *Mandi* has a sub-market yard at Rashmi. The hinterland of this *Mandi* extends over the areas of the Panchayat Samitis of Kapasan and Rashmi and of the Municipal Board, Kapasan. The following table indicates the comparative market charges per Rs. 100 worth of goods before and after the regulation² :

(Rupees)

S. No.	Particulars	Cotton		Groundnut		Oilseeds	
		Before regulation	After regulation	Before regulation	After regulation	Before regulation	After regulation
1.	Octroi	0.17	0.17	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19
2.	<i>Aarat</i>	0.50	0.50	1.00	0.75	1.00	0.75
3.	<i>Karda</i>	3.00	—	5.00	—	0.60	—
4.	<i>Hamali</i>	—	0.07	0.15	0.25	0.04	0.07
5.	<i>Dhulai</i>	—	0.04	0.15	0.08	0.04	0.02
6.	<i>Dalali</i>	0.25	0.12	0.25	0.12	0.25	0.12
7.	<i>Dharmada</i>	0.07	—	—	—	—	—
8.	<i>Chhanai</i>	—	—	—	0.10	—	0.04
9.	<i>Maddat</i>	1.00	—	0.50	—	0.50	—
10.	Difference in weighing the bags	—	—	0.36	—	0.19	—
11.	<i>Dheri</i> expenses	1.25	—	—	—	—	—
		6.24	0.90	7.60	1.49	2.81	1.19

Annual arrivals and sales of two important items viz., cotton and groundnut in the *Mandi* during the three years 1968-69 to 1970-71 were as follows³:

1. Source : Office of the Secretary, Krishi Upaj Mandi Samiti, Kapasan.
2. *ibid.*
3. *ibid.*

S.No.	Item	Unit	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
1.	COTTON				
	Arrivals	Quintals	13,503	12,744	12,553
	Sales	„	13,772	12,715	11,693
	Value of sales	Rs. in lakhs	18.51	23.02	25.83
2.	GROUNDNUT				
	Arrivals	Quintals	5,410	1,824	717
	Sales	„	12,715	1,824	717
	Value of sales	Rs. in lakhs	23.02	2.78	1.22

NIMBAHERA MANDI—The regulation of this market was done on 7th December, 1965, while the market committee office had already been established on 27th of May, 1965. It has a sub-yard at Chhoti Sadri which was regulated on 23rd November, 1970. The Krishi Upaj Mandi Samiti which started working on 25th March 1970, consists of thirteen members, including the Chairman and the vice-Chairman. These members represent various interests, two of them being government nominees, two from co-operative institutions, two trade representatives, another two local bodies' representatives, and the rest representing the agricultural sector. The market functionaries of this *Mandi* including its sub-yard are 70 wholesale traders, 18 brokers, 35 retailers, 45 weighmen, 41 *Hamals*, 12 cartmen and 17 *Thela* drivers. Commodities brought and sold in this market include wheat, maize, *Jowar*, barley, gram, *Methi*, *Moong*, *Urd*, groundnut, *Til*, cotton, *Gur*, sunnhemp and chillies. Its hinterland extends to the area of Panchayat Samitis of Nimbahera and Chhoti Sadri, and Municipal Boards of Nimbahera, Chhoti Sadri and Bari Sadri. The market regulated charges in this *Mandi* on all types of produce are as follows:

S.No.	Detail of charges	Unit of charges	Amount (Rs.)
1.	Payable by sellers:		
	(i) Commission	Rs. 100 worth of produce	1.00
	(ii) Weighing	per bag	0.05
	(iii) Storing charges	per month	0.06
2.	Payable by buyers:		
	(i) <i>Hamali</i>	per bag	0.05
	(ii) <i>Mandi</i> charges	Rs. 100 worth of produce	0.20

1. Source : Office of the Secretary, Krishi Upaj Mandi, Nimbahera.

1	2	3
3. Payable by brokers (A Class)		
(i) Platform rent-covered	per month	3.00
	per day	0.19
Platform rent-open	per month	2.00
	per day	0.12

Annual arrivals and exports of commodities from this *Mandi* during the three years 1968-69 to 1970-71 are given at Appendix IV.

PRATAPGARH MANDI--The regulation of the *Mandi* was done under a notification issued on 30th November, 1966, the office of the Krishi Upaj *Mandi* having been started earlier on 20th of February, 1967. The *Mandi* committee is constituted by 15 members, 7 representing the cultivators and two each representing traders, local bodies, co-operatives and the Government. The main commodities dealt within the *Mandi* are cotton, wheat, *Jowar*, maize, rice, gram, *Urd*, *Moong*, *Gur*, tobacco, *Ghee*, *Arhar*, chillies, *Methi*, bishop's weed (*Ajwayan*), *Til*, poppy seed (*Post dana*) and *Sarson* and its hinterland spread to areas of Panchayat Samiti and Municipal Board, Pratapgarh. Annual market arrivals of main commodities during the last three years ending 1970-71 have been as follows¹:

S. No.	Commodity	1968-69		1969-70		1970-71	
		Quantity (Quintal)	Value (Rs. in lakh)	Quantity (Quintal)	Value (Rs. in lakh)	Quantity (Quintal)	Value (Rs. in lakh)
1.	Wheat	14,606	13.14	13,542	12.19	11,496	9.36
2.	<i>Jowar</i>	14,408	4.16	12,835	6.42	6,189	3.89
3.	Maize	17,182	8.59	16,876	6.75	17,497	10.04
4.	Paddy	—	—	2,185	1.09	2,893	1.22
5.	Gram	1,682	1.31	1,698	1.36	5,120	4.21
6.	<i>Urd</i>	10,354	8.28	11,213	8.97	8,589	8.01
7.	Groundnut	13,227	17.20	13,315	17.31	10,640	17.66
8.	Bishop's weed (<i>Ajwayan</i>)	17,941	16.15	18,123	16.31	15,147	23.77
9.	<i>Methi</i>	524	0.47	478	0.43	941	1.01
10.	<i>Alsi</i>	185	0.20	293	0.22	863	1.16
11.	<i>Til</i>	1,876	3.38	109	0.16	1,247	2.65
12.	Cotton	8,019	11.23	7,998	12.00	5,212	12.87
13.	Poppy seed	—	—	2,246	4.49	3,161	6.99
14.	<i>Arhar</i>	—	—	3,285	2.63	4,426	4.71

1. Source : Office of the Secretary, Krishi Upaj *Mandi*, Pratapgarh.

Post-regulation market charges in this *Mandi* are as follows¹:

S. No.	Details of charges	Unit of charges	Amount (Rs.)
1.	Payable by sellers:		
	(i) Commission	Rs. 100 worth of produce	1.00
2.	Payable by buyers and sellers equally :		
	(i) Weighing	per bag	0.07
		per bale of cotton	0.05
	(ii) <i>Hamali</i>	per bale of paddy	0.12
		per bale of cotton	0.15
		per bag of other commodities	0.24
3.	Payable by buyers:		
	(i) <i>Mandi</i> cess	Rs. 100 worth of goods	1.00

BEGUN MANDI—This *Mandi* was regulated on 29th May, 1971, though the operation of the Krishi Upaj Mandi started on 12th December, 1970. The commodities in which trade is undertaken here are wheat, barley, maize, *Jowar*, paddy, *Moong*, *Urd*, *Arhar*, gram, groundnut, *Til*, *Sarson*, *Rai*, linseed, *Methi*, *Zeera*, *Dhania*, poppy seed, *Masoor* and *Lobiya*. The market area and its hinterland extends over the whole area of Panchayat Samiti, Begun. The market committee under the provisions of the Rajasthan Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1961, is constituted by 15 members representing various interests. The market charges as per bye-laws approved by the State Director of Agriculture are as follows² :

S.No.	Details of charges	Unit of charges	Amount (Rs.)
1.	Commission	Rs. 100 worth of produce	1.00
2.	Weighing	per bag	0.03 for groundnut 0.05 for other produce
3.	Godown charges	per bag per month	0.10
4.	Sieving (Cleaning through Sieves)	per bag	0.05 for groundnut 0.10 for other produce
5.	Commission for B class brokers (if their services are taken)	Rs. 100 worth of produce	0.10
6.	<i>Hamali</i>	per bag	0.10 for groundnut 0.15 for other produce
7.	<i>Mandi</i> fee	Rs. 100 worth of produce	0.30

1. Source : Office of the Secretary, Krishi Upaj Mandi, Pratapgarh.

2. Source : Office of the Secretary, Krishi Upaj Mandi, Begun.

The market started functioning on 29th May, 1971 and upto 25th of August, 1971, a total of 15,130 quintals of produce, valuing Rs. 13.64 lakhs was brought to the market.

Fairs

A number of fairs are held at various places in the district but most of them are religious congregations with little amount of trade deals taking place in them. A list of principal fairs is given in chapter III of this volume. The only fair where significant commercial transactions take place is the annual fair held at Matri Kundia in tahsil Rashmi on *Baisakhi Purnima*. About 80,000 persons assemble for this fair and the main items bought and sold are copper and brass utensils.

Warehousing

Three centres of Rajasthan State Warehousing Corporation were functioning in the district at the close of the year 1970-71. Their details are as follows¹:

Centre	Date of opening	Storing capacity (tonnes)
1. Chittaurgarh	October, 1967	1,546
2. Pratapgarh	October, 1967	541
3. Gangrar	August, 1969	1,300

These centres, all functioning in rented accommodation at present, provide warehousing facilities for agricultural and notified commodities to producers, co-operatives, traders and government and semi-government bodies like Food Corporation of India. The commodities are scientifically stored to preserve their quality and quantity. The stocks are insured against theft including burglary. The scheme of disinfection of stocks stored outside the warehouse has also been introduced. Handling and transportation of fertilisers are also being undertaken at Chittaurgarh centre.

The following table shows the position of income, expenditure and profit or loss of these centres during the three years ending 1970-71²:

S. No.	Centre	Year	Income (Rs.)	Expenditure (Rs.)	Profit or Loss (+) (-)
1.	Chittaurgarh	1968-69	11,354	8,291	(+) 3,063
		1969-70	39,924	23,358	(+) 16,566
		1970-71	27,438	16,167	(+) 11,271

1. Source : Office of the Chairman, Rajasthan State Warehousing Corporation, Jaipur.
2. *ibid.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Pratapgarh	1968-69		11,367	11,860	(—) 493
		1969-70		8,688	8,937	(—) 249
		1970-71		8,599	10,543	(—) 1,944
3.	Gangrar	1968-69		—	—	—
		1969-70		—	—	—
		1970-71		42,880	21,897	(+) 20,983

Co-operation in Trade

In June 1970¹ there were five primary marketing societies in the district at Arnod, Pratapgarh, Nimbahera, Kapasan and Chittaurgarh having a combined membership of 645, share capital of Rs. 1.14 lakhs and working capital of Rs. 2.91 lakhs. These societies mostly deal in fertilisers and grains but have now taken up the sale of controlled items like sugar and cloth. One Wholesale Bhandar at Chittaurgarh with a membership of 1,342, share capital of Rs. 1.73 lakhs and working capital of Rs. 2.50 lakhs is engaged in the distribution of controlled cloth, grains and sugar on wholesale basis. Besides, various things of daily need are made available to the public at reasonable prices through primary consumers' stores, numbering 7 in the district. One each of these stores is situated at Kapasan, Chhoti Sadri, Nimbahera, Pratapgarh, Bari Sadri and two at Chittaurgarh. These stores have a combined membership of 1,342, share capital of Rs. 22,832 and working capital of Rs. 68,326.

Merchants' Associations

Kirana Committee Chittaurgarh, Hotel, Halwai, Bakery and Confectionary Association Chittaurgarh, Kapra Committee Chittaurgarh and Anaj Vyapari Association Pratapgarh, Chhoti Sadri and Bari Sadri are the important trade and merchants' associations in the district. The principal functions of these associations are to safeguard the professional interests of their members and to act on their behalf in dealings with various agencies including the government and railway authorities as well as the local bodies to ensure smooth running of their trade and business. They also collect charitable funds from buyers and sellers in the *Mandis* and disburse the same for benevolent purposes.

State Trading

There is no state trading in the strict sense of the term². However, the Food Corporation of India has been making direct purchases of food-grains from the cultivators on procurement basis on fixed prices for

1. Source : Office of the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Chittaurgarh.
2. The government took over wholesale trade in wheat in *Rabi* season of 1973.

building up buffer stock of these commodities and for making them available to consumers at reasonable prices through fair price shops. During 1970-71, 245 quintals¹ of maize was purchased by the Food Corporation of India through its agents and a Quality Inspector, who is posted there during the procurement season. There were 21 fair price shops working in the district during 1971-72². 21,025 bags of levy sugar were allotted for distribution through these shops to the consumers on the basis of ration cards at fixed price during 1970-71.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

During princely state times, the unit of weight for grains and other heavy articles in the erstwhile Mewar State consisted of a *Desi* seer, which was equivalent to 48 *Pacca Sikka* of 11 *Mashas* each. Standard seer of British India was also simultaneously used in the urban areas of the erstwhile Mewar State³. For valuable metals like gold and silver, *Tola*, *Masha* and *Rati* were the units of weight in the area comprising the present Chittaurgarh district like the rest of the country. Yards, feet and inches were the measures of length and British gallons those of liquids. These measures continued to be in use even after Independence. Standard weights and measures were uniformly used in all parts of the State after the enforcement of the Rajasthan Weights and Measures Act, 1954, from September 1956.

Metric weights and measures were introduced in the district according to a phased programme along with the rest of the country, under the provisions of the Rajasthan Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958, passed on the heels of the union Standard of Weights and Measures Act, 1956. Dates of introduction of the metric system in Chittaurgarh district were as follows⁴:

S.No.	Particulars	Date of introduction	Date of compulsory use
1.	Weights	1-10-1960	1-4-1962
2.	Linear measures	15-11-1961	1-10-1962
3.	Capacity measures	1-8-1962	1-10-1962
4.	Area and volume measures	15-1-1963	15-1-1963

1. Source : Collectorate, Chittaurgarh.

2. *ibid.*

3. Source : Office of the Inspector, Weights and Measures, Chittaurgarh.

4. *ibid.*

APPENDIX I

Co-operative Credit Movement in Chittaurgarh District¹

Year	Number of societies	Member-ship(No.)	Share capital (Rs. in lakhs)	Working capital (Rs. in lakhs)	Loans disbursed (Rs. in lakhs)	Loans recovered (Rs. in lakhs)	Loans due (Rs. in lakhs)
AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES							
1964-65	436	35,121	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1965-66	436	39,356	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1966-67	406	40,623	33.65	180.75	110.94	82.29	18.34
1967-68	398	47,540	33.78	197.68	154.97	127.45	62.34
1968-69	339	51,542	44.78	257.45	198.02	156.53	193.48
1969-70	318	55,041	28.93	156.95	83.36	73.00	118.61
NON-AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES							
1964-65	11	288	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1965-66	12	380	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1966-67	12	395	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1967-68	11	1,346	9.81	52.14	6.47	0.17	18.31
1968-69	12	1,600	21.40	81.04	37.51	18.98	41.47
1969-70	16	1,727	25.61	57.64	16.03	22.96	34.63

1. *Sankhikiya Rooprekha, Chittaurgarh*, volumes for 1970 and 1971, pp. 61-63 and pp. 56-58 respectively.

N.A. = Not Available.

APPENDIX II

Co-operative Movement in Chittaurgarh District

Year	Societies (No.)	Member- ship (No.)	Share capital (Rs. in lakhs)	Working capital (Rs. in lakhs)	Loans advanced (Rs. in lakhs)	Recov- eries (Rs. in lakhs)	Loans due (Rs. in lakhs)
1961-62	553	28,877	13.80	59.64	36.34	20.44	37.60
1962-63	624	32,906	16.67	80.29	49.96	35.95	52.88
1963-64	653	38,918	20.25	87.12	61.14	58.68	55.34
1964-65	676	42,812	24.42	130.52	119.96	91.34	83.59
1965-66	678	47,402	28.99	152.38	103.38	87.23	99.40
1966-67	656	53,388	33.75	180.90	111.07	82.30	128.29
1967-68	654	62,964	41.90	232.75	161.33	139.25	161.97
1968-69	600	68,977	51.90	307.28	197.02	156.87	212.98
1969-70	578	73,361	58.60	323.10	173.47	167.79	228.85

Source : *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, volumes for various years.

APPENDIX III

State Insurance Scheme in Chittaurgarh District (1970-71)

Particulars	Unit	Position
1. Policies	Number	9,227
2. Premium received during the year	Rs. in lakhs	7.96
3. Claims paid:		
Death-cases	Number	9
-Amount	Rs. in lakhs	0.28
Maturity-Cases	Number	58
-Amount	Rs. in lakhs	0.51
Surrender-Cases	Number	6
-Amount	Rs. in lakhs	0.02
4. Policy Loans given :		
-Cases	Number	164
-Amount	Rs. in lakhs	1.00

Source : Directorate of Insurance, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

APPENDIX IV
Arrivals and Exports-Krishi Upaj Mandi, Nimbahacra

S.No.	Commodity	1968-69			1969-70			1970-71		
		Arrivals (Qtls.)	Exports (Qtls.)	Value of exports (Rs. in lakhs)	Arrivals (Qtls.)	Exports (Qtls.)	Value of exports (Rs. in lakhs)	Arrivals (Qtls.)	Exports (Qtls.)	Value of exports (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Wheat	5,936	3,500	3.14	7,406	6,350	5.71	9,848	5,360	3.92
2.	Maize	8,149	2,000	1.56	3,777	2,700	1.64	9,246	7,650	5.35
3.	Jowar	2,680	1,500	0.75	1,734	830	0.50	8,035	4,525	2.71
4.	Gram	2,714	1,500	1.28	5,687	3,520	2.29	2,757	1,530	1.22
5.	Methi	7,257	6,065	6.67	7,108	6,250	6.25	12,527	2,000	2.40
6.	Urd	9,291	8,540	11.28	12,237	10,600	11.71	17,582	15,462	12.81
7.	Groundnut	64,799	15,250	19.06	56,379	25,215	27.73	51,229	40,252	49.97
8.	Til	1,456	800	0.86	2,221	1,705	3.41	3,895	1,425	3.22

Source : Office of the Secretary, Krishi Upaj Mandi, Nimbahacra.

CHAPTER VII COMMUNICATIONS

OLD TIME TRADE ROUTES AND HIGHWAYS AND MODES OF CONVEYANCE

Chittaurgarh has been well connected by roads since olden times. Various trade routes passed through Chittaurgarh connecting it with Agra, Ahmedabad, Gujarat and Malwa. From the Kumbhalgarh inscription¹ it is learnt that from Mewar roads diverged to Gujarat and Malwa. On the basis of the *Tabaqat-i-Akbari*² it may be said that there was a direct route from Agra to Mandu via Merta, Chittaurgarh, Ranthambhor, Kota, Gagron and Ujjain. William Finch³ also refers to a route from Agra to Chittaurgarh and from Chittaurgarh to Ahmedabad via Chatsu, Ladnu, Merta and Jalor. Chittaurgarh was also connected by roads with important towns of Rajasthan. From Abbad Khan⁴ it is learnt that Sher Shah constructed a road from Agra to Jodhpur and one from Agra to Chittaurgarh. Chittaurgarh, Shivpur and Gagron were connected by road. There was also a road from Chittaurgarh to Sojat and Jaitaran.⁵ A road also ran from Chittaurgarh to Ranthambhor and Ajmer.⁶

Writing in 1880 C. E. Yate⁷ has, however, mentioned that communications in Mewar were in a very primitive state. Throughout the entire area of more than 12,000 sq. miles there were only two good roads which met at Nimbahera on their way to Neemuch⁸. They were : (a) Udaipur-Nimbahera road which was one of the ancient roads, constructed during the minority of Maharana Shambhu Singh.⁹ It ran from Udaipur east for about 40 miles to Mangarwar and was metalled throughout and is said to have cost Rs. 2,77,000. In 1870-71, an extension of 22 miles, as far as Nimbahera was carried out but was not metalled. (b) Nasirabad-Neemuch road-82 miles of this road lay within the Mewar State. It was constructed between 1866 and 1875 at a total cost of Rs. 2,77,748 of which the *Darbar* contributed two-thirds and the Government of India the rest. It was maintained as a fair weather communication only.

In 1881, a road connecting Udaipur with Chittaurgarh was

1. Sharma, G.N. : *Rajasthan Studies*, 1970, p. 163.

2. *ibid.* 3. *ibid.* 4. *ibid.*, p. 164. 5. *ibid.* 6. *ibid.*

7. Yate, C. E. : *Gazetteer of Mewar* (handwritten copy available at Saraswati Bhawan Library, Udaipur), 1880, p. 70. 8. *ibid.*

9. Erskine, K. D. : *Rajputana Gazetteer, Mewar Residency*, Vol. II-A, p. 58.

constructed.¹ The first forty miles of Udaipur-Nimbahera road were utilised and the remaining thirty miles were constructed afresh and metalled throughout.

All other roads were mere cart tracks from village to village, clearly enough marked out and easy to follow but impassable in bad weather.²

The road position remained practically the same till the integration of the State in Rajasthan.

ROAD TRANSPORT

Present Facilities

Road communication was improved to some extent during the First Five Year Plan. The Second Five Year Plan undertook the programme of linking all tahsils with sub-divisional headquarters and connecting with road all villages with a population of 5,000 or above. Provision was also made for construction of approach roads, linking up important towns with the rail heads or main roads and of giving access to the mines and quarries. These objectives were carried over to Third Five Year Plan period also. At the end of the First Plan in 1955-56, Chittaurgarh district had one mile of painted road, 107 miles metalled, 35 miles gravelled and 280 miles fair weather roads bringing the total to 423 miles³. Greater effort was made in this direction during the Second Five Year Plan. Therefore, by the end of the Second Plan in 1960-61 road mileage in the district rose to 744 km. of which 116 were painted, 274 metalled, 39 gravelled and 315 fair weather roads⁴. At the end of Third Five Year Plan in 1965-66, road length in the district was⁵: painted 243 km. metalled 449 km., gravelled 34 km. and fair weather 282 km.

At the end of Third Five Year Plan there was in Chittaurgarh district 10.05 km. of roads per 100 sq.km. area and 1.34 km. road per 1,000 population as⁶ against the State average of 8.95 km. road per 100 sq.km. area and 1.52 km. roads per 1,000 population⁷.

National Highways

No National Highway passes through Chittaurgarh district.

1. Erskine, K. D : *op.cit.*, p. 58.
2. Yate, C. E.: *op.cit.*, p. 70.
3. *Second Five Year Plan Progress Report, Rajasthan*, 1956-61, p. LLXXXIII.
4. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, 1961, p. 219.
5. *ibid.*, 1966, p. 163.
6. *Tritiya Panch Varshiya Yojna, Pragati Prativedan, Rajasthan*, 1961-66, p. 290.
7. *ibid.*, p. 54.

State Highways

The total length of the two State Highways which pass through the district was 272 miles as on 31.3.1971

Major District Roads

These roads usually connect the district headquarters or important institutes/industrial places. The length of the roads was 150 miles in 1970-71.

Other District Roads, approach roads, roads to mines and quarries and city roads

These are the roads connecting important marketing centres etc. with one another, but they are subject to frequent interruptions of traffic during the rains and are not motorable throughout the year. A 607 km. long network of these roads is spread out in the length and breadth of the district.

A table showing the road position in Chittaurgarh district from 1959-60 to 1970-71 is given at Appendix I.

Vehicles and Conveyance

The principal vehicles, according to registration categories of the government, are private cars and jeeps, private buses, motor cycles and tricycles, contract and taxi carriages, stage carriers, public carriers, tractors and others. Number of motor vehicles on road from 1964 upto 1970 is given below¹:

Description	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Private cars & Jeeps	102	123	134	142	152	171	180
Private buses	—	3	4	4	4	4	4
Motor cycles & tricycles	23	24	30	34	43	68	89
Contract and taxi carriages	—	1	—	2	1	1	1
Stage carriers	57	64	72	80	94	106	122
Public carriers	112	137	160	176	194	214	231
Private carriers	14	17	21	25	28	31	37
Tractors	56	48	61	71	78	87	108
Others	—	11	11	11	11	11	12
Total	364	428	493	545	605	693	784

The above statement shows that the number of all categories of

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, 1965, onwards.*

vehicles has increased over the years. An unhappy feature, partly due to the increase in vehicular traffic, has been increase in the number of road accidents. Road accidents increased steadily from 9 in 1957 to 48 in 1963. But after 1963 the number of accidents decreased. The figures of accidents, persons injured and vehicles involved are given below¹:

Year	Accidents	Persons killed	Persons injured	Vehicles involved
1957	9	6	12	9
1958	3	3	—	3
1959	18	8	27	19
1960	10	6	12	10
1961	20	6	19	22
1962	23	8	25	24
1963	48	14	46	45
1964	18	10	33	22
1965	39	16	63	37
1966	34	17	45	35
1967	30	7	27	27
1968	16	9	52	19
1969	23	15	21	23
1970	35	13	74	34

In spite of the increase in the number of powered vehicles, the common man's vehicle still is the bicycle. Tongas and rickshaws are available as hired carriages in most of the towns.

In earlier times the main means of conveyance and internal trade were bullock carts, camels, bullocks and donkeys. In the countryside the bullock cart even now serves both as personal carriage and for transport of produce. Among the beasts of burden, horses, ponies, donkeys, camels and mules are used. Number of these beasts in the district is given in chapter IV of this volume.

There are, in the district, the offices of a number of goods transport companies which run parcel service to and from most of the important towns of Rajasthan and neighbouring states.

Bus Services

NATIONALISED ROUTES—The Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation operates buses in the district on the basis of permanent permit on Udaipur-Chittaurgarh-Bundi route and Udaipur-Chittaurgarh-Bhilwara route. None of the routes in the district is nationalised.

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, 1958 onwards*.

Private Services

There are 6 inter-state routes in the district for which permits are issued by the Regional Transport Officer, Udaipur. These comprise routes from Pratapgarh to Mandsoor, Chhoti Sadri to Neemuch, Bari Sadri to Neemuch, Pratapgarh to Ratlam, Pratapgarh to Neemuch and Chittaurgarh to Singoli¹.

Buses ply in the district on 23 other routes for which permits are issued by the Regional Transport Officer, Udaipur.

RAILWAYS

The first railway line to be constructed in the Chittaurgarh district was the Ajmer-Khandwa branch of the erstwhile Rajputana-Malwa Railway. It was the property of British Government and was opened to traffic in 1881². It was worked on behalf of British Government by Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company from 1885 to the end of 1905 when the lease expired. It is on the metre gauge and its total length in the district is about 51 kilometres.

In 1895 another railway line, also a metre gauge, was opened to traffic. This Udaipur-Chittaurgarh line was the property of the Udaipur Durbar and in 1895 it was from Chittaurgarh to Debari. It was worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway till the end of 1897 when the Durbar assumed management³. The line was extended upto Udaipur in 1899. Its total length in the district comes to about 46 km.

At present, Chittaurgarh district is served by these two lines and by Mavli-Bari Sadri line constructed between 1948 and 1949. After re-organisation of the railways in 1956, Chittaurgarh came under the jurisdiction of the Western Railways.

The first station on Ajmer-Khandwa line in Chittaurgarh district is Gangrar followed by Chanderia, Chittaurgarh, Shambhupura, Gambhiri road and Nimbahera. Amenities provided to the passengers on these stations are as follows :

GANGRAR—Waiting hall, benches, water hut and lavatories.

CHANDERIA—Waiting hall, benches and water hut.

CHITTAURGARH—Waiting hall, benches, retiring rooms, lavatories, bath rooms, refreshment room, public address system and a book stall.

1. Source : Office of the Regional Transport Officer, Udaipur.

2. Erskine, K. D.: *op.cit.*, p. 57.

3. *ibid.*

SHAMBHUPURA—The facilities provided on the station include waiting hall, benches, lavatory, lamp posts and water hut.

GAMBHIRI ROAD—The station has a waiting hall with seating arrangement around the pillars.

NIMBAHERA—A waiting hall, waiting room, lavatories and water hut are available on the station for the use of the passengers.

The stations in the district on Udaipur-Chittaurgarh line are Chittaurgarh, Gosunda, Pandoli, Kapasan and Bhupalsagar. The passenger amenities available at these stations are waiting hall, lavatories, benches and water hut.

Only two stations on Mavli-Bari Sadri line fall in Chittaurgarh district namely Bansi Boheda and Bari Sadri.

TRAVEL FACILITIES

Dak Bungalows

The Public Works Department of the Rajasthan Government maintains dak bungalows at six places. Though these dak bungalows are primarily for government officers on tour, tourists are also allowed to use them. The charges for the two categories are, however, different. The details about these dak bungalows are given below¹ :

Location	No. of rooms	Facilities	Charges (in Rs.)
Chittaurgarh Dak Bungalow	13 & 3 dormitories	Water & Electricity	Government servants on tour 0.50; Private persons 2.50
Nimbahera Rest House	2	„	„
Pratapgarh Dak Bungalow	4	„	„
Kapasana Rest House	2	„	„
Anuwalhera Rest House	2	Nil	„
Bichor Rest House	2	Nil	„

In addition to the charges above, Rs. 0.50 are charged in summer for electricity in the rest houses where electricity is provided.

1. Source : Office of the Executive Engineer, P. W. D. (B&R), Chittaurgarh.

The Irrigation Department of Rajasthan Government has three inspection houses in the district. One is at Bhupalsagar Dam site which has 4 rooms with running water and electricity. One is at Orai main canal site which has three rooms and running water and one at Chittaurgarh with 3 rooms and arrangement of running water and electricity.

Dharamshalas

There are *Dharamshalas* in all the important towns of the district. Name and location of main *Dharamshalas* in the district are given below :

1. Government Sarai, near Railway Station, Chittaurgarh.
2. Meetharamji ki Sarai, near Railway Station, Chittaurgarh.
3. Jain Sarai, near Railway Station, Chittaurgarh.
4. Nawalon ki Sarai, near Apsara Talkies, Chittaurgarh.
5. Maheshwariyon ki Sarai, Vishwanath Road, Chittaurgarh.
6. Birla Sarai at the Fort, Chittaurgarh.
7. Harlal Ramaniwas Sarda Sarai, Station Road, Nimbahera
8. Hanuman Sarai, Kapasan.
9. Ramdwara Dharamshala, Kapasan.
10. Dharamshala near station, Kapasan.

Hotels

There is a hotel in Chittaurgarh city which is also recommended by the tourist department. It has 2 double rooms and 4 single rooms. The charges are Rs. 4.00 and Rs. 3.00 per day respectively for lodging. In addition to this, there are several other hotels where boarding and lodging facilities are available. The charges for boarding range from Rs. 4.00 to Rs. 14.00 for single/double room. Meals are in *Thalis* at the rate of Rs. 2.00 per *Thali*.

POST AND TELEGRAPH

The erstwhile Mewar State, of which Chittaurgarh was a part, had a local postal system of its own called *Brahmani Dak*¹. It was started in the time of Maharana Sarup Singh and was managed by a contractor to whom the Durbar paid Rs. 1,920 a year. Official correspondence was carried free but the public were charged half an anna in the local currency per letter irrespective of weight. For parcels, the charges were according to the distance to be carried and weight. In the erstwhile Mewar State, there were, in 1908, more than 40 local post offices and the contractor

1. Erskine, K. D.: *op.cit.*, p. 59.

employed about 60 runners. These increased from time to time but still the postal service in the State times was a little bit slow due to lack of means of transportation.

After the integration of States into Rajasthan the postal department of Chittaurgarh became a part of the postal organisation of the Government of India. The entire set up was expanded and efforts were made to convey dak as speedily as possible. The following table illustrates the expansion of postal and telegraph facilities in the district since 1960-61.

Year	Post offices	Telegraph offices	Telephone exchanges	Public call offices
1960-61	90	18	1	4
1961-62	106	17	1	2
1962-63	144	17	1	2
1963-64	144	12	1	5
1964-65	192	16	1	8
1965-66	192	14	1	7
1966-67	193	12	3	6
1967-68*	187	12	5	7
1968-69	195	13	5	7
1969-70	200	23	7	10
1970-71	216	23	7	8

A list of important post offices in the district is at Appendix II.

On 31 3 1971 there were 23 telegraph offices in Chittaurgarh district.

The first telephone exchange was started in the district at Chittaurgarh itself in 1955. Later on, telephone exchanges were also established at Nimbahera, Kapasan, Bari Sadri, Chhoti Sadri, Begun etc.

There were two franking machines and 299 letter boxes in the district in 1970-71².

Radio Stations

There is no radio broadcasting station in the district. The number of licensed radio sets was 3,905 in 1968-69, 8,695 in 1969-70 and 9,729 in 1970-71³.

Organisations of employees

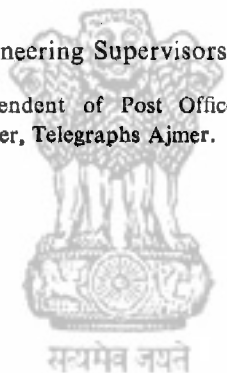
The organisations of Post and Telegraph employees function on an

- 1 *Statistical Abstract*, Rajasthan, 1961 onwards.
- 2 Source : Office of Superintendent of Post Offices, Chittaurgarh.
- 3 *ibid.*

* Provisional

1. All India Postal Employees Union, Class III.
2. „ „ „ „ Class IV.
3. All India National Union, Class III & IV.
4. All India Telegraph Engineering Employees Union, Class III.
5. All India Telegraph Engineering Employees Union, Class IV and line staff.
6. National Union Telegraph Engineering Employees, Class III.
7. National Union Telegraph Engineering Employees, Class IV and line staff.
8. Telegraph Engineering Supervisors Association.

1. Source : Office of Superintendent of Post Offices, Chittaurgarh and Office of Divisional Engineer, Telegraphs Ajmer.



APPENDIX I
Roads in Chittaurgarh district during 1959-60 to 1967-68 and 1969-70 to 1970-71

Year	Painted	Metalled	Gravelled	Fair weather and dressed up tracks	(Length in Km.)	Total
1959-60	84	261	68	308		721
1960-61	116	274	39	315		744
1961-62	124	312	39	293		768
1962-63	183	372	34	301		890
1963-64	217	373	38	280		908
1964-65	233	435	34	275		977
1965-66	243	449	34	282		1,008
1966-67	254	457	34	263		1,008
1967-68	256	470	22	259		1,007
1969-70	355	418	12	244		1,029
1970-71	390	405	7	227		1,029

Source : *Statistical Abstract, 1961, onwards.*

APPENDIX II

A list of important Post Offices in the District upto December, 1972.

CHITTAURGARH CO/PCO

1. Anwalhera
2. Chanderiya
3. Chittaurgarh Fort
4. Deori
5. Nagri
6. Pipalwas
7. Putholi
8. Semalpura
9. Senti
10. Semliya
11. Rolahera
12. Sawa

AKOLA EDSO/PCO

1. Chakuda
2. Karjali
3. Umand

ARNOD EDSO/PCO

1. Achnera
2. Ambirama
3. Chakunda
4. Chupna
5. Dalote
6. Jajli
7. Kotri
8. Moheda
9. Ninor
10. Raipur
11. Sagthali Thana
12. Salamgarh
13. Sevna
14. Uthel

BEGUN CDSO/PCO

1. Chechi
2. Dorai
3. Gulana
4. Katunda

5. Mandawri

6. Nandwai
7. Pachunda
8. Shadi
9. Raita
10. Thukrai
11. Rawarda

BHADESAR CDSO/PCO

1. Asawra
2. Kanoj
3. Lasrawan
4. Nahargarh
5. Phalwa

BHADSORA DSO

1. Chikarda
2. Idra
3. Mandfiya
4. Mangalwar
5. Nagawali
6. Sangesra
7. Lothiana

BHOPAL SAGAR CDSO/PCO**CHITTAURGARH CEMENT FACTORY****TSO/PCO****CHITTAURGARH COLLECTORATE TSO****BANSI CDSO/PCO**

1. Badwal
2. Boheda
3. Mahuda

BARI SADRI EDSO/PCO

1. Jarkhana
2. Karju
3. Khardevla
4. Manjwa
5. Sangaria

APPENDIX II (Contd.)

- BASSI DSO**
1. Bijaipura
 2. Bhichore
 3. Gopalpura
 4. Parsoli
 5. Rajgarh
 6. Sadi
- DHAMOTAR CDSO**
1. Bardia
 2. Gadola
 3. Khorla
 4. Madhura Talab
 5. Panmodi
 6. Piploo
 7. Rathajana
 8. Sidhpur
 9. Thara
- GANGRAR CDSO/PCO**
1. Bavlas
 2. Bhalonta ki Khedi
 3. Bordan
 4. Chhoganwadi
 5. Kualia
 6. Kanti
 7. Mandpiya
 8. Newria
 9. Roodh
 10. Sadas
 11. Soniyana
 12. Sihana
 13. Sudri
 14. Suwania
- GANGRAR RS, ND TSO**
- CHHOTI SADRI CDSO/PCO**
1. Ambawali
 2. Bari
 3. Baseda
 4. Dholapani
 5. Jalodia
 6. Karunda

7. Kesunda
8. Narani
9. Sarupganj
10. Subi

DUNGLA CDSO/PCO

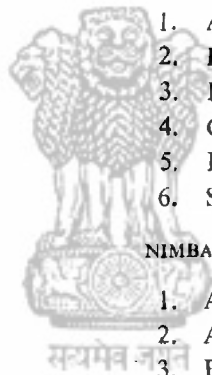
1. Arned
2. Biloda
3. Delwas
4. Karsana
5. Palod

NIKUMBH CDSO/PCO

1. Alod
2. Bambori
3. Bhanuja
4. Gardana
5. Khodip
6. Sadalkheda

NIMBAHERA LSG/CO/PCO

1. Arnia Joshi
2. Arnoda
3. Bangrera
4. Borao
5. Bhavlia
6. Gadola
7. Gilund (Gatiawali)
8. Ghatiawali
9. Jawada
10. Kanera
11. Keli
12. Kotri Kalan
13. Mangrol
14. Melana
15. Ranikheda
16. Satkanda
17. Sawa
18. Sambhupura
19. Unkhlia



APPENDIX II (Concl'd.)

GOSUNDA CDSO/PCO

1. Chhobeji ka Kantharia
2. Pipli Missaron ki
3. Narela
4. Odund
5. Pandoli
6. Rewlia Khurd
7. Satpura
8. Singhpur
9. Surpura
10. Tumria

GURUKUL CHITTAURGARH

TSO/PCO/CO

KAPASAN CDSO/PCO

1. Dindoli
2. Dhamana
3. Langach
4. Mungana
5. Nimbahera
6. Hathiyana

KAPASAN TSO/PCO

MOTOR STAND CHITTAURGARH TSO

NIMBAHERA R. S. ND TSO/PCO

PRATABGARH LSG CO/PCO

1. Achalpuriya
2. Amlawad

3. Asawata
4. Awleshwar
5. Barotha
6. Basar
7. Barmandal
8. Basera
9. Dabra
10. Gandher
11. Jhasari
12. Kulthana
13. Kherot
14. Kuni
15. Kachoriya
16. Manawala
17. Manohargarh
18. Richawada
19. Sohagpura
20. Anup pura

PRATABGARH Suraj Pole TSO

RASHMI CDSO

1. Arni
2. Bhimgarh
3. Jadana
4. Marmi
5. Pahuna
6. Rewara
7. Upreda

Source : Office of the Superintendent Post Offices, Chittaurgarh.

CO = Combined Office

PCO = Public Call Office

TSO = Town sub Office

LSG = Lower Selection Grade

ND = No delivery Office

EDSO = Extra Departmental Sub Office

CHAPTER VIII

MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

According to the Census Report of 1961 the population of Chittaurgarh district was 7,10,132 of which 4,12,415 were workers and 2,97,717 were non-workers. In other words, workers formed 58.1 per cent of the population and non-workers 41.9 per cent, as against 47.6 per cent and 52.4 per cent respectively in the State as a whole. Among 58.1 per cent workers 32.9 per cent were males and 25.2 per cent females. Similarly out of 41.9 per cent non-workers, 18.8 per cent were males and 23.1 per cent females. The proportion of rural workers and non-workers to the total rural population is 60.4 and 39.6 respectively. The percentage of non-workers in the total urban population is very high, namely, 64.2 which is slightly lower than the State percentage of 69.8. However, the proportion of non-workers to the total employable population of age group 15-59 in the district, is 0.06 per cent. The proportion of male and female workers to the total male and female population in the rural areas is 64.9 per cent and 55.7 per cent, and in the urban areas 51.4 per cent and 18.5 per cent respectively. The proportion of female workers both in urban and rural areas of the district, is the highest in the State.

The predominant occupation of the people of Chittaurgarh district is agriculture. The total number of persons employed in cultivation including agricultural labourers is 3,46,047, which is 48.8 per cent of the total population of the district and 83.9 per cent of the total workers; and 53.8 per cent of the total rural population of the district is engaged in cultivation. The proportion of cultivators to the total workers in the age group of 15-59 is 80.7 per cent, which is higher than the State percentage of 73.8. The percentage of male cultivators to the total male workers in the age group 15-59 is 76.2 and of female cultivators to the total female workers in the same age group is 86.7.

Next to agriculture, the main concentration of population is in household industry viz. 2.9 per cent. This includes spinning yarn in Ambarcharkha, handloom weaving, flour making, oil *Ghani*, blacksmithy, earthenware pottery, carpentry, goldsmithy, hosiery, electroplating, cart wheel wright, gunsmithy, production of honey and livestock raising. Trade and commerce comes next in the field of occupation and accounts for 1.3 per cent of total population of the district. The workers in mining and quarrying etc. form 1.1 per cent, construction 0.7 per cent, manufacturing

other than household industry 0.6 per cent and transport, storage etc. 0.2 per cent of the total population of the district. Those employed in other services amounted to 2.5 per cent of the population.

Public Administration

According to the Census of 1961, the number of persons employed or engaged in public administration were 897, comprising 857 males and 40 females as under¹ :

Category	Male	Female	Total
Central Government	33	—	33
State Government	179	2	181
Quasi Government	8	—	8
Local Bodies	14	1	15
Village Officials	621	37	658
Not elsewhere classified	2	—	2
Total	857	40	897

Those engaged in occupations under this category constitute a minor proportion of the total population of the district namely 0.12 per cent which is relatively low as compared to 0.15 per cent of the employment in this category in Rajasthan as a whole. Out of the total number of 897 persons employed under this category only 291 were employed in urban areas, whereas in Rajasthan State more than half the number of people employed under this category are employed in urban areas.

The employees of the Central and State Government serving in the district enjoy certain amenities and privileges as are enjoyed by their counterparts in other districts of the State. Besides the basic pay, they get dearness allowance, house rent allowance, travelling allowance while on tour, and festival advance. Loans are advanced at a reasonable rate of interest for construction and repairs of their own houses and for purchase of conveyance etc. These are recovered in easy instalments. Many of the gazetted and non-gazetted officers are provided with earmarked houses or other government residential quarters in accordance with the government regulations. Medical expenditure incurred by the government employees, either on themselves or on the dependent members of their family, is reimbursable by the government. All the State government employees are compulsorily insured under the State Insurance Scheme. Gratuity, pension and provident fund benefits are provided on retirement.

1. *Census of India, 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Chittaurgarh district*, p. 172.

Children of all State government employees, who do not pay income tax are entitled to free education in government institutions.

Learned Professions

This group comprises teachers of all categories, artists, writers and related workers. The number of persons engaged in the teaching profession, according to the Census of 1961, in Chittaurgarh district was as follows¹ :

Category	Male	Female	Total
University (College) teachers	34	—	34
Secondary School teachers	121	18	139
Middle and Primary School teachers	641	77	718
Teachers not elsewhere classified	806	53	859
Total	1,602	148	1,750

Teachers constituted 0.24 per cent of the total population of the district which was comparatively lower than the percentage of 0.30 in Rajasthan State as a whole. Female teachers were 8.4 per cent of the total number of teachers as against the percentage of 11.8 in Rajasthan State. The backwardness of the district both educationally and socially, hinders women from entering in this profession. Either they do not acquire the requisite qualifications or find that the atmosphere is not congenial for work.

Private educational institutions were very few in the district. Most of the schools were run by the Government. The primary schools were run by the Panchayat samitis. The working conditions varied in private institutions and facilities like free medical aid, house rent allowance etc. were not available to their teachers.

The details of artists, writers and related workers in 1961 in Chittaurgarh district are stated below²:

Particulars	Male	Female	Total
Sculptors & Modellers	57	—	57
Musicians & related workers	454	202	656
Artists, writers & related workers not elsewhere classified	149	89	238
Painters, decorators & commercial artists	4	—	4
Actors & related workers	8	6	14
Dancers & related workers	25	—	25

1. *Census of India, 1961, op. cit.*, pp. 170-171.

2. *ibid.*, p. 171.

1	2	3	4
Authors	1	—	1
Translators, interpreters & language specialists	14	—	14
Total :	712	297	1,009

Persons employed under this category add upto 0.14 per cent of the total population of the district. The percentage of artists, writers and related workers in the total population of Rajasthan State was 0.7.

Medical Profession

According to the 1961 Census, the number of doctors and other medical practitioners, *Vaidyas*, *Hakims*, nurses, midwives etc. was only 122, two of whom were females, as detailed below¹:

Category	Male	Female	Total
Physicians & surgeons (Allopathic)	29	1	30
Physicians (Ayurvedic)	65	—	65
Physicians, others	16	1	17
Physicians, surgeons & dentists not elsewhere classified	10	—	10
Total	120	2	122

Physicians, surgeons etc. comprise 0.02 per cent of the total population of the district. Out of the total number of persons engaged in the medical profession 58 were in the urban areas. There were 107 nurses, 54 midwives and health visitors, 7 nursing attendants & related workers, 11 vaccinators and 10 medical and health technicians. Nurses & midwives were mostly employed in rural areas.

A non-practising allowance of Rs. 100 per month is given to the medical personnel posted as district health officers, junior specialists, District Malaria Officers, District Small Pox Eradication Officers and those in charge of Employees' State Insurance Dispensaries and Primary Health Centres.

Employment in this profession in Chittaurgarh has increased of late evidently due to expansion in governmental activities in this direction.

1. *Census of India 1961, op.cit.*, p. 171.

Legal Profession

The specialised knowledge and independent nature of the profession has raised the persons employed in the legal field to a special status in society. In 1961, there were only 117 persons in the district in this occupation. This number included besides lawyers proper, their clerks, and petition writers etc. No women had adopted this occupation in the district as is evident from the following table¹:

Category	Male	Female	Total
Judges & magistrates	7	—	7
Legal practitioners & advisers	92	—	92
Law assistants	1	—	1
Jurists and legal technicians including petition writers not elsewhere classified	17	—	17
Total	117	—	117

Persons engaged in the legal profession constitute 0.02 per cent of the total population of the district which was the same as in Rajasthan State. Out of 117 persons employed in this profession, 107 were in urban areas.

There were six bar associations located in Chittaurgarh district. Details of these are given in chapter XII.

Engineering

The table given below shows the employment in the field of engineering in Chittaurgarh district at the time of the 1961 Census² :

Category	Number
Civil engineering (including overseers)	59
Mechanical engineers	7
Electrical engineers	2
Mining engineer	1
Surveyors	12
Architects, engineers & surveyors not elsewhere classified	3
Total	84

In the Rajasthan State 0.03 per cent of the population was employed in the engineering profession. The percentage of such persons in the

1. *Census of India 1961, op.cit.*, p. 171.

2. *ibid.* p. 169.

district was only 0.009. 48 out of 84 persons in this employment were in urban areas. Females do not figure in this profession.

Domestic and personal services

This group includes domestic servants, bakers, washermen, tailors and shoe makers. The statement given below shows the number of persons employed as domestic servants in the district at the time of the 1961 Census¹ :

Category	Male	Female	Total
House-keepers, matrons, stewards (domestic & institutional)	5	—	5
Cooks, cook-bearers (domestic & institutional)	210	36	246
Butlers, bearers, waiters, maids & others (domestic)	270	59	329
Ayas, nurse-maids	2	39	41
Housekeepers, cook maids & related workers not elsewhere classified	15	—	15
Total	502	134	636

They formed 0.09 per cent of the total population of the district as against the State average of 0.14 per cent. Half of the total number was employed in urban areas. The wages of domestic servants depend upon the nature of their duties. They are paid either in cash or in kind or partly in cash and partly in kind.

There were 666 barbers, hair dressers, beauticians and related workers in the district. Out of this number 180 were employed in the urban areas. Barbers have a place of their own in society particularly, in the rural areas. No religious ceremony or ritual is generally observed in most of the Hindu households without the presence of the family barber. In days gone by, services of the barber used to be more personalised. Families used to have a hereditary barber who used to come to the house to render his services. Now, hair dressing saloons have sprung up everywhere, where the atmosphere is impersonal and businesslike. In Chittaur city the rates at a barber's shop were 30 paise for a shave and Re. 1.00 for a hair cut in 1971.

Launderers, washermen and *Dhobis* total up to 381. Men and women workers constitute an even proportion in this profession. Out of

1, *Census of India, 1961, op.cit.*, pp. 189-190,

the total number of 381, persons employed in urban areas were 154. The rates of laundry in Chittaur city were Rs. 3.50 for dry cleaning a suit, Rs. 2 50 for a coat and Rs. 1.50 for a pair of trousers. Ordinary washing was done for 15 to 20 paise per clothe by the local *Dhobis*.

The number of persons employed in the district as tailors, cutters, furriers and related workers was 1,731 out of which 455 were females and 40 per cent of these were in the urban areas. All the towns and big villages have tailoring shops. In 1971, in Chittaur city tailors charged for stitching a suit Rs. 30.00, a bush shirt Rs. 4.00, woollen pair of trousers Rs. 8.00, and a pair of cotton trousers Rs. 3.00.

There were 1,483 leather cutters, lasters & sewers and related workers in the district and nearly two-thirds of them were in rural areas.

The economic condition of the persons employed in this group is precarious. They live mostly from hand to mouth. The level of literacy is very low among them. Generally, the entire family including children above the age of 7 are engaged in the effort of earning a living.

Transport Workers

Information about persons employed in the road transport business at the time of the 1961 Census is given below¹ :

Category	Male	Female	Total
Motor vehicle and motor cycle drivers	280	—	280
Cycle rickshaw drivers and rickshaw pullers	9	—	9
Animal drawn vehicle drivers	249	8	257
Drivers, road transport not elsewhere classified	16	—	16
Total	554	8	562

They accounted for 0.08 per cent of the total population of the district as against 0.17 per cent of the total population in entire Rajasthan State. They are mainly concentrated in urban areas.

There were 41 railway engine drivers and firemen in Chittaurgarh district.

Miscellaneous Occupations

Other miscellaneous occupations being pursued in the district at the time of 1961 Census, are given in the Appendix I.

1, *Census of India, 1961, op.cit.*, p. 180,

APPENDIX I

Occupational classification by sex of persons at work other than cultivation

Classification	Persons	Male	Female
Social scientists and related workers	54	54	—
Draughtsman and science and engineering technicians not elsewhere classified	8	8	—
Ordained religious workers	488	460	28
Astrologers, palmists and related workers	66	66	—
Directors and managers wholesale retail trade	1	1	—
Directors, managers and working proprietors, financial institutions	7	7	—
Directors, managers and working proprietors, others	559	547	12
Book-keepers and cashiers	337	337	—
Stenographers and typists	19	16	3
Office machine operators	7	5	2
Clerical workers, miscellaneous	834	829	5
Working proprietors, wholesale and retail trade	7,941	7,455	486
Insurance and real estate salesmen, salesmen of securities and services and auctioneers	68	67	1
Commercial travellers and manufacturer's agents	134	134	—
Salesmen and shop assistants, wholesale and retail trade	371	347	24
Hawkers, pedlars and street vendors	141	116	25
Money-lenders and pawn brokers	65	62	3
Farmers and farm managers	13,469	8,803	4,666
Farm workers	885	606	279
Hunters and related workers	2	2	—
Loggers and other forestry workers	1,719	998	721
Miners and quarrymen	1,687	1,242	445
Mineral treaters	6	6	—
Conductors, guards and brakesmen (railway)	28	28	—

APPENDIX I (Contd.)

1	2	3	4
Inspectors, supervisors, traffic controllers and despatchers, transport	119	119	—
Telephone, telegraph and related telecommunication operators	9	9	—
Postmen and messengers	91	91	—
Workers in transport and communication occupations not elsewhere classified	91	90	1
Spinners, weavers, knitters, dyers and related workers	2,348	859	1,489
Blacksmiths, hammersmiths and forgemen	809	660	149
Jewellers, goldsmiths and silversmiths	803	794	9
Tool makers, machinists, plumbers welders, platers and related workers	262	257	5
Electrician and related electrical and electronic workers	84	84	—
Carpenters, joiners, cabinet makers, coopers and related workers	914	875	39
Painters and paper hangers	13	9	4
Bricklayers, plasterers and construction workers not elsewhere classified	4,762	3,752	1,010
Compositors, printers, engravers, book-binders and related workers	85	33	52
Potters, kilnmen glass and clay formers and related workers not elsewhere classified	1,786	1,106	680
Millers bakers, brewmasters and related food and beverage workers	1,375	929	446
Chemical and related process workers	55	49	6
Tobacco preparer and product makers	279	207	72
Testers, packers, sorters and related workers	15	15	—

APPENDIX (Concl'd.)

1	2	3	4
Stationery, engine and excavating and lifting equipment operators and related workers	77	77	—
Labourers not elsewhere classified	7,430	4,317	3,113
Fire fighters, policemen, guards and related workers	1,368	1,366	2
Photographers and related camera operators	2	2	—
Service, sport and recreation workers not elsewhere classified	6	6	—

Source : *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Chittaurgarh district*, pp. 171-191.



CHAPTER IX

ECONOMIC TRENDS

LIVELIHOOD PATTERN

According to 1961 Census, the total population of the Chittaurgarh district was 7,10,132 (3,67,012 males and 3,43,120 females), out of which 6,42,443 persons or 90.5 per cent were residing in the rural areas and the rest of the 67,689 persons or only 9.5 per cent in the urban areas. The livelihood pattern of the population at the time of the census, both in the rural and the urban areas in Chittaurgarh district and Rajasthan as a whole, are given in a table at Appendix I.

The bulk or 83.9 per cent of the working population of the district was engaged in agriculture, 79.8 per cent in independent cultivation and 4.1 per cent in agricultural labour. The comparative percentages of cultivators and agricultural labourers in Rajasthan in 1961 were 73.6 and 4.1 respectively.

Among the non-agricultural categories of occupations taken together, accounting for the rest of 16.1 per cent of the working population (it was 22.3 per cent in case of Rajasthan as a whole), household industry engaged the maximum i.e. 5.0 per cent of the working force, other services coming next with 4.4 per cent, the respective percentages for the State being 6.2 and 7.2. Trade and commerce engaged 2.2 per cent as against 3.0 per cent for Rajasthan, mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, etc. 1.9 per cent, compared to 1.8 per cent for the State, construction 1.2 per cent, against 1.1 per cent for Rajasthan, and manufacturing other than household industry 1.1 per cent, against Rajasthan's 1.8 per cent in this field. Transport, storage and communication absorbed only 0.3 per cent of working population of the district and 1.2 per cent of Rajasthan as a whole.

Educational Level of workers

Out of a total working population of 4,12,415 (2,33,263 males and 1,79,152 females) in the district, 3,60,688 (1,83,115 males and 1,77,573 females) or 87.4 per cent were illiterates and the rest 12.6 per cent literates, with or without an educational level.

The position of educational level of the urban working population is shown in the following table¹ :

1. *Census of India 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part II-B (i), General Economic Tables*, pp. 126-127.

Educational Level	(Number)		
	Males	Females	Total
Illiterate	6,654	5,414	12 068
Literate (without educational level)	10,186	458	10,644
Primary or Junior Basic	235	21	256
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	935	25	960
Technical Diploma not equal to degree	3	1	4
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	—	—	—
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	262	10	272
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	29	10	39
Total workers	18,304	5,939	24,243

Thus 48.8 per cent of the workers in the urban areas were literates, 44.5 per cent being males and only 4.3 per cent females. While literate (without educational level) workers were found among all industrial categories, workers with education upto primary, junior basic, matriculation or higher secondary levels were mostly found to be working in the fields of trade and commerce, construction and other services and those with university degree, post-graduate degree and technical degree in the field of other services.

In rural areas, only 10.2 per cent of the workers were literates, 9.9 per cent constituted by males and 0.3 per cent by females. The details of educational level of rural workers were as follows¹ :

Educational level	(Number)		
	Males	Females	Total
Illiterate	1,76,461	1,72,159	3,48,620
Literate (without educational level)	35,557	1,006	36,563
Primary or Junior Basic	1,530	30	1,560
Matriculation and above	1,411	18	1,429
Total workers	2,14,959	1,73,213	3,88,172

While literate (without educational level) rural workers were found in all categories, those with education of primary or junior basic standard or matriculation and above were concentrated in the fields of cultivation, trade and commerce, construction and other services.

1. *Census of India, 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part II-B (i), General Economic Tables*, pp. 144-145.

Economic Status

1961 Census indicated the economic status of 45,646 workers in different industrial divisions, classifying them as employers, employees, single workers and family workers. In Chittaurgarh district, the maximum number of employers was in the field of trade and commerce while employees and single workers were the largest in number in the field of services. The division of agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting had the highest number of family workers. The following table gives detailed classification of different status workers in various industrial divisions¹ :

(Number)					
Industrial division	Total workers	Employers	Employees	Single workers	Family workers
Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	6,093	43	1,048	2,727	2,275
Mining and Quarrying	1,818	123	481	950	264
Manufacturing	4,354	419	790	2,279	866
Construction	4,967	221	2,434	2,219	93
Electric, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services	88	—	76	12	—
Trade and Commerce	9,023	1,776	1,090	4,469	1,688
Transport, Storage and Communication	1,353	45	1,074	228	6
Services	17,852	284	10,382	6,136	1,050
Activities not adequately described	98	4	56	35	3
Total	45,646	2,915	17,431	19,055	6,245

Secondary Means of Livelihood

According to 1961 Census, a total of 29,295 persons working as cultivators, agricultural labourers and in the field of household industry took up secondary work to supplement their incomes². Among them, the number of those working principally as cultivators was maximum i. e. 25,153; out of these 16,206 worked in household industry and the rest 8,947 as agricultural labourers. As against this, a total of 1,640 principally agricultural labourers took up either cultivation (1,211) or household industry (429) as secondary work. Among persons working in household

1. *Census of India 1961, Vol XIV, Rajasthan, Part II-B (i), General Economic Tables*, pp. 268-271.
2. *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Chittaurgarh District*, pp. 200-201.

industry as principal work, 2,147 took to cultivation and another 355 to agricultural labour as secondary means of livelihood. Out of the remaining working population engaged principally in non-household industry, trade business, profession or service, 45,460 persons were working in household industry also for supplementary income.

PRICES

No separate record of prices prevailing in the present Chittaurgarh district area is available prior to the integration period. However, *Prices and Wages in India*, an official publication, gives a record of the average prices of certain foodgrains prevailing in the erstwhile Udaipur (Mewar) State, including a major part of the present district of Chittaurgarh. These are given at Appendix II for the years 1873 to 1920. Reviewing the general trend of prices since 1873, Erskine¹ observed in 1908 that there had been a general rise in prices since 1886-87. The lowest price of wheat, the average of nearly twenty-two seers per rupee, was in 1885. Since that year i.e. 1885 it was sold at an average price of about twelve seers except during the famine years². The price of barley rose from 30½ seers per rupee in 1885 to an average of about twenty seers, except in 1894 when it was as low as 32 seers³. The price of *Jowar* during 1888 to 1906 varied from 13 to 29 seers with an average of about 19 seers⁴.

About the general trend of prices in the State, Erskine⁵ remarked thus, "Grain is generally dearest in January and February when a considerable time has elapsed since the reaping of the last rain crop and again, in July when the *Rabi* has been cut for more than two months, and the maize has not yet come in. In the same way, grain is cheap for a month or so after harvest when the producer is forcing the sale to procure the means wherewith to pay revenue or rent. The development of communications now prevents the violent fluctuations in prices so common in old times and a striking feature in year of famine is the approximation of prices of inferior grain to those of the better class. Thus in 1900, the average price of wheat was about nine seers, of *Jowar* ten, of barley 10½ and of maize 10½ seers per rupee".

The factors that have been affecting the general price levels in the area, as elsewhere, are the general conditions of demand and supply in the area and the neighbouring markets which fed it. The abnormal conditions created by the First World War let loose inflationary trends to which Chittaurgarh markets could not be an exception. This was followed by the

1. Erskine, K. D.: *Op. cit.*, Vol II-A, p. 50.

2. *ibid.* 3. *ibid.* 4. *ibid.* 5. *ibid.*

general slump which started round 1921-22 and brought about a declining trend in prices. World War II again started an unending inflationary pressure on most prices throughout the country which were helped by the disturbances created by the partition of the country in 1947 and the consequent heavy exchange of population. In 1951, the retail prices of commodities in general were recorded as follows¹:

(Seers per rupee)

Commodity	Rate
Wheat	2
Maize	2½
Jowar	2½
Barley	2½
Gram	2½
Rice	1
Gur	1½
Sugar	1

Thus prices were generally four times higher in 1951 than their level in the closing year of the last century.

The retail prices of foodgrains in the district, calculated on the basis of monthly averages, started being published since 1952 by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan. The generally favourable natural conditions for agriculture experienced since 1951 coupled with concerted efforts at increasing farm production undertaken during the First Five Year Plan (1951-56) reversed the rising trend of prices, which continued till 1955 as evidenced by the following table showing the monthly average retail prices in the district during 1952 to 1956¹.

(Rs. per maund)

Year	Wheat	Barley	Gram	Jowar	Bajra	Maize
1952	20.42	14.40	14.84	16.10	13.26	14.57
1953	15.23	10.38	13.83	11.47	13.00	11.52
1954	13.61	7.87	11.71	8.30	11.16	8.00
1955	12.83	6.87	7.41	6.54	—	7.00
1956	16.60	11.20	11.00	11.33	11.00	12.14

The downward trend of prices was reversed in 1956 when the

1. *Census 1951, Rajasthan and Ajmer, District Census Handbook, Chittaurgarh, Part I-General Description and Census Tables, p. vi.*
2. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan. 1958, p. 93.*

monsoon failed and also the heavy developmental expenditure under the Plan and deficit financing started exerting their pressures on the prices. The prices of most foodgrains continued to rise during the Second Plan period. While wheat prices registered a 10 per cent rise during the period 1957-1961 the rise in case of gram was nearly 5 per cent. On the other hand, barley was selling at almost the same price at the end of this period, while *Jowar* and maize were cheaper, by 7 and 24 per cent respectively. The government efforts at trying to keep the situation in check, took the form of restrictions on the movement of essential foodgrains and acceptance, in principle, of the policy of state trading. The following table records the retail prices in the district from 1957 to 1961:

(Rs. per quintal)

Year	Wheat	Barley	Gram	Jowar	Bajra	Maize
1957	46.67	34.62	32.82	38.18	40.19	47.75
1958	48.49	34.00	33.81	35.93	—	32.71
1959	49.27	35.18	37.86	37.19	—	33.65
1960	47.42	33.33	32.82	34.83	—	33.65
1961	51.36	34.83	34.83	35.50	—	35.50

The collection of retail prices of foodgrains was discontinued by the Board of Revenue, Rajasthan, since 1962. However, farm (harvest) prices of a few important crops grown in the district are now published by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan. These prices are the average wholesale rates at which the producer sells the commodities to the traders at the village site during the harvest times. Farm (harvest) prices of important crops during the years 1961-62 to 1970-71 are given at Appendix III at the end of this chapter. The trend of prices has been generally upward, though there is no uniformity in the extent and time of rise in the prices of all the commodities. Factors like unfavourable climatic conditions in most years, coupled with the abnormal conditions during the two periods of hostilities with China and Pakistan in 1962 and 1965 respectively had created strains on the prices, which have been helped by the long term factor of inflationary tendencies in the country, nay the world's economy. Good harvests as in 1967-68 and 1970-71 helped ease the situation to some extent. The government has been keeping a vigilant watch to keep the prices in check and applying timely corrections. The provisions of the sub-section (a) section 3 of the Central Essential Commodities Act, 1955, renewed in 1958, were applied to check hoarding and thereby prevent artificial scarcities and price-rises in case of essential

commodities. The regulation of the movement of essential and scarce commodities was intended to remove imbalances between demand and supply. Under Inter-Zonal Wheat Movement Order, 1957, Rajasthan was reconstituted into a separate zone Rajasthan Foodgrains (Restriction on Border Movement) Order created no movement belts of wheat and certain wheat products. Besides, the network of fair price shops (numbering 21 in 1971-72) have been doing the job of distributing grain and other essential commodities. Other important measures taken by the Government include fixing of prices of foodgrain under the Grain Procurement (Levy on Dealers) Orders and promulgation of the Rajasthan Display of Prices of Essential Commodities Order, 1966.

WAGES

The earliest record of wages prevailing in the erstwhile Udaipur (Mewar) State since 1873 are available in the official publication compiled under the supervision of the then office of Director General of Statistics, Government of India, entitled *Prices and Wages in India*. The wages reported were of unskilled and skilled labourer, the types of the former being the agricultural labourer and the domestic servants (as represented by the *Syce* or horsekeeper) and of the later, the common artisan, mason, carpenter or blacksmith. The following table shows the average monthly wages of these two categories of workers in Udaipur State during some years between 1873 and 1906¹:

(Wages in Rupees)

Year	Able-bodied agricultural labourer	<i>Syce</i> or horsekeeper	Common mason, carpenter or blacksmith
1873	4	5	15
1881	5	6	15
1891	4 to 6	5 to 6	25 to 35
1901	4 to 6	5.5 to 7	22 to 25
1905	4 to 6	5.5 to 7	22 to 25
1906	4 to 6	6 to 7	22 to 35

According to Erskine², the daily wages of the agricultural labourer in 1908 were either the equivalent of two Imperial annas in cash or 2½ seers of some grain, while the monthly wage of the horsekeeper was about Rs. 5 to 6 (British coin). The wages of skilled labour varied greatly. While at the capital of the State (Udaipur) the mason earned Rs. 12 to 28 per month

1. Erskine, K.D.: *op.cit.*, Vol. II-B, p. 15. The wages were given in local currency, the rupee of which was said to be worth 12 to 13 Imperial annas.

2. Erskine, K. D.: *op. cit.*, Vol. II-A, p. 49.

and the carpenter and blacksmith somewhat less, in the village the ordinary artisan received three annas a day, and a meal consisting of a seer of flour and a little pulse and *Ghee*. The village workers, such as potters, workers in leather and barbers, were sometimes paid in cash but generally in kind. In later years, wages in the area, as elsewhere, seem to have been going up with the rise in the price level and an increase in the demand for labour.

After Independence, the parliament passed the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 in order to ensure a bare minimum wage to the labourers and provide a safeguard against exploitation.

The following rates of wages were recorded to be prevalent in the district in the year 1951¹ :

Class of labourer	Daily wages
Skilled	Rs. 2
Unskilled	Re. 1 to Rs. 1.25
Mates	Re. 0.75 to Re. 1

The Minimum Wages Act, 1948 has been made applicable to the whole of Rajasthan and under its provisions, the State Government prescribes a statutory minimum rate of wages in scheduled employments. The wage rates fixed for all those employed on hire or reward to do any work, skilled or unskilled, manual or clerical, are revised from time to time on the advice of a specially constituted committee. The present (1971) statutory minimum wages are given in a table at Appendix IV.

STANDARD OF LIVING

No evidence to determine the material condition of the people of the district is available, since no specific survey for the purpose has ever been undertaken. The conclusions about this aspect have therefore to be formed on general observations about the living condition and the material belongings of the different classes of the residents of the district.

The earliest observations in this regard were made by K.D. Erskine in the Gazetteer² published in 1908 wherein he says, "The material condition of the people residing in the rural tracts is not satisfactory as they are hard hit by the recent famine, but the effects of that visitation are gradually disappearing. The majority of the cultivators are more or less in debt, and their general style of living as regards dress, food, house and furniture, is

1. *Census 1951, Rajasthan and Ajmer, District Census Handbook, Chittaurgarh, Part-I, General Description and Census Tables*, p. vi.

2. Erskine, K. D.: *op. cit.*, Vol. II-A, p. 50.

much the same as it was twenty or twenty-five years ago. There is but little difference in this respect between the small cultivator and the day labourer except that the latter's clothes have probably to last longer his house is less costly, and his cooking utensils are fewer in number. In the towns the standard of living has improved; those engaged in trade are well off, and the middle-class clerk, if he has few dependents, can live in very tolerable comfort on his monthly pay of forty rupees".

With the advancement in various fields, living conditions in the area have been improving, particularly after Independence and the installation of democratically elected governments, which initiated a programme of planned economic and social development in the country.

The general economic condition and standard of living of the agriculturist class have improved as a result of the rise in prices of agricultural products, land reforms and government policy of providing price support. Increase in farm production as well as systematic storage and marketing methods have helped them get better returns for their labour. However, the majority of the population particularly belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes, accounting for nearly one-third of the total, remains backward and superstitious in their manners and customs. The fast expansion of educational and medical facilities and other social services in the area has made the life of the inhabitants richer and more varied in that the people have access to better amenities and opportunities. Transport and communication facilities in the form of more and better roads, railway travel, post and telegraphic communications have made contacts with the outside world easier. The progress in industrialisation of the district has provided more employment opportunities to the district population, besides the availability of their products to them. The urban population has an access to comparatively better opportunities and amenities of life.

EMPLOYMENT

As already stated, the basic nature of the economy of Chittaurgarh district is predominantly agricultural, with 83.9 per cent of the working population engaged in agriculture either as independent cultivators or as agricultural labourers at the time of 1961 Census. No special study about employment market position and trends in the district has been undertaken. However, the District Employment Office collects data about employment in organised sectors of the district economy and publishes the market employment information reports on the basis of returns submitted to it by all the public sector undertakings and private undertakings employing 10 or more persons under, what is known as, the Employment Reporting System.

According to these reports, the following pattern of employment was reported on the last day of the years 1969-70 and 1970-71¹ :

(Number)

Industry	Employment reported as on		
	31-3-70	31-3-71	Percentage change during the period 31-3-70 to 31-3-71
Agriculture, Livestock, and Forestry etc.	560	581	+ 3.8
Mining and Quarrying	26	18	— 30.8
Manufacturing	1,513	1,656	+ 9.5
Construction	1,148	1,142	— 0.5
Electricity, Water and Sanitary Services	2,655	2,802	+ 5.5
Trade and Commerce	171	251	+ 46.8
Transport, Storage and Communication	42	72	+ 71.4
Services	7,655	8,029	+ 4.9
Total	13,770	14,551	+ 5.7

Thus overall employment registered an increase of 5.7 per cent during the period between the last day of March 1970 and 1971. Women constituted 6.0 per cent of the total employment on the last day of the year 1971 as against 5.1 per cent on the corresponding day of 1970.

The district employment office and employment exchange was opened at Chittaurgarh in 1962. The staff posted in the district includes a District Employment Officer, one upper division clerk, three lower division clerks and two class IV employees. The exchange, besides acting as a media of co-ordination between the employment seekers and the employers by registering and notifying the vacancies, undertakes the study of trends in the employment market on the basis of data collected. The following table shows the registrations, placings, applicants on the live register of the exchange and employers using its services during the years 1963 to 1970²:

1. Source : Office of the District Employment Officer, Chittaurgarh.
2. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, yearly volumes for 1963 to 1971.

Year	(Number)				
	Applications registered during the year	Applicants placed during the year	Applicants on the live register at the end of the year	Vacancies notified during the year	Employers using the employment exchange (Monthly-average)
1963	2,850	619	1,056	855	114
1964	3,150	605	1,177	859	189
1965	3,098	498	1,329	874	178
1966	2,994	509	1,547	639	153
1967	3,301	363	1,840	679	134
1968	3,821	535	1,814	582	165
1969	3,648	311	2,018	551	142
1970	4,243	448	2,623	568	164

The employer-wise distribution of vacancies notified and filled during these years is given at Appendix V.

The occupational classification of the applicants on the live register of the Employment Exchange on the last day of the years 1963 to 1970 is given at Appendix VI. The analysis of the 1970 figures show that out of the 2,623 applicants, only 563 or 21.5 per cent were trained or skilled workers and the rest of the 2,060 or 78.5 per cent lacked any kind of skill or training for a particular job. The corresponding percentages of these two categories in 1969 were 24.5 and 75.5 respectively. Out of the 563 skilled applicants on the live register in 1970, 263 belonged to the professional or technical class, 19 to the clerical services, 54 to transport and communication sector and 143 to crafts and production process work; 70 of them were in the field of service, sports and recreation, 3 were classed as administrative, executive and managerial workers, 4 farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers and related workers and 7 miners, quarrymen and related workers. The unskilled and unexperienced workers consisted of 26 commerce graduates, 28 science graduates, 86 arts graduates, 858 undergraduates, 544 educated upto middle standard, 433 literates and 85 illiterate workers. The number of women was 87 or only 3.4 per cent of the total job seekers.¹

Out of the 709 vacancies notified during 1971, 641 were from the public sector and 68 from the private sector.² An analysis of the nature of vacancies which could not be filled through the employment exchange revealed that there was a shortage of technicians like diesel engine mechanics, air conditioning mechanics, teachers to teach through the medium

1. Source : Office of the District Employment Officer, Chittaurgarh.

2. *ibid.*

of English, librarians, compounders and lady health visitors and efficient stenographers. On the contrary, arts and commerce graduates and post-graduates, trained primary school teachers and unskilled workers were found to be in surplus.¹

PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Community Development

The Community Development programme was initiated in the district during 1955-56 with the establishment of two blocks at Pratapgarh and Begun. This was followed by the opening of the Kapasan block in 1956-57, Chittaurgarh and Rashmi in 1957-58, Nimbahera in 1958-59, Bhainsrorgarh in 1960-61 and Chhoti Sadri in 1961-62. The rest of the four blocks at Dungla, Bhopalsagar, Bhadesar and Achnera were opened in 1962-63, the year by which the whole of the district was covered by the programme. The year of opening and present stage of these blocks are given in the following table²:

Block	Year of opening	Stage (as on 31-12-1970)
Begun	1955-56	Post II
Rashmi	1957-58	Post II
Chittaurgarh	1957-58	Post II
Kapasan	1956-57	Post II
Pratapgarh	1955-56	Post II
Nimbahera	1958-59	Post II
Bhadesar	1962-63	II
Dungla	1962-63	II
Chhoti Sadri	1961-62	II
Achnera	1962-63	II
Bhainsrorgarh	1960-61	II
Bhopalsagar	1962-63	II

Planning

The first attempt at planning for development in the erstwhile Udaipur (Mewar) State, including a major part of the present Chittaurgarh district, took the form of the constitution of the Mewar State Post-War Development Committee³ in April, 1945. The Committee was to review broadly the possibilities of development in the next few years within the sum of Rs. 60 lakhs available in the foreseeable future. It recommended a most modest plan of development which included: (i) Assigning of

1. Source : Office of the District Employment Officer, Chittaurgarh.

2. *Sankhikiya Rooprekha, Chittaurgarh*, 1971, p. 120.

3. *Report of Mewar State Post-War Development Committee, 1945*, Udaipur, 1945.

highest priority and the highest share, Rs. 25 lakhs, to roads for a five year plan; (ii) Rs 5 lakh plan for minor irrigation, wells, aqueducts and small tanks to be built in five-year period; (iii) a five-year Rs. 5 lakh programme of improvement of cattle breed which was considered an urgent and important necessity of the state; (iv) a five-yearly Rs. 8 lakh programme for agricultural development and rural uplift; (v) a programme for the development of industries and mining, including a provision of Rs. 2 lakhs as initial financial assistance to cottage industries. No action was, however, taken on the report of the committee before the State's integration into Rajasthan.

FIRST FIVE YEAR PLAN (1951-52 to 1955-56)—The First Five Year Plan of Rajasthan was formulated after taking into account the needs of all the districts, though no district-wise allocation of outlays was made. The total provision for the whole of the State was Rs. 64.5 crores.

The development plans for the rural areas of the district were initiated with the Community Development and National Extension Blocks as their base. Begun and Pratapgarh blocks were opened in the last year of the Plan i.e. 1955-56. Expenditure on local development works in the district came to Rs. 126 thousand¹. Irrigation schemes viz. Gambhir, Godala, Borda Talab, Soniyana Talab and Banakiya were taken up during the First Plan period². The expenditure on the irrigation works taken up as scarcity area works came to Rs. 24.54 lakhs during the period³. Berach (survey and investigation), Bhim-ka-Naka, Dhamana, Gambhir (Survey and Investigation) Mandal Deh, Mansarowar, Mangalwar, Salera and Uncha, estimated to cost Rs. 4.19 lakhs in all, were taken up as Plan works. All these Plan schemes and minor irrigation works were designed to irrigate 17,654 hectares (43,623 acres) in the district⁴. In the social services sector Rs. 2.45 lakhs were spent on the completion of 284 works of rural water supply schemes undertaken by the Rajasthan Ground Water Board⁵. Urban Water Supply Scheme for Chittaurgarh was started during the Plan period (completed in 1963-64) besides the completion and handing over of the skeleton water supply scheme of Pratapgarh to the Municipal Board of the town⁶. A sum of Rs. 50 thousand was distributed as loans under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme in the district during the year 1955-56⁷.

1. *First Five Year Plan, An Appraisal, Agriculture and Community Development* (Rajasthan), p. ix.

2. *Sankhikiya Rooprekha, Chittaurgarh*, 1970, p. 54.

3. *First Five Year Plan, An Appraisal, Irrigation*, p. vii.

4. *ibid.*, p. ix.

5. *ibid.*, *Social Services*, p. vi.

6. *ibid.*, p. x.

7. *ibid.*, p. v.

SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN (1956-57 to 1960-61)—The Second Five Year Plan aimed at taking a concrete step forward towards the national goal of increase in employment, investment and production, thereby increasing the national income, improving the living standards of the people in general and strengthening the industrial base and re-organisation of rural economy. In Chittaurgarh district, an expenditure of Rs. 232.43 lakhs was incurred on the schemes operating in the district. The sector-wise details of this expenditure are given at Appendix VII. The per-capita expenditure during the period of the Plan on the basis of 1961 Census in the district came to Rs. 32.69 as against an all-state per-capita expenditure of Rs. 47.74. During the first year i.e. 1956-57 the total expenditure was Rs. 31.92 lakhs while during the subsequent years, it was Rs. 33.93 lakhs, Rs. 42.10 lakhs, Rs. 48.37 lakhs and Rs. 76.11 lakhs during 1957-58, 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61 respectively.

Since October 1959, under the Scheme of Democratic Decentralisation, the development administration functions were transferred to Panchayat Samitis composed of the elected representatives of the people. The Plan programmes had their impact felt in the form of progress in various sectors of the economy. The production of oilseeds had doubled by 1960-61 as compared to 1952-53; that of sugar-cane had increased four times and of maize three times. The number of veterinary institutions increased from 7 to 12 during the period of the Plan. The number of co-operative societies had reached 487 with a membership 23,466 and a share capital of Rs. 3,694 thousand from 65 societies with membership and working capital of 1.75 thousand and Rs. 1.88 thousand respectively in 1955-56. An urban water supply scheme for Pratapgarh was taken up and 190 miles of roads were completed and repaired. The number of educational institutions was 596 in 1959-60. The total number of State hospitals, dispensaries and Primary Health Centres was 24 in 1961. Progress achieved in other fields is given in a table at Appendix VIII.

THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN (1961-62 to 1965-66)—The Third Five Year Plan of Rajasthan, bolder than the first two, was prepared with the broad object of strengthening the base of the economy and accelerating the pace of development. A sum of Rs. 212.34 crores was spent in the State during the five-year period, out of which Chittaurgarh district got a share of Rs. 386.22 lakhs as expenditure for the district plans. The sector-wise details of this expenditure are given in Appendix IX. On the basis of 1961 Census, the per capita expenditure during the period of the Third Plan, in Chittaurgarh district came to Rs. 51.63 as against an all Rajasthan average of Rs. 105.35 and the figure of Rs. 32.69 during the Second Plan in

the district¹. The year-wise expenditure during the five-year period was as follows²:

(Rs. in lakhs)	
Year	Expenditure
1961-62	64.75
1962-63	66.30
1963-64	78.08
1964-65	84.39
1965-66	92.70
Total	386.22

The programmes under the Third Plan did help development in various sectors of the economy though the achievements fell short of the targets set due to generally adverse climatic conditions in most years of the Plan period and the conditions of emergency created by the Chinese aggression in 1962 and again by Pakistan in 1965, which forced revision of priorities on all-India level and reduction of developmental expenditure even in Rajasthan to provide for increased outlay on defence. By the end of the Third Plan period, the whole of the district area and population had been covered by the twelve community development blocks, the Panchayat Samitis serving as local development administrative units at their levels. The expenditure on the four irrigation works which were under progress in the district viz., Gadola, Gambhir, Wagli and Orai (Wagan) came to Rs. 47.44 lakhs during the period of the Third Plan and 4.9 thousand hectares of area received irrigation facilities³ from the first two during 1965-66. Chittaurgarh district was taken under the District Intensive Agricultural Programme known as Package Programme for wheat and groundnut during the period⁴. Nimbahera and Chhoti Sadri Panchayat Samitis were selected for introduction of the programme for oilseeds (Groundnut)⁵. The programme of rural electrification was initiated in the district and 24 localities were electrified during the Third Plan period.

The total road length in the district in the last year of the Third Plan period (1965-66) had reached 1,008 km. as against 744 km. in 1960-61. The roads per 100 km. were 10.05 km. and worked to 1.34 km. per 1000 of district population. The following Urban Water Supply schemes in the district were completed during the period of the Plan⁶.

1. *Tritiya Panchavarshiya Yojna, Pragati Prativedan*, 1961-66, p. 241.
2. *ibid.*, p. 233.
3. *ibid.*, p. 280.
4. *ibid.*, p. 5.
5. *ibid.*, p. 18.
6. *ibid.*, p. 302.

S. No.	Scheme	Expenditure during Third Plan (Rs. in lakhs)	Year of completion	Population benefited (1961) in '000
1.	Chhoti Sadri	3.35	1964-65	8
2.	Chittaurgarh	8.26	1963-64	17
3.	Kapasan	3.30	1964-65	8
4.	Nimbahera	5.10	1964-65	12
5.	Pratapgarh	0.72	1962-63	15

Besides, Rs. 2.38 lakhs were given under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme for the construction of 65 houses in the district.

ANNUAL PLANS (1966-67 to 1968-69)—The emergent conditions in 1962 in the form of hostilities by China and again in 1965 when Pakistan attacked our borders, necessitated a resetting of our priorities and it was felt that annual planning had to be undertaken to give more importance to the immediate needs of the economy¹. Yearly plans were, therefore, resorted to from 1966-67 to 1968-69 which aimed mainly at completing the unfinished works to provide immediate benefits.

During the three-year period, a total of Rs. 399 lakhs was spent on the district schemes in Chittaurgarh². The per capita expenditure in the district on the basis of 1961 census came to Rs. 19.67, Rs. 15.01 and Rs. 17.68 in 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69 as against Rs. 24.26, Rs. 19.79 and Rs. 23.80 respectively for the State as a whole³. The maximum expenditure of Rs. 198.28 lakhs, nearly half of the total, was on irrigation and power. The social services sector, claimed Rs. 82.83 lakhs, followed by agricultural programmes on which Rs. 71.15 lakhs were spent during the period. Another Rs. 26.15 lakhs were spent on co-operation and community development programme and Rs. 20.34 lakhs on the development of transport and communication services. The detailed distribution of expenditure on these heads are given in Appendix IX.

FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1969-70 to 1974-75)—The Fourth Five Year Plan of Rajasthan was formulated with the main object of achieving a minimum rate of economic growth, providing increased employment opportunities and bringing about such a change in the economic and social organisation as would help the backward sections in putting in their optimum efforts in raising their standard of living⁴. A provision of Rs. 302 crores was made for the State for the five year period, which was later raised to Rs. 316 crores. Out of this 52.17 crores were spent in the first year i. e.

1. *Yojna Pragati Prativedan*, 1966-69, p. 1.

2. *ibid.*, p. 175.

3. *ibid.*, p. 186.

4. *ibid.*, p. 1969-70, 1.

1969-70. During that year Rs. 130.51 lakhs were spent in the Chittaurgarh district, the per capita expenditure¹ coming to Rs. 17.45 as against Rs. 34.81 for the State as a whole. The details of heads of these expenditure in the district are given at Appendix IX. The bulk of the expenditure of Rs. 85.62 lakhs, coming to 65.5 per cent of the total was on irrigation and power, including Rs. 6.27 lakhs spent on the four Plan works of Gadola, Gambhir, Wagli and Orai. Agricultural programmes claimed the next highest expenditure of Rs. 17.34 lakhs during 1969-70. It was followed by transport and communications with Rs. 11.59 lakhs spent during the year. The road length in the district had reached 1,029 km. or 10 km. per 100 sq. km. of area and 1.38 km per 1000 of population at the end of 1969-70². Expenditure on social services amounted to Rs. 10.29 lakhs which included Rs. 2.80 lakh on general education and cultural programmes and Rs. 4.79 lakhs on water supply schemes.

1. *Yojna Pragati Prativedan*, 1969-70, p. 129.

2. *ibid.*, p. 157.



APPENDIX I (Concd.)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(viii) Transport, Storage and Communication		1,339	14	1,353	0.2	0.3	1,16,975	934	1,17,909	0.6	1.2
(ix) Other services		13,590	4,448	18,038	2.5	4.4	5,46,706	1,31,908	6,78,614	3.4	7.2
B. Non-workers		1,33,749	1,63,968	2,97,717	41.9	—	44,22,576	61,49,186	105,71,762	52.4	—

Source : *Census of India, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part II-B (i), General Economic Tables*, pp. 4-5 and 24-25.



APPENDIX II

Annual average retail prices of selected articles in Mewar (Udaipur) State

Year	(Rs. per maund)					
	Rice (common)	Wheat	Barley	Jowar	Bajra	Gram
1873	—	3.16	1.951	—	—	2.421
1885	—	1.837	1.315	—	—	1.619
1886	—	2.566	1.914	—	—	2.153
1887	—	3.515	2.338	—	—	2.613
1888	4.391	3.416	2.567	3.135	3.552	2.73
1889	5.006	3.518	2.786	2.899	3.521	2.876
1890	4.535	3.226	2.33	2.238	2.835	2.886
1891	4.115	3.404	2.361	2.308	2.961	3.125
1892	4.728	3.791	2.768	2.471	4.004	3.067
1893	4.405	3.185	1.577	1.508	2.319	1.987
1894	3.835	2.734	1.245	1.339	2.468	1.324
1895	3.945	2.761	1.595	1.647	3.311	1.814
1896	4.396	3.578	2.436	2.048	3.208	2.725
1897	4.595	3.967	2.954	3.042	3.984	3.7
1898	4.592	3.017	2.115	1.931	2.976	2.734
1899	4.825	3.317	2.421	2.053	3.347	3.086
1900	5.326	4.505	3.902	4.032	4.184	4.306
1901	5.102	3.774	2.787	2.623	2.647	3.005
1902	4.848	3.396	2.64	2.471	3.218	2.95
1903	5.076	3.328	1.884	1.353	2.236	2.511
1904	5.089	2.896	1.505	1.345	2.411	1.937
1905	5.019	3.49	2.517	2.378	3.646	2.747
1906	5.096	3.824	3.075	2.723	3.933	3.328
1907	5.814	3.933	2.732	2.475	3.213	3.042
1908	6.92	4.695	3.311	3.587	4.608	4.283
1909	5.706	3.37	2.152	2.736	3.883	3.205
1910	5.181	2.869	1.671	1.639	3.35	2.446
1911	5.362	2.905	1.884	1.868	2.924	2.602

APPENDIX II

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1912	5.839	4.053	3.284	3.187	3.992	3.049
1913	5.935	3.653	2.602	2.69	3.745	3.19
1914	6.061	4.175	2.424	2.173	3.806	3.643
1915	6.349	4.381	2.813	2.477	4.149	3.378
1916	7.117	4.587	3.724	2.886	4.425	2.899
1917	7.491	4.219	2.48	1.761	2.851	3.306
1918	7.663	4.689	2.933	3.488	4.357	4.065
1919	9.524	6.838	5.076	4.211	7.859	6.745
1920	7.634	5.61	3.96	2.799	5.089	5.54

Source : *Prices and Wages in India*, Calcutta 1922, pp. 72 to 123.



APPENDIX III
Farm (harvest) prices of Important crops in Chittaurgarh district

Year	Rice	Jowar	Bajra	Maize	Chillies	Wheat	Barley	(Rs. per quintal)		
								Gram	Tur	
1961-62	72.21	31.24	55.76	28.59	151.27	42.60	30.62	33.41	46.65	
1962-63	82.69	31.45	—	27.38	221.84	41.64	31.21	35.23	47.56	
1963-64	93.98	35.34	—	32.15	242.82	46.88	35.18	38.58	38.85	
1964-65	133.04	48.57	—	44.39	270.01	69.99	49.43	59.29	61.62	
1965-66	197.14	44.00	—	52.82	324.27	74.73	52.91	62.18	62.83	
1966-67	223.18	79.27	—	77.18	404.55	113.64	82.27	73.64	96.00	
1967-68	160.50	69.55	—	58.85	187.25	85.00	74.90	74.90	96.30	
1968-69	173.88	82.55	—	66.88	187.00	117.00	66.66	83.18	115.00	
1969-70	185.00	76.00	50.00	65.00	600.00	98.00	73.00	88.00	118.00	
1970-71	175.00	50.00	70.00	50.00	450.00	85.00	60.00	75.00	75.00	

APPENDIX III (Concl'd.)

Year	Raw Sugar (Gur)	Potato	Tobacco	Sesamum	Groundnut	Rape & Mustard	Linseed	Cotton	Sanhemp
1961-62	46.91	39.73	251.18	92.59	54.28	67.38	58.19	172.41	72.02
1962-63	56.68	47.77	253.35	100.31	55.81	71.13	59.18	164.10	82.79
1963-64	95.24	33.49	355.37	88.67	58.94	58.94	70.46	163.42	64.30
1964-65	68.56	48.22	365.84	129.32	73.86	80.96	80.96	278.03*	74.82
1965-66	73.55	41.00	339.12	145.73	113.55	—	140.27	239.95*	109.36
1966-67	117.91	—	—	191.18	136.64	—	153.22	253.64	70.73
1967-68	190.00	53.50	315.00	195.00	107.00	115.02	107.00	302.28*	157.82
1968-69	133.64	50.00	400.00	200.00	133.75	197.50	144.55	225.00*	93.62
1969-70	87.00	70.00	400.00	200.00	160.00	—	166.00	200.00*	100.00
1970-71	80.00	50.00	450.00	175.00	145.00	150.00	180.00	250.00	175.00*

Source : Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, volumes for various years.

* Lint Quality.

APPENDIX IV

Minimum wages fixed under Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (1971)

Category of occupation/scheduled employment	Minimum wages per adult worker
1. Salt Industry :	
(i) Manufacturing operations	Rs. 3.10 per day inclusive of weekly days of rest.
(ii) Extraction and storage	Rs. 1.50 per cft. or Rs. 3.50 per day inclusive of weekly days of rest.
(iii) Despatch operations	
(a) Cutting and filling	Rs. 11 per 156 bags or 145 quintals or Rs. 3.50 per day inclusive of weekly days of rest.
(b) Weighing and loading	Rs. 21.50 per 156 bags or 145 quintals or Rs. 3.50 per day inclusive of weekly days of rest.
(c) Sewing	Rs. 3.10 per day inclusive of weekly days of rest.
(d) General	Rs. 2.62 to Rs. 4.25 per day inclusive of weekly days of rest.
2. Woollen carpet making and shawl weaving :	
Time rate manual occupations	Rs. 85 p.m. or Rs. 3.25 per day.
3. Rice, flour and <i>Dal</i> mills :	
(i) Skilled worker	Rs. 125 p. m.
(ii) Semi-skilled worker	Rs. 100 p. m.
(iii) Unskilled workman	Rs. 85 p.m. or Rs. 3.25 per day.
(iv) Clerical staff	Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 p. m.
4. Tobacco (including <i>Bidi</i> making) manufacturing :	
(i) <i>Bidi</i> roller	Rs. 100 p. m.
(ii) <i>Bidi</i> sorter and checker	Rs. 125 p. m.
(iii) Bundle wrapper and packer	Rs. 100 p. m.
(iv) Snuff making	Rs. 85 p.m. or Rs. 3.25 per day.

APPENDIX IV (Contd.)

1	2
5. Oil Mills :	
(i) Unskilled workman	Rs. 85 p. m. or Rs. 3.25 per day
(ii) Semi-skilled workman	Rs. 100 p. m.
(iii) Skilled workman	Rs. 125 p. m.
6. Employment under local authority :	
(i) Unskilled worker	Rs. 80 to Rs. 90 p.m. or Rs. 3.25 per day.
(ii) Semi-skilled worker	Rs. 100 p. m.
(iii) Skilled worker	Rs. 125 p. m.
(iv) Office staff	Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 p. m.
(v) Field staff	Rs. 125 to Rs. 200 p. m.
(vi) Traffic staff	Rs. 125 to Rs. 200 p. m.
7. Construction or maintenance of roads or building operations :	
(i) Unskilled worker	Rs. 80 to Rs. 90 p.m. or Rs. 3.25 per day.
(ii) Semi-skilled worker	Rs. 100 to Rs. 125 p. m.
(iii) Skilled worker	Rs. 125 p. m. to Rs. 200 p. m.
8. Stone breaking and stone crushing:	
(i) Unskilled workman	Rs. 80 to Rs. 90 p. m.
(ii) Semi-skilled workman	Rs. 100 to Rs. 125 p. m.
(iii) Skilled workman	Rs. 125 to Rs. 150 p. m.
9. Mica works other than Mica Mines :	
(i) Unskilled worker	Rs. 85 p. m. or Rs. 3.25 per day
(ii) Dressers and sorter	Rs. 100 p. m.
(iii) Clerk	Rs. 150 p. m.
(iv) Cutter	Rs. 156 per 10 kg. of mica cut but not less than Rs. 85 p. m.
10. Mica Mines :	
(i) Unskilled workman	Rs. 85 p. m. or Rs. 3.25 per day
(ii) Semi-skilled workman	Rs. 100 to Rs. 115 p. m.

APPENDIX IV (Concl'd)

1	2
(iii) Skilled staff	Rs. 125 to 135 p. m.
(iv) Traffic staff	Rs. 90 to Rs. 150 p. m.
(v) Clerical staff	Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 p. m.
(vi) Piece-rate workman	56 paise per kg. of mica cut (inclusive of Sunday wages) but not less than Rs. 85 p. m.
11. Public Motor Transport :	
(i) Un-skilled worker	Rs. 85 p.m. or Rs. 3.25 per day.
(ii) Semi-skilled worker	Rs. 100 p. m.
(iii) Skilled worker	Rs. 125 p. m.
(iv) Traffic staff	Rs. 90 to Rs. 125 p. m.
(v) Office staff	Rs. 150 p. m.
(vi) Inspecting staff	Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 p. m.
12. Wool cleaning and pressing, stone factories, printing presses, and cotton ginning and pressing factories :	
(i) Un-skilled workman	Rs. 85 p.m. or Rs. 3.25 per day.
(ii) Semi-skilled workman	Rs. 100 p. m.
(iii) Skilled workman	Rs. 125 p. m.

Source : Office of the Labour Commissioner, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

APPENDIX V
Vacancies notified and filled by employers

Year	Central Government		State		Government		Quasi Government & Local Bodies		Private		(Number)	
	Notified	Filled	Notified	Filled	Notified	Filled	Notified	Filled	Notified	Filled	Total Notified	Total Filled
1963	117	92	529	411	190	118	19	2	855	623		
1964	81	68	495	398	194	124	89	9	859	599		
1965	165	5	380	280	159	163	70	16	874	464		
1966	99	41	317	284	180	174	43	16	639	515		
1967	190	56	224	191	174	122	91	8	679	377		
1968	74	80	318	289	103	105	87	49	582	523		
1969	97	67	273	141	102	84	79	51	551	343		
1970	153	95	202	216	96	78	57	40	568	429		
1971	163	104	295	275	183	150	68	56	709	585		

Source: *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, volumes for various years.

APPENDIX VI

Occupational distribution of the applicants on the live register seeking employment assistance

(Number)

Year	Professional, Technical & related workers	Administrative, Executive and Managerial workers	Clerical, sales and related workers	Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters & related workers	Miners, Quarrymen & related workers	Workers in Transport & Communication Occupations	Miscellaneous Crafts-men, Production workers & Labourers	Service, sports & recreation workers	Workers not classified by occupations	Total
1963	79	1	8	—	—	30	16	16	906	1,056
1964	53	2	6	2	—	27	5	7	1,075	1,177
1965	38	1	10	2	—	21	28	6	1,223	1,329
1966	43	1	8	2	—	23	23	3	1,443	1,547
1967	109	3	12	1	3	55	28	23	1,606	1,840
1968	224	4	21	1	—	27	30	28	1,479	1,814
1969	271	1	22	2	—	26	20	34	1,804	2,180
1970*	263	3	19	4	7	54	143	70	2,060	2,623

Source : Statistical Abstract Rajasthan, volumes for various years.

* As on 30-6-70.

APPENDIX VII

**Expenditure during Second Five Year Plan in Chittaurgarh district
on schemes operating in the district.**

Sector	(Rs. in Lakhs) Expenditure
Agriculture	17.06
Consolidation of Holdings	0.20
Animal Husbandry	1.30
Co-operation	3.27
Forest and Soil Conservation	6.22
Fisheries	0.04
Community Development and National Extension Service	53.00
Irrigation	44.85
Power	5.60
Industries	5.38
Roads	43.40
Education	24.39
Medical & Health	5.74
Ayurved	0.98
Water Supply	10.28
Housing	3.56
Social Welfare & Welfare of Backward classes	4.67
Publicity	1.06
Statistics	0.05
Tourism	1.38
Total	232.43

Source : *Second Five Year Plan, Progress Report, Rajasthan, 1956-61,*
pp. LXXXIII to LXXXV.

APPENDIX VIII

Physical achievements during Second Five Year Plan
in Chittaurgarh district.

Sector/Head	Unit	Achievements
1. AGRICULTURAL AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT		
A. Agriculture		
(a) Distribution of Improved seeds	Thousand Mds.	33.38
(b) Distribution of Fertilisers	Thousand tons	1.25
(c) Distribution of Manures	Lakh tons	1.89
(d) Distribution of Improved Implements	Number	233
B. Land Reforms		
(a) Compost pits dug	Number	3,037
(b) Land made cultivable	Thousand acres	10.02
C. Irrigation and Water Supply (Schemes run by Agriculture Department)		
(a) Wells dug	Number	486
(b) Repairing and Deepening of wells	Number	405
(c) Tanks deepened	Number	12
D. Public Co-operation-Amount	Lakh Rs.	18.36
2. IRRIGATION		
(a) Minor Irrigation Works completed	Number	5
(b) Area irrigated by completed works	Thousand acres	8.06
(c) Area to be irrigated on completion of Second Plan works	Thousand acres	15.40
3. POWER		
(a) Power Houses	Number	1
(b) Power generated	Lakh KWH	0.32
(c) Towns and villages electrified	Number	2

APPENDIX III (Concl'd.)

1	2	3
4. INDUSTRIES AND MINING		
(a) Loans to Cottage and Small Scale Industries	Lakh Rs.	1.67
5. ROADS		
(a) Road built or repaired	Miles	190
6. SOCIAL SERVICES		
A. Medical and Health		
(a) Ayurvedic Dispensaries opened	Number	11
(b) Primary Health Centres opened	Number	6
(c) Family Planning Centres opened	Number	2
(d) Malaria Eradication Parties constituted	Number	1
B. Housing		
(a) Loans disbursed under Low Income Group Housing	Lakh Rs.	3.56

Source : *Panchvarshiya Yojana Men Pragati, Chittaurgarh* (Folder), Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan, Jaipur, pp. 7-8.

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APPENDIX IX

Expenditure during Third Five Year Plan, Yearly Plans
1966-69 and during 1969-70

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sector/Head	Third Plan	Yearly Plans (1966-67 to 1968-69)	1969-70
AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMMES :	71.89	71.15	17.34
1. Agricultural Production	6.33	9.47	0.16
2. Minor Irrigation	55.12	49.21	15.33
3. Soil conservation	1.17	8.25	0.40
4. Animal Husbandry	3.32	1.68	0.46
5. Forests	5.79	1.70	0.99
6. Fisheries	0.15	0.84	—
7. Warehousing and Marketing	0.01	—	—
CO-OPERATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	70.84	26.15	5.62
1. Co-operation	5.16	2.19	2.68
2. Community Development	54.91	23.57	2.94
3. Panchayats	10.77	0.39	—
IRRIGATION AND POWER	54.14	198.28	85.62
1. Irrigation	54.14	30.50	6.44
2. Flood Control	—	—	—
3. Power	—	167.78	79.18
INDUSTRIES AND MINING	0.91	0.21	0.05
1. Large and Medium Industries	0.01	0.15	0.01
2. Village and Small Industries	0.90	0.06	0.04
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS	45.38	20.34	11.59
1. Roads	44.96	19.52	11.58
2. Tourism	0.42	0.82	0.01
SOCIAL SERVICES	143.02	82.83	10.29
1. General Education and Cultural programmes	77.68	51.11	2.80
2. Modern Medicine	29.77	18.17	0.03
3. Ayurved	0.75	0.87	—
4. Water Supply	26.43	8.10	4.79
5. Housing	3.25	1.44	1.21
6. Welfare of Backward classes	5.00	3.13	1.46

CHAPTER X

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

HISTORICAL ASPECT

The present Chittaurgarh district formed a part of the erstwhile States of Udaipur, Pratapgarh, Tonk, Jhalawar and Madhya Bharat till its merger with Rajasthan. Thus its fortunes were irrevocably linked with those States and also with their system of administration. Throughout the early period conditions in the area remained so disturbed on account of internecine warfare and the invasions of the Turks, Pathans, Mughals and the Marathas that it was hardly favourable for the local recorders to wield their pen on subjects other than the military triumphs and reverses. Hence there is great paucity of material for writing about the political institutions and administrative organisations in the area.

Mewar State

With the advent of the Mughals in India, it is not unlikely that the local administration became gradually and imperceptibly influenced by Mughal ways of administration, though due to the conservatism, independent nature and secluded position, the rulers of Mewar retained during the middle ages also, most of their traditional and customary system of government. The Mughal influence is visible mostly in names of officers and departments.

Chittaur fort fell to Akbar's armies in 1568 A. D. and remained under Mughal occupation till it was restored to the Rana under a treaty.

The incursion of the Marathas and the Pindaris created a chaos in the administrative system of Mewar. With the restoration of peace and tranquility the administrative machinery was restituted. Tod describes the civil government and various departments in his time as under¹: There were four grand officers of the Government.

1. The *Pradhan* or Prime Minister
2. *Bakhshi*, Commander of the forces
3. *Suratnama*, keeper of the records
4. *Sahai*, keeper of the signet

The first, the *Pradhan* or civil premier belonged to the non-militant tribe. The entire territorial and financial arrangements were vested in him. He nominated the civil governors of districts and the collectors of the revenue and custom and had 14 *Thuas* or departments under him.

1. Tod, J.: *Annals & Antiquities of Rajasthan*, 1920, pp. 556-558.

The *Bakhshi* was also a person of non-militant tribe and one different from the *Pradhan*. His duties were mixed, being both of the civil and military nature. He took the musters and paid mercenaries. He issued rations to the feudal tenants when on extra service. He appointed a deputy to accompany all expeditions or to head frontier posts with the title of *Fauzdar* or commander. The royal insignia, the standard and kettle drums accompanied him and the highest nobles assembled under the general control of this civil officer, never under one of their own body. From the *Bakhshi's* bureau all patents were issued as also all letters of registration of feudal land. The *Bakhshi* had four officers : (1) Drawer of deeds, (2) accountant, (3) recorder of all patents or grants and (4) keeper of duplicates.

The *Suratnama* was the auditor and recorder of all the household expenditure and establishments, which were paid by his *Hundis*. He had four other assistants who made a daily report and gave a daily balance of accounts.

The *Sahai* was secretary both for home and foreign correspondence. He drew out the royal grants or patents of estates, and superintended the deeds of grant on copper plate to religious establishments.

Each minister had to append his seal to all decrees from the daily stipend to the *Patta* or patent of an estate so that there was a complete system of check. Besides, these higher officers of the Government, there were 36 *Karkhanas*, or inferior officers appointed directly by the Rana, the most conspicuous of them were the judiciary, the keepers of the register office, the mint, the armoury, the regalia, the jewels of the wardrobe, the stables, the kitchen, the band, the seneschalsy and of the seraglio.

For administrative purposes the State was divided into eleven *Zilas* or districts and six *Parganas* or sub-divisions. Chittaurgarh was one of the *Zilas*. An officer called *Hakim* was in charge of each of these districts¹. Districts were in turn divided into sub-districts under *Naib Hakims*. The chief duties of *Hakim* and *Naib Hakim* were to collect revenue, decide the land disputes and to do general supervision.

An attempt was made by Maharana Sajjan Singh to streamline the administration. He enacted rules of administration of Mewar State in 1883. According to the provision of this new law the administration under the Durbar was divided into two main departments, *Mahakma Khas* and *Mahendraj Sabha*. *Mahakma Khas* was to look after

1. Erskine, K.D : *Rajputana Gazetteer*, Vol. II-A, 1908, p. 63.

the executive branch of administration and *Mahadraj Sabha* was entrusted mainly with the work of judicial branch. Unfortunately, Maharana Sajjan Singh did not live long enough to see them adopted in their entirety and after him though nominally in force, they fell into neglect¹.

In 1908, Erskine while describing the administrative system of Mewar State wrote that the administration was carried on by the Maharana, assisted by two ministerial officers who, with a staff of clerks, formed the *Mahakma Khas* or Chief Executive Department in the State. All powers even in matter of routine were however, retained by the Maharana in the ultimate analysis. Subordinate to the *Mahakma Khas* were a number of departments with a separate officer at the head of each, such as revenue under *Hakim Mal*, treasury in the charge of a *Daroga* the customs under a superintendent, the *Nijsen Sabha* or *Jangi Fauj*, i.e. the regular army under a Rajput Sardar who was sometimes called the commander-in-chief, the Public Works Department under the State Engineer and the Irrigation Department under European supervision².

In 1940 again regular codified laws were introduced in place of circulars, notifications and equity³.

Pratapgarh State

The erstwhile Pratapgarh State in its entirety, is now included in Chittaurgarh district.

The administration of Pratapgarh State was under the direct management of the Maharawat who carried it on with the help of *Kamdar*. The post of *Kamdar* was abolished in 1905 and chief executive department of the State, *Mahakma Khas*, was established for control and supervision of the administration. It was presided over by the Maharawat assisted by the Dewan⁴. Subordinate to the *Mahakma Khas* were various departments such as revenue, customs, police, army, public works, education etc. each of which was under a responsible official.

PRESENT SET-UP

The present Chittaurgarh district consists of five sub-divisions divided into eleven tahsils. The distribution of tahsils in the 5 sub-divisions is as follows:

Sub-divisions	Tahsils
1. Begun	1. Begun

1. Paliwal, D.: *Udaipur under British from 1857 to 1919*.

2. Erskine, K. D.: *Rajputana Gazetteers*, Vol. II A, 1908, p. 63.

3. *Report on the Administration of Mewar State, 1940-42*, p. 5.

4. Erskine, K. D.: *op.cit.*, Vol. II A, p. 214.

1	2
2. Chittaurgarh	1. Chittaurgarh
	2. Gangrar
3. Kapasan	1. Kapasan
	2. Rashmi
4. Nimbahera	1. Bari Sadri
	2. Bhadesar
	3. Chhoti Sadri
	4. Dungla
	5. Nimbahera
5. Pratapgarh	1. Pratapgarh

The district is under the administrative control of an officer designated as Collector while each sub-division and tahsil are in the charge of a Sub-divisional Officer and a Tahsildar respectively.

The district is a unit of administration and the Collector is the pivot on which the district administration revolves. He ensures that the general administration of the district functions as a corporate whole, as does the Government at the State level. He acts as the District Magistrate, District Development Officer and as the head of the revenue department of the district.

Being responsible for land revenue collection, he has to devote much of his time in supervising the work of his subordinate revenue officers. Under the Land Revenue Act, 1956 he is the custodian of all Government property in land and is required to safeguard its interests in this respect. He functions also as guardian of the people regarding their rights in land conceded by the Government. He ensures that the rights conferred on the tenants under the Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955 are not encroached upon. He works as the highest court of appeal in the district for revenue matters within the scope of the Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955. As District Magistrate, he is responsible for the maintenance of law and order in the district. This he does with the help of the police under a Superintendent of Police who is assisted by adequate staff. As District Magistrate, he functions within the scope of the Criminal Procedure Code and exercises control over the magistrates posted within the district. He is also an appellate authority for the orders passed by subordinate magistrates under section 514 Criminal Procedure Code. His functions also include supervision of police stations within his jurisdiction and examination of their records of crimes and disposal of cases. In his executive capacity, the District Magistrate issues and renews licences under Indian Arms Act, 1959, Petroleum Act, 1939, Explosives Act, 1940 etc.

In his district the Collector is the ex-officio District Development Officer and as such he ensures co-ordination between the development departments functioning in the district. Since the establishment of Panchayati Raj institutions at district, block and panchayat levels in the year 1959, the duties and functions of the Collector have increased considerably. He has to superintend the working of all development departments to ensure that adequate technical assistance is made available in time to the village panchayats and the panchayat samitis and that the zila parishad is kept informed of the progress achieved in the implementation of plans and schemes in the district. The Collector exercises functional control over the district officers of various development departments to see that the time fixed for implementation of various schemes is adhered to and targets are achieved. All welfare schemes are formulated and finalised in consultation with the District Development Officer. He is also authorised to make changes in the tour programmes of district level officers and to co-ordinate the execution of different schemes going on in the district.

There is a District Treasury to account for every financial transaction in the district on behalf of the Government. The Collector is overall incharge of the treasury and is responsible for its general administration, for accounting of all moneys received and paid, for the safe custody of all valuables kept therein, and for submission of correct treasury returns to the Accountant General and to the State Government from time to time. However, he takes no part in the day-to-day working of the treasury. For this purpose a Treasury Officer is posted in the district who is directly responsible to the Collector and attends to all the treasury transactions in the district. The Treasury Officer is assisted by Sub-Treasury Officers stationed at each tahsil. The post of Sub-Treasury Officer is held by the respective tahsildars in addition to their own revenue duties. He is responsible to the District Treasury Officer so far as fiscal matters are concerned.

Besides the duties and functions stated above, the Collector is required to look after the work of supplies of essential commodities, floods, and famine relief, rehabilitation of ex-soldiers, issue and renewal of licences, elections, registration of documents etc. For performing these duties he is assisted by additional staff.

The work of the Collectorate is divided into 10 sections. These are (i) Establishment, (ii) Revenue, (iii) Land Records, (iv) Panchayat & Development, (v) Judicial, (vi) Accounts, (vii) District Revenue Account, (viii) General, (ix) Court and (x) Records. The total strength of the staff consists of one office Superintendent, one stenographer, one district revenue accountant, 14 upper division clerks, 16 lower division clerks and a number of class IV servants.

Directly sub-ordinate to the Collector are one Additional District Magistrate headquartered at Chittaurgarh and 5 sub-divisional officers headquartered at Begun, Chittaurgarh, Kapasan, Nimbahera and Pratapgarh. They are vested with first class magisterial powers and are supposed to function within the purview of the code of criminal procedure. In revenue matters, they have powers of an Assistant Collector and are required to discharge their duties as defined in the Rajasthan Land Revenue Act, 1956 and Manual and the Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955. They enjoy the same executive powers within their jurisdiction as are enjoyed by the Collector in the district.

Under the sub-divisional officers are 11 tahsildars who function both as magistrates and revenue officers within the scope of Criminal Procedure Code and Rajasthan Land Revenue Act and Manual respectively. There are *Naib* tahsildars also to assist the tahsildars in their day-to-day working.

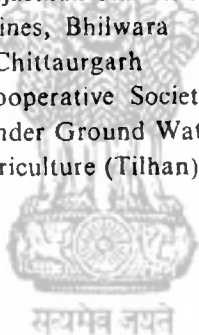
Next comes the *Girdawar* who is incharge of a *Girdawar* circle. He is also known as Revenue Inspector and is entrusted with the duty of supervising the work of *Patwaris* in his area. A *Patwari* forms the lowest rung of the hierarchical ladder of the district administration. The actual collection of land revenue is done at his level. He maintains all the registers of land revenue and records the actual realisation of revenue and is required to report any untoward happenings in his *Halka* to his higher authorities. He also maintains a census register of men and cattle in his *Halka*.

The judicial and police departments form an important part in the horizontal line of administration. The District and Sessions Judge headquartered at Pratapgarh exercises control over the working of all civil and criminal courts within the district of Chittaurgarh and he is the highest judicial appellate authority in the district. The police department is represented by a Superintendent of Police in the district who helps the Collector in maintaining law and order and in the prevention of crimes. He is assisted by necessary staff posted in the district.

A meeting of district level officers is held once in every three months. The following district level officers, incharge of various development and welfare departments, participate in this meeting.

1. District Agriculture Officer, Kapasan
2. District Industries Officer, Bhilwara
3. District Medical and Health Officer, Pratapgarh
4. District Ayurved Officer, Chittaurgarh

5. Divisional Forest Officer, Chittaurgarh
6. District Animal Husbandry Officer, Chittaurgarh
7. District Family Planning Officer, Chittaurgarh
8. District Soil Conservation Officer, Chittaurgarh
9. District Social Welfare Officer, Chittaurgarh
10. District Public Relations Officer, Chittaurgarh
11. District Planning Officer, Chittaurgarh
12. District Statistical Officer, Bhilwara
13. District Organiser Small Savings, Chittaurgarh
14. District Commercial Taxes Officer, Chittaurgarh
15. District Fisheries Officer, Chittaurgarh
16. Executive Engineer, Irrigation, Chittaurgarh
17. Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Chittaurgarh
18. Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering, Chittaurgarh
19. Executive Engineer, Rajasthan State Electricity Board, Chittaurgarh
20. Executive Engineer, Mines, Bhilwara
21. Inspector of Schools, Chittaurgarh
22. Assistant Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Chittaurgarh
23. Assistant Engineer, Under Ground Water Board, Chittaurgarh
24. Assistant Director, Agriculture (Tilhan) Chittaurgarh.



CHAPTER XI

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

Historical Aspect

A public charge on land is one of the most ancient form of taxation, and its continuance to this day, in some form or other, is so widespread as to be almost universal. In the history of northern India, 8th and 9th century A.D. were marked by the rise of Rajput dynasties. The type of monarchy, which arose here, was not the usual class of single rulership prevalent elsewhere but a type of clan monarchy. The king held directly the central or at any rate the best part of the kingdom while the outlying portions were assigned to the lesser chiefs of the clan. The king levied the land revenue entirely in his demesne while the chiefs only contributed aids in time of war, fees on succession and so forth¹. In distant estates in the hilly country, the chiefs were more independent than in the rest of the area and were expected to keep watch on the passes and prevent the descent of neighbouring hostile tribes and robbers to harass the dominion of the Rana and his chiefs.

Mewar State

The system of tenures and land revenue, evolved by the Rajput rulers of Mewar came down to pre-merger times in practically the same form with very few modifications. The principal tenures in Mewar were *Jagir*, *Bhum*, *Sasan* and *Khalsa* and it was estimated that if the territory be divided in to 13½ parts, seven would be *Jagir* or *Bhum*, three *Sasan* and the rest *Khalsa*².

JAGIR—Originally the word *Jagir* was applied only to lands held on condition of military service but later on it came to include grants of land whether in recognition of service of a civil or political nature or as mark of the personal favour of the chief. Hence Jagirdars were divided into two classes namely (i) Rajputs and (ii) others, such as *Mahajans*, *Kayasthas* etc. The Rajput jagirdar with a few exceptions paid a fixed annual tribute called *Chhatund* because it was supposed to be one-sixth of the yearly income of their estates and had to serve with their contingent for a certain period every year. All paid *Nazarana* on the succession of a new Maharana and on certain other occasions, while most of them paid a

1. Ghosal, U.N.: *The Agrarian system in ancient India*, p. 53.

2. Erskine, K. D.: *Rajputana Gazetteer, Mewar Residency*, Vol. II-A, pp. 71-74.

fee called *Kaid* at the time of their succession to their estates. On the death of the Rajput Jagirdar, his estate immediately became *Khalsa* (i. e. reverted to the Durbar) and remained so until his son or successor was recognised by the Maharana. Then it was again conferred and a fresh *Patta* or lease was given. The estate was not liable to confiscation save for some grave political offence.

From Jagirdars other than Rajputs the above mentioned tribute was not exacted but they had to serve their chief when called upon to do so and pay *Nazrana* etc.

BHUM—Those holding on the *Bhum* tenure were either petty chieftains who paid a small tribute to the Durbar and were liable to be called upon for local services or the *Bhumias* who paid a nominal quit rent (*Bhum brar*) and performed such services as watch and ward of their village, guarding roads, escorting treasures etc.

SASAN—Land was granted on the *Sasan* or *Muafi* tenure to Brahmins, Gosains, Charans or Bhats. They paid no tribute and were not required to perform any service in return.

KHALSA—The tenure in the *Khalsa* or crown lands was *Ryotwari* and the *Ryot* or cultivator was generally undisturbed in his possession so long as he paid the land revenue (*Bhog* or *Hasil*). Two varieties of this tenure existed, namely, *Pakka* or *Bapoti* and *Kachcha*. The former gave the occupier right of mortgage and sale and an indestructible title to the land so long as he paid the assessment on it. Under the *Kachcha* tenure the occupier was little better than a tenant at will; the land was simply leased for cultivation and could be resumed at any time.

Assessment of land revenue

The land revenue was usually realised in kind and the share of the State varied in every district, in nearly every village, for almost every crop and for particular castes. The amount of land revenue ordinarily ranged from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of the produce, the latter being more common. It was realised by an actual division of produce called *Batai* or by division based on conjectured estimate of the crops on the ground known as *Kankut*. In addition, an impost called *Serana* was also levied. It was originally one seer per maund of king's share, but in some villages, was as high as ten seers. A money cess called *Barar* was also often levied. Cash rates were applied to valuable crops such as sugar-cane, cotton, hemp and vegetables in the *Kharif* and poppy and tobacco in the *Rabi*¹. These rates, like rates in kind varied greatly.

1. Erskine, K.D., *op.cit.*, pp. 71-74,

First Settlement¹

A system of land revenue dependent entirely on the crops grown, had no place in a regular settlement though the advantages of a regular settlement were continually discussed. In 1871-72 an effort was made to carry out a regular settlement, but the plan was relinquished after two years. In 1878, however, Maharana Sajjan Singh decided to have a regular settlement and the services of Mr. Wingate were secured in 1879. Preliminary operations were completed by 1884 and the settlement was introduced for a term of twenty years between 1885 and 1893. The revenue was assessed according to the class and value of soil and the rates varied from $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas per acre of the worst land to Rs. 15 per acre of the best irrigated land. The highest and lowest rates per acre for the four classes of soil were: *Kali*-irrigated Rs. 15 and Rs. 3, unirrigated Rs. 6 and annas 6; *Bhuri*-irrigated Rs. 12 and Rs. 1-8, unirrigated Rs. 4-8 and 3 annas; *Retri*-irrigated Rs. 9 and annas 9, unirrigated 15 annas and $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas; *Rati*-irrigated Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 1-14, unirrigated 2-4 and $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas. These rates were on the whole lower than those formerly prevailing and were paid without difficulty.

Second Settlement

The second revenue settlement of the State was started by Mr. C.G. Trench in 1922². All *Khalsa* villages except *Pal* villages were settled.

Four kinds of tenure were recognised in this settlement. Tenures of *Bapi*, *Mushtakil Shikmi* and *Shikmi* existed in both *Khalsa* and *Jagir* areas whereas *Khatedar* or *Kachcha Bapi* tenure existed in *Jagir* area only.

BAPI—As long as *Bapidar* [paid state dues he had permanent occupancy rights. He could transfer his ownership by sale, mortgage, gift etc. and the right was heritable. The succession was governed by personal law.

MUSHTAKIL SHIKMI—In *Jagir* areas this right was acquired by continuous possession since *Samvat* 1956 (1900 A. D.) and in *Khalsa* area by continuous possession for over 12 years. There was no right to transfer ownership but the right to inheritance existed.

SHIKMI—In this tenure the cultivator was in the position of a tenant-at-will.

KHATEDAR OR KACHCHA BAPI—This tenure existed in only *Jagir* areas and was a form of permanent right of occupancy. Right was inheritable but the right to transfer title was restricted.

1. Erskine, K. D.: *op. cit.*, p. 74.

2. *Report on the Administration of Mewar State, 1940-41* and 42, pp. 24-26.

RATES OF ASSESSMENT AT SETTLEMENT—For purposes of assessment, the land was categorised as under:

1. WELL IRRIGATED—It was further divided into four classes, the assessment varying from Rs. 3 to Rs 8 per bigha.

2. TANK IRRIGATED—This land paid, in addition to dry assessment, water rate varying from eight annas to Rs. 6. *Khaki* or dry rates were eight in number and varied from one anna to Rs. 5½.

3. IRRIGATED LAND—There was at that time no irrigation from river channels in the State.

Pratapgarh State¹

The principal tenures found in the State in 1908 were (i) *jagir* or *Chakrana*, (ii) *Muafi* or *Dharmada* and (iii) *Khalsa*. The number of villages held on one or other of these tenures was liable to fluctuate, but in 1908 there were 497 in the first, 54 in the second and 308 in the third of these groups. Estates were also granted on the *Istimrari* tenure.

Jagir land were held on the usual conditions, namely, the payment of tribute, the performance of service, and personal attendance on the chief on certain occasions, by relations of the Maharawat, by other Rajputs, and by officials, either as a reward for some work done or as a mark of personal favour. Below them in rank were a number of minor jagirdars, each owning one or more entire villages, and below them again were the *Pawadars*, who held tracts of land within the *Khalsa* villages at favoured rates and were expected to render service in return. Any *Jagir* estate could be resumed if the conditions of the tenure were not fulfilled, or if the holder was guilty of contumacy towards the Durbar or was convicted of any grave offence. Transfers by sale or mortgage were not valid, but a jagirdar who had no son could adopt one with the sanction of the Maharawat.

Lands granted to Brahmins, temples, Charans and Bhats were called *Muafi* or *Dharmada*; they were usually held revenue-free and practically in perpetuity, but, like *Jagir* estates, could neither be mortgaged nor sold.

In the *Khalsa* area, or land under the direct management of the Durbar, the tenure was unstable. The cultivator had no rights whatever, and was liable to be evicted from his holding if his neighbour offered a few more rupees as rent therefor, than he was prepared to pay himself. Even if he had spent money on digging or deepening a well, that well with the fields in the vicinity could be taken from him and handed over to

1. Erskine, K. D., *op. cit.*, p. 217-218.

someone else without any compensation for ejectment being paid. This system was abolished around 1908 and the *Ryot* was left undisturbed in his holding as long as he paid the revenue assessed thereon though he was liable to be ejected if found guilty of any heinous crime. Further, while the Durbar was declared to be the owner of all land, the *Ryot* was given cultivating rights, which were to pass to his heirs, and which he was at liberty to mortgage for not more than ten years, the mortgage possession ceasing at the end of that period whether the money advanced by him had been repaid in full or not.

An *Istimrardar* was one who had been granted permission to dig a well on condition that he shall hold the land irrigable therefrom at a lenient rate in perpetuity; hence the tenure was called *Istimrar* meaning land held on a fixed lease.

A rough settlement was introduced in certain *Khalsa* villages in 1875, but it was not very successful. The rates in force until 1904 were in the Salim Shahi currency, and when this was converted into Imperial, they were halved throughout the territory. The land revenue was collected mostly in cash but to a small extent in kind, the State claiming from one-third to one-fourth of the gross produce as its share.

In 1903-04 it was decided to have a fresh settlement, and the operations were brought to a close in 1908. The number of villages dealt with were 233, namely 114 surveyed (chiefly in the Pratapgarh *Zila*) and 119 unsurveyed (mostly in the Magra).

In the surveyed area, leases for ten years or a shorter period were given in twenty-four villages, one was held on the *Istimrari* tenure, and two were uncultivated hamlets and were left unassessed. In the remaining eighty seven villages the settlement was introduced for a term of fifteen years commencing from 1906-07. The rates per acre for the various classes of soil were: *Adan* (always irrigable) Rs. 13-9 to Rs. 29; *Adan gair abpashi* (not irrigated for the last few years) or *Rankar* (sometimes irrigable) each Rs. 3-14 to Rs. 6-12; *Rankar gair abpashi* (not irrigated for the last few years) Rs. 1-15 to Rs. 4-13; *Kali* (black cotton variety) Rs. 1-3 to Rs. 3-6; *Dhamni* (mixture of black & red or grey) -/15/- annas to Rs. 2-14; *Bhuri* (reddish or grey in colour) -/15/- annas to Rs. 2-7; and *Kankrot* (stony or gravelly) eight to -/15/- annas. The initial demand in the surveyed villages (including some holding other than *Khalsa*) was Rs. 1,43,624 and increased in the fourth year to Rs. 1,50,365; the assessment was a fixed one for dry soils but fluctuated in the case of wet, and the demand was realised in full only when the entire *Adan* area was sown with poppy. The unsurveyed villages were insignificant from the point of view of the land

revenue and the general condition of the Bhils occupying them was very bad. Leases for ten years were given wherever offers were forthcoming, and the initial assessment was Rs. 3,208 rising to Rs. 3,462-8. Thus the total revenue proposed in the settlement for the 233 villages was: initial Rs. 1,46,832-8, and final Rs. 1,53,827-8. Further, not less than Rs. 1,300 a year was to be obtained from the beginning of the settlement for waste and old fallow given out at reduced rates.

In addition to the revenue proper, a cess of one anna per rupee was levied from all *Khalsa* cultivators and *Istimrardars*, while jagirdars and *Pawadars* were to pay half an anna per rupee of their tribute, and the *Muafidars*, a like proportion of the estimated income of their estate. The proceeds were to be devoted to the pay of the land record establishment and the maintenance of schools. The land revenue and cess were payable in three instalments, namely one-fourth in November, one-fourth in February, and the balance in May.

Present Settlement

The present system of land settlement operations and collection of revenue is governed by the rules and regulations of the Rajasthan Land Revenue Act 1956, and the Settlement Commissioner for Rajasthan is in charge of all matters relating to settlement. The survey, preparation, revision and maintenance of land records is the responsibility of the Director of Land Records. The Collector is Land Records Officer in the district.

Revenue settlements prior to the formation of Rajasthan, were taken up to determine rent rates and their relation in cash. No fixed norm was adopted for soil classification. The soil was classified according to the natural conditions of an individual village. But after the formation of Rajasthan, the number of soil classifications has been reduced and only one system is used for classification of soil in one tahsil. Further such classification of these soils may be done according to depth of the soil and consistency in productivity. The Settlement Officer evolves suitable rent rate for each class of soil in each assessment group or circle in which the area is divided. Every settlement made under the Rajasthan Land Revenue Act, 1956 is for twenty years. The government however, may in exceptional circumstances, increase or reduce the term.

The district of Chittaurgarh falls within the jurisdiction of Settlement Officer headquartered at Bhilwara. This office was established in 1964. Out of the 11 tahsils of the district at present (1971), the work of resettlement of land was started in respect of only two tahsils namely Begun and Rashmi. In Begun tahsil the second settlement was brought into effect

in its various villages from v. s. 1983 to v. s. 2010¹. The term of settlement range] from 17 years to 30 years. The present revision settlement work was started in 1965 in 253 villages of Begun tahsil with an area of 367 square miles. The rent rate report was completed in 1967 and is at present (1971) under consideration of the Government. Survey was done with a chain of 132 feet².

In Rashmi tahsil revision settlement was started in 1964 in respect of 84 villages. The standard chain used measured 132 feet. The rent report was finalised in 1965-66 and received the approval of the government in 1972. The term of settlement is for 20 years i.e. from 1971 to 1991.

In the remaining nine tahsils of the district except tahsil Pratapgarh the second Settlement made by Mr. C. G. Trench is still in operation. In Pratapgarh tahsil the settlement made between V. S. 2001 to 2021 is in operation. The original term of these settlements has lapsed but no revision settlement has been made so far. Details of this settlement are given in Appendix I.

There exists no uniformity in the method of classification of soil. Every village has its separate classifications depending on the condition of soil. Even the rent rate for the same type of soil in different villages is not the same. Tahsilwise classification of soil and their rent rates are given at Appendix II.

For the collection of the land revenue, preparation and maintenance of annual registers (*Jama Bandi*) and crop inspection, the district is divided into *Girdawar* (inspector) circle and each *Girdawar* circle into *Patwar halkas* (or the jurisdictional area of a *Patwari*). At the district headquarters there is a *Sadar Kanungo* or the Chief Land Records Inspector to supervise and inspect the work of the *Girdawars*, *Kanungos* and the *Patwaris*. He is incharge of Land Records Section in the Collectorate and is assisted in his work by an assistant *Sadar Kanungo*. There are 29 *Girdawar* circles divided into 308 *Patwar halkas* in the district. Their tahsilwise distribution is given below³:

S.No.	Name of tahsil	No. of <i>Girdawar</i> circles	No. of <i>Patwar Halkas</i>
1.	Chittaurgarh	2	23
2.	Gangrar	2	21
3.	Kapasan	4	37

1. Source : Office of Settlement Officer, Bhilwara.

2. *ibid.*

3. Source : Office of Collector, Chittaurgarh.

1	2	3	4
4.	Rashmi	2	19
5.	Begun	4	41
6.	Pratapgarh	5	58
7.	Nimbahera	2	25
8.	Bhadesar	2	22
9.	Doongla	2	21
10.	Bari Sadri	2	20
11.	Chhoti Sadri	2	21
Total		29	308

Income from Land Revenue

The land revenue rates prevailing in Chittaurgarh district are given tahsilwise in Appendix II. Amount of demand and collection of land revenue in the district in recent years is given in the table below¹ :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Demand	Collection	Remission	Balance
1965-66	46.05	37.56	2.99	5.50
1966-67	45.11	37.06	1.32	6.73
1967-68	49.19	42.58	2.12	4.49
1968-69*	51.26	31.77	14.38	5.11
1969-70	64.85	52.45	1.81	10.59
1970-71	40.33	27.30	8.57	4.46

LAND REFORMS

Position of tenants²

In Mewar the cultivator was the proprietor of the soil. He compared his right therein to the *Akshay duba* which no vicissitudes can destroy. He called his land his *Bapota*, meaning patrimonial inheritance. There is an ancient adage in support of his right : *Bhog ra dhanni Raj ho bhum ra dhanni ma cho* : 'the government is the owner of the rent but I am the master of the land'. The cultivator's right over his land extended to its entire conveyance by sale or temporary by mortgage. Absence from the land or crime and extreme sentence of law did not alter the cultivator's right to his soil or succession thereto.

The cultivator paid *Bhog* or tax to the king for his protection and

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, 1967 onwards.

* Provisional.

2. *Tod. J., op. cit.*, Vol. I, pp. 572-580.

as rent of his soil. He was also liable to pay many other *Barar* (taxes) such as *Ghanim barar* (war tax), *Ghar ginti barar* (house tax), *Hal barar* (plough tax), *Neota barar* (marriage tax) etc.

Stir in peasants¹

In 1877 Maharana Sajjan Singh was advised to take up the work of settlement of land in Mewar State which would enhance the revenue of the State and improve the conditions of the subjects. Consequently, Mr. A. Wingate was appointed as Superintendent of Settlement Operations in Mewar. He started his work in Chhoti Sadri area in 1879. A stiff resistance and a spirit of non-cooperation was displayed by the peasants in the settlement work. The people who had been accustomed to the old order for hundreds of years got alarmed by the prospect of change. Guided by self interest, the *Baniya Hakims*, officials and Rajput chiefs of Salumbar, Bhindar etc. instigated the peasants to oppose the land settlement work by spreading various types of rumours. Peasants suspended cultivation and great discontentment amounting almost to rebellion prevailed till July, 1880. The ruler sent a deputation to the peasants to discuss their grievances and try to convince them that the settlement would result to their advantage. He, however, remained adamant about the continuance of settlement operations and announced that force would be used if the work was obstructed. The Political Agent prepared a report on the situation and suggested amendment of forest rules and discontinuance of census work. After some time, the resistance of the people weakened and the work of settlement progressed satisfactorily.

Since the formation of Rajasthan, several laws have been enacted to ameliorate the condition of the cultivators. Progressive measures introduced in the form of ordinances as early as 1949, were later repealed when the relevant Acts were enacted by the State legislature. In order to guard tenants against arbitrary ejectment, the Rajasthan (Protection of Tenants) Ordinance was promulgated in 1949. The Rajasthan Removal of Trees (Regulation) Ordinance, 1949, was also introduced in the same year. Both were repealed by the Rajasthan Act No. 3 of 1955. This latter Act itself has had several amendments. The other important enactments are : Rajasthan Land Reforms and Resumption of Jagirs Act, 1952, Rajasthan Agricultural Lands Utilisation Act, 1954, Rajasthan Agricultural Loan Act, 1956, Rajasthan Land Revenue Act, 1956 and the Rajasthan Discontinuance of Cesses Act, 1959.

Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955 defines the various classes of tenants, their rights, payment of rent and conditions under which a tenant can be ejected.

1. Paliwal, D.: *Mewar and the British*, 1971, pp. 145-148.

Rajasthan Land Reforms and Resumption of Jagirs Act, 1952 provides for the resumption of *Jagir* lands, their assessment for land revenue, grant of *Khatedari* rights to tenants in *Jagir* land and payment of compensation for the resumed *Jagir* lands.

Rajasthan Agricultural Lands Utilisation Act, 1954 which came into force in 1958 provides for the utilisation of uncultivated agricultural lands and for regulating the cultivation of specified crops.

Rajasthan Agricultural Loan Act, 1956 came into force in 1957. It amends the law relating to loan of money by the State Government for agricultural purposes. It also lists the various items for which loans may be granted and the terms and conditions thereof.

Rajasthan Land Revenue Act, 1956 provides for the establishment of a Board of Revenue consisting of a chairman and not less than three and not more than seven other members. It also provides for other revenue courts and defines the powers and duties and procedure of these revenue courts and revenue officers. It lays down the procedure for survey, preparation as well as maintenance of revenue records which include maps, field books and record of rights and formulates procedure for settlement of land and collection of land revenue.

Rajasthan Discontinuance of Cesses Act, 1959 provided for discontinuance of various cesses which were collected in addition to rent on agricultural holdings with certain exceptions.

Abolition of Jagirs

The Rajasthan Land Reforms and Resumption of Jagirs Act, 1952, provides for the resumption of *Jagir* lands, their assessment for land revenue, grant of *Khatedari* rights to tenants in *Jagir* land and payment of compensation for the resumed *Jagir* lands. A statement showing total number of jagirdars to whom compensation was paid and amount of interim compensation paid from the year 1957-58 to 1970-71 is given in Appendix III.

Rajasthan Bhoodan Yagna Act, 1954

Acharya Vinoba Bhave initiated a movement to acquire land through voluntary gifts for distribution to landless persons or needy communities. This led to the enactment of Rajasthan Bhoodan Yagna Act, 1954. Under this Act the Rajasthan Bhoodan Yagna Board was created. Voluntary gifts of land can be made to this body for distribution to the landless or needy persons or for use for community purposes. The headquarters of the Board are at Jaipur. A statement about land donation and distribution in the district is given as follows¹:

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, 1958 onwards.*

Year	Donors (Number)	Land donated (in hectares)	Land distributed (in hectares)	Families benefited (Number)
1956	3	112	115	100
1957	1	40	—	—
1958	—	—	262	136
1959	—	—	4	2
1960	3	128	740	67
1961	—	—	148	56
1962	—	—	100	26
1963	—	—	3	—
1964	—	—	234	233

Gramdan

Six villages in all, were donated under *Gramdan* movement in the Chittaurgarh district.

Revenue Cases

The Rajasthan Land Revenue Act, 1956 defines the powers and duties of revenue courts and revenue officers. A statement showing the number of revenue cases pending, instituted, disposed of and balance, for the last few years is given below:

Year	Previous balance	Instituted	Total	Disposed of	(Number)
					Balance
1966-67*	11,170	16,069	27,239	17,424	9,815
1967-68	9,815	10,384	20,199	10,762	9,437
1968-69	9,437	21,313	30,750	23,267	7,483
1969-70*	7,483	18,420	25,903	15,467	10,436
1970-71	10,436	42,986	53,422	46,478	6,94

ADMINISTRATION OF OTHER SOURCES OF REVENUE

During the time of princely rule, in the area which formed a part of the Mewar State, the main sources of State's revenue, apart from the land revenue and some cesses which were realised with it, were excise duty on liquor, fees on the sale of drugs such as *Ganja* and *Bhang*, stamps and registration fees. In addition, the State derived some income from the Government of India for the sale of salt. Salt compensation received by the Durbar annually was Rs. 2,04,150. Transit duty and export duty on opium was also a source of considerable revenue. Transit duty on opium passing

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, 1968 onwards.

* Provisional.

through Mewar State was levied at the rate of Rs. 25 (Udaipuri) per chest¹. In 1922-23 transit duty realised amounted to Rs. 24,000, and in 1923-24 it came to Rs. 42,000/-. Export duty on opium per chest was Rs. 150/- imperial in 1922-23. Opium exported in small quantity was charged at the rate of Rs. 3/- imperial per seer of 80 tolas in the same year². Other sources of income were mines, industries, forest, electricity, public works and tributes from Jagirdars³.

At present, besides land revenue, there are following sources of States income.

STATE TAXES

EXCISE & COMMERCIAL TAXES—Before 1964 the Excise and Taxation Department was responsible for the realisation of excise, entertainment tax, passengers and goods tax etc. But in that year this department was bifurcated into (i) excise and (ii) commercial taxes and the latter was entrusted with assessment and collection of sales tax, passenger and goods tax and entertainment tax.

EXCISE—Excise duty is levied by the State Government under the Rajasthan Excise Act, 1950 on country spirit, Indian made spirit, imported spirit, wine, imported beer, Indian beer, opium, poppy heads and *Bhang*. The rates of excise duty are given in Appendix IV. Up to 1969 a District Excise Officer was posted at Chittaurgarh to look after the work of Excise Department. But since then an officer of the rank of Assistant Excise Officer is posted in the district who works under the administrative control of District Excise Officer, Udaipur. The district is divided into six excise circles namely Chittaurgarh, Kapasan, Begun, Dungla, Chhoti Sadri and Pratapgarh. Each circle is in the charge of an inspector. At district headquarters the Assistant Excise Officer's office has the staff strength of two lower division clerks and three guards. There is one jeep party having eight sepoy and one patrolling officer who assist the excise inspectors in excise raids.

A statement about the income of the department from various excise taxes during last few years is given below⁴.

(in Rs. '000)

Year	Excise
1963-64	1,766
1964-65	2,261
1965-66	Not reported

1. *Report on the Administration of Mewar State, 1922-23, Appendix XXVI.*

2. *ibid.* 3. *ibid.*

4. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, 1964 onwards.*

1	2
1966-67	4,275
1967-68	2,968
1968-69	3,672
1969-70	2,787
1970-71	3,278

COMMERCIAL TAXES—An independent office of the District Commercial Taxes Officer was established at Chittaurgarh on 1-7-1964. The office is manned by one Commercial Taxes Officer, 4 Assistant Commercial Taxes Officers, five commercial taxes inspectors and other ministerial staff. The taxes administered through this office are sales tax, entertainment tax and passenger and goods tax. The rates at which these taxes are levied are given in Appendix V. A statement about the income of the department from various taxes during last few years is given below¹:

(in Rs. '000)

Year	Sales tax	Rajasthan passenger and goods tax	Entertainment tax
1963-64	1,048	281	87
1964-65	1,517	313	77
1965-66	2,127	434	95
1966-67	2,551	642	94
1967-68	5,017	756	118
1968-69	6,200	1,011	183
1969-70	7,950	1,105	195
1970-71	5,693	1,392	205

There is a jeep party and special staff for patrolling and raids. Surprise raids are organised from time to time to control the evasion of taxes.

REGISTRATION—The work of registration of vehicles and registration of documents in the district is performed by the Collector acting as District Magistrate. The powers of District Registrar have now been delegated to the sub-divisional officer posted at the district headquarters who also inspects and controls the registration officers in the district. The tahsildars function as sub-registrars. At the State level the Registration Department is controlled by a senior member of the Board of Revenue for Rajasthan who acts as Inspector General of Registration and exercises general supervision in respect of all the registration officers in the State. A statement showing number of documents and vehicles registered and

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, 1964 onwards.*

income therefrom in Chittaurgarh district from 1965-66 to 1970-71 is given below¹:

Year	No. of documents registered	Income (in Rs.)	No of vehicles registered	Income (in Rs.)
1965-66	4,177	56,602	33	722
1966-67	4,286	67,825	39	862
1967-68	4,003	69,347	42	1,012
1968-69	4,542	88,892	34	610
1969-70	4,432	87,277	69	1,411
1970-71	6,428	1,27,201	99	1,729

It may be observed from the table above that income from registration of both documents as well as vehicles has increased considerably in 1970-71 and has more than doubled since 1965-66.

STAMPS—Under the Rajasthan Stamps Law (Adaptation) Act, 1952, District Treasury Officer has been empowered to function as custodian of stamps. He is responsible both for storage as well as distribution and sale of stamps to the sub-treasuries and stamp vendors who work under him. Stamp vendors are appointed by the Collector for the sale of judicial and non-judicial stamps at the district treasury as well as at the sub-treasuries. The number of vendors varies according to the requirements of the area. At present, besides the District Treasury at Chittaurgarh, there are sub-treasuries at Pratapgarh, Nimbahera, Kapasan, Chhoti Sadri, Bari Sadri, Dungla, Bhadesar, Rashmi, Gangrar and Begun. For non-judicial stamps the stamp vendors get a commission of 3.10 per cent at the district headquarters, 4.70 per cent at sub-divisional headquarters and 6.25 per cent at tahsil headquarters. For the judicial stamps there is a uniform rate of commission i.e. 1.55 per cent at all the above three places. Revenue from the sale of stamps in the district is given in the table below²:

(in Rs.)			
Year	Non-judicial stamps	Judicial stamps	Pie paper
1966-67	3,20,893	1,26,172	1,062
1967-68	3,93,620	1,46,326	791
1968-69	4,12,560	1,53,813	1,084
1969-70	4,84,723	1,57,741	971
1970-71	5,63,620	1,78,331	1,140

1. Source : Office of the Collector, Chittaurgarh.

2. Source : Office of Treasury Officer, Chittaurgarh.

CENTRAL TAXES

EXCISE—The district falls within the jurisdiction of the Superintendent Central Excise, headquartered at Chittaurgarh. He is assisted in his work by six inspectors and other ministerial staff. A statement showing the Central Revenue from excise during the year 1967-68 to 1970-71 is given below:¹

(in Rs.)

Year	Tobacco	Sugar	Cement
1967-68	8,39,626	7,64,924	33,17,699
1968-69	4,01,645	8,08,433	60,04,236
1969-70	2,44,749	15,35,835	76,34,947
1970-71	5,26,763	28,66,610	71,41,538

Income Tax

This department is being looked after by two Income Tax Officers posted at Chittaurgarh. Their jurisdiction extends to the districts of Chittaurgarh and Banswara. 'A' ward has jurisdiction over cases having income of more than Rs. 25,000/- and of Government servants and, for the rest the jurisdiction lies with 'B' ward. The office was opened in 1966 and expanded to two wards in 1971. The Income Tax Officers are assisted in their work by Inspectors and other ministerial staff.

Other sources of central revenue in the district are Posts and Telegraphs, Telephones, Railways, etc. but the income derived from these sources is not maintained districtwise.

1. Source : Office of the Superintendent Central Excise, Chittaurgarh.

APPENDIX I

Statement showing details of settlement made by C.G. Trench in 1923-1926
in eight tahsils of Chittaurgarh district and settlement made between
V. S. 2001 to 2021 in Pratapgarh tahsil

S. No.	Name of Tahsil	No. of villages			Term of settlement			Length of chain
		<i>Khalsa</i>	Non- <i>Khalsa</i>	Total	From V.S.	To V.S.	No. of years	
1.	Chittaurgarh (with sub-tahsil Kanera now part of tahsil Nimbahera)	64	177	241	1985	2029	19 to 25 years	152½ feet
2.	Gangrar	25	134	159	1984	2030	20 to 25 years	152½ feet
3.	Kapasan	49	59	108	1981	2030	20 to 25 years	152½ feet
4.	Nimbahera (not including sub-tahsil Kanera)	80	52	132	1983	2030	20 to 30 years	165 feet
5.	Bhadesar	103	60	163	1983	2031	12 to 25 years	152½ feet
6.	Chhoti Sadri	91	51	142	1970	2030	20 to 25 years	152½ feet
7.	Dungla	68	61	129	1983	2031	20 to 30 years	165 feet
8.	Bari Sadri	2	140	142	1983	2030	20 to 25 years	152½ feet
9.	Pratapgarh	209	321	530	2001	2021	11 to 20 years	150 & 132 feet

Source : Office of the Settlement Officer, Udaipur.

V. S. = *Vikram Samvat*

APPENDIX II

Tahsilwise Revenue Rates Per Bigha in Chittaurgarh District During 1970-71 (Rates in Rs. per bigha)

S.No.	Name of tahsil	Irrigated				Unirrigated		
		Wells I-A	Wells I	Wells II	Wells III	Wells IV	Barani I	Barani II
1.	Chittaurgarh	8.44 to 9.00	6.00 to 7.50	4.50 to 5.62	3.00 to 3.75	2.25 to 2.81	1.00 to 1.19	0.75 to 0.94
2.	Gangrar	8.00 to 8.44	5.00 to 7.50	3.75 to 5.62	2.50 to 3.75	1.50 to 2.31	0.75 to 1.19	0.50 to 0.69
3.	Rashmi	7.30 to 7.50	5.25 to 5.90	4.00 to 4.60	3.00	—	1.00 to 2.50	0.70 to 1.50
4.	Kapasan	—	7.00	5.25	3.50	—	1.75	0.87 to 1.12
5.	Begun	—	6.00 to 9.00	4.00 to 4.50	3.00 to 3.50	2.00 to 3.00	1.00 to 1.25	0.75 to 1.00
6.	Pratapgarh	—	9.50 to 11.25	8.50 to 9.50	7.00 to 7.50	—	1.50 to 2.00	1.12 to 1.50
7.	Nimbahera	7.87 to 9.00	8.00	6.00	4.00	2.19 to 2.50	0.87 to 1.00	0.69 to 0.75
8.	Bhadesar	—	6.00 to 7.50	4.00 to 6.00	2.00 to 3.50	2.50	1.50 to 1.75	1.25 to 1.50
9.	Dungla	—	7.00	5.25	3.50	—	0.94	0.62
10.	Bari Sadri	—	5.00 to 8.00	4.00 to 6.50	2.50 to 4.00	2.00 to 3.00	1.00 to 2.50	0.75 to 1.75
11.	Chhoti Sadri	9.00	7.90 to 8.00	4.50 to 7.00	3.50	—	1.31	0.87

Office of the Collector (Land Records), Chittaurgarh.

APPENDIX III

Statement showing interim compensation paid to Jagirdars in
Chittaurgarh district from 1957-58 to 1970-71

Year	No. of Jagirdars to whom compensation paid	Interim Compensation paid (in Rs. '000)
1957-58	809	1,150
1958-59	51	67
1959-60	143	149
1960-61	700	887
1961-62	1,500	1,038
1962-63	1,800	495
1963-64*	—	21
1964-65*	—	3
1965-66*	—	3
1966-67*	—	—
1967-68*	—	0.3
1968-69*	—	0.3
1969-70*	—	3
1970-71*	—	0.2

Source : *Statistical Abstract Rajasthan*, for 1958 to 1963.

*Source : Office of the Collector (Jagir), Chittaurgarh.

सत्यमेव जयते

APPENDIX IV

Rates of Excise Duty on various commodities for the year 1970-71

(Rs.)

Name of the commodity	Rate	
1. Indian made foreign liquor		
(a) If strength is 42% or more of proof spirit	18.50	per L.P. Litre
(b) If strength is between 15% and 41% of proof spirit	1.00	„ „
2. Indian made beer	0.80	„ „
3. Country liquor		
(a) Plain 45 U. P.	5.92	per bulk litre
(b) Pine apple 45 U. P.	5.92	„ „
(c) Rose 36 U. P.	9.21	„ „
(d) Orange 35 U. P.	9.21	„ „
(e) Kesar Kasturi 5 U.P.	15.41	„ „
4. Lanced poppy heads	1.00	per kg.
5. <i>Bhang</i>	9.70	„
6. Opium	754.00	„

Source : Office of the District Excise Officer, Udaipur.

सत्यमेव जयते

APPENDIX V1

Schedule of Sales Tax Rates in Rajasthan as amended upto 1-4-1971

S. No.	Description of Goods	Rate of tax
1.	Bullion (gold or silver)	1%
2.	Iron ore	1%
3.	Cereals and pulses in all forms (including <i>Atta</i> , <i>Maida</i> , <i>Suji</i> and <i>Bran</i>)	
	(a) <i>Bajra</i> , <i>Jowar</i> and maize	1%
	(b) Paddy and rice	3%
	(c) Others (including <i>Gowar</i> and <i>Kulthi</i>)	2%
4.	Bread	2%
5.	<i>Desi</i> sweetmeats and <i>Namkins</i> (when not sold by persons preparing it)	2%
6.	Ornaments made of silver (not including imitation silver) except goods mentioned at serial number 38	2%
7.	Tractors and spare parts thereof	2%
8.	Cotton yarn and cotton yarn waste	2%
9.	Sewing thread	3%
10.	<i>Ghee</i> and butter	3%
11.	Hides and skins, whether raw or dressed	3%
12.	Raw wool	3%
13.	Goat hair	3%
14.	Mica	3%
15.	Cotton, that is to say, all kinds of cotton (indigenous or imported) in its manufac- tured or unmanufactured state, whether ginned or unginned, baled, pressed or otherwise but not including cotton waste	3%
16.	Cotton waste	3%
17.	Cotton hosiery products	3%
18.	Oil seeds	3%
19.	Coal, including coke in all its forms	3%
20.	Iron and steel, that is to say	3%

1. Source : *Statistical Abstract* 1970-71 issued by Commercial Taxes Department, Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur,

APPENDIX V (Contd.)

1	2	3
	(a) Pig iron and iron scrap;	
	(b) Iron plates sold in the same form in which they are directly produced by the rolling mill;	
	(c) Steel scrap, steel ingots, steel billets, steel bars and rods;	
	(d) (i) Steel plates,	Sold in the same form in which they are directly produced by the rolling mill
	(ii) Steel sheets,	
	(iii) Sheet bars and tinbars,	
	(iv) Rolled steel sections,	
	(v) Tools alloy steel	
21.	Iron dust, and iron and steel defectives	3%
22.	Jute, <i>Sunn</i> and <i>Ambadi</i> whether baled or otherwise	3%
23.	<i>Kattha</i>	3%
24.	Pesticides including fungicides	3%
25.	Cartons, boxes, cones and cylinders made of papers or card board	3%
26.	Fish (except when sold in sealed containers)	3%
27.	Ornaments made of gold (not including imitation gold) except goods at serial No. 38	3%
	(a) Packing material, that is to say	3%
	(i) gunny bags and hessian,	
	(ii) jute twine,	
	(iii) brown paper and other paper adopted for use in packing goods,	
	(iv) empty tins and empty barrels,	
	(v) wooden boxes (<i>Khokhas</i>) and the boxes,	
	(vi) empty bottles and corks,	
	(vii) polythene and alkathene packing materials,	
	(viii) bituminised packing material.	
28.	All kinds of <i>Gota</i> , <i>gota-kinari</i> , <i>salma</i> , <i>sitara</i> and <i>badla</i>	
	(a) made of gold, silver or stainless steel	5%
	(b) not covered by (a) above	3%

APPENDIX V (Contd.)

1	2	3
29.	Synthetic gems and stones	5%
30.	All articles of gold and silver other than ornaments and jewellery	5%
31.	All articles made of ivory or inlaid therewith	5%
32.	All plants and equipments and their accessories (including service-meters) required for generation, transmission or distribution of electric power	5%
33.	All edible oils excluding the following (i) Hydrogenated oils (including <i>Vanaspati</i>), (ii) Palm oil and refined coconut oil, and (iii) Solvent oil	5%
34.	Palm oil and refined coconut oil	10%
35.	Hydrogenated oils (including <i>Vanaspati</i>)	10%
36.	Pure silk and goods of all types made of such silk including pure silk fabrics but excluding pure silk handloom cloth	10%
37.	Ready-made garments costing more than 15/- per article or suit, but excluding hosiery products and hats of all kinds	10%
38.	Jewellery consisting wholly or partly of gems or stone (precious or semi-precious) or pearls (real or cultured)	10%
39.	Furs and skins (other than those of cattle, sheep or goat) and articles of personal or domestic use made therefrom	10%
40.	All kinds of leather goods except foot-wear	10%
41.	Sheets, cushions, pillows, mattresses and other articles made from foam-rubber or plastic-foam or other synthetic-foam	10%
42.	All kinds of furniture and office equipment other than metal furniture or metal equipment	10%
43.	Glazed tiles, mosaic tiles, laminated sheets and sun-mica sheets	10%
44.	All types of sanitary goods and fittings and all types of pipes and pipe fittings except goods at serial No. 80	10%

APPENDIX V (Contd.)

1	2	3
45.	All articles made of glass (except glasses for spectacles, bangles, chimneys of lamps and lanterns and phials)	10%
46.	Motor vehicles including chassis of motor vehicles and motor bodies but excluding goods covered by serial number 7 and 48	10%
47.	Tyres, tubes, spare parts and accessories of motor vehicles excluding those meant for tractors	10%
48.	Motor cycles and motor, cycle combinations, motor scooters, 3-wheeler motor vehicles of the tempo type, motorettes and tyres, tubes and spare parts and accessories of motor cycles, motor cycles combination, motor scooters, 3-wheeler motor vehicles of the tempo-type and motorettes	10%
49.	Ball-bearings, fuel injection equipment, pistons	10%
50.	Perambulators and parts and accessories thereof	10%
51.	Dry fruits	10%
52.	All kinds of eatables and non-alcoholic potable liquids such as fruits, syrups, distilled juices (<i>ark</i>), jams (<i>chatni</i> , <i>murabbas</i>), fruit juices, essences, <i>gulkand</i> , corn flakes, wheat flakes etc. packed in tins or bottles or plastic containers or sealed packings of any kind	10%
53.	Biscuits, cakes, pastry (excluding those prepared without using power at any stage and sold by persons preparing them), confectionary, toffees, chocolates etc.	10%
54.	All kinds of clocks, time-pieces and watches and parts and accessories thereof	10%
55.	Binoculars, telescopes and opera glasses	10%
56.	Vacuum flasks of every description, including hot water, ice and food jars, ice boxes or containers and thermos flasks.	10%

APPENDIX V (Contd.)

1	2	3
57.	Picnic sets	10%
58.	Type-writers, tabulating machines, calculating machines and duplicating machines and parts thereof	10%
59.	Potash and other explosives	10%
60.	(i) All kinds of electrical goods, including, torches, cells, casings, electric fans, lighting bulbs, electrical earthenware, electrical porcelain-ware and other accessories excluding goods mentioned at serial number 32	10%
	(ii) Copper wire	10%
61.	Perfumery (excluding <i>agarbattis</i> , <i>dhoop</i> and <i>loban</i>), cosmetics and all toilet articles including toilet soaps, tooth paste including <i>manjan</i> , combs, brushes, perfumed hair oil, etc. razors, safety razors, safety razor blades and other shaving articles	10%
62.	Table cutlery including knives, forks and spoons excluding those covered by serial number 76	10%
63.	(a) All types of crockery	10%
	(b) Chinawares and glazed earthenwares and articles made of porcelain	10%
64.	Gramophones, records and needles including spare parts and accessories of gramophone	10%
65.	A. Opium as defined under section 3 of the Opium Act, 1878 (General Act 1 of 1878)	10%
	B. <i>Bhang</i>	10%
66.	Aerated waters	12%
67.	Dyes, paints and varnishes, drycolours, pigments, lacquers, glue, polish (other than boot-polish), paint-brush, sandpaper, turpentine oil, enamels and white oil	12%
68.	Wireless reception instruments and apparatus, radios and radio-gramophones, electrical valves	

APPENDIX V (Contd.)

1	2	3
	accumulators, amplifiers and loud-speakers and spare parts and accessories thereof.	12%
69.	Dictaphone and other similar apparatus for recording sound and spare parts and accessories thereof	12%
70.	Sound-transmitting equipment including telephones, loud-speakers, microphones and spare parts thereof	12%
71.	Cinematographic equipment including cameras, projectors and sound recording and reproducing equipments, lenses, films and parts and accessories required for use therewith.	12%
72.	(a) Phonographic and other cameras and enlargers, lenses, films and plates, paper and cloth and other parts and accessories required for use therewith and X-ray apparatus (including parts and accessories thereof) and films required for use therewith.	12%
	(b) Photographic prints.	12%
73.	Iron and steel safes, almirahs and treasure chests.	12%
74.	All kinds of metal furniture, cabinetwares and office-equipment.	12%
75.	Pile carpets.	12%
76.	Articles and wares made of stainless steel excluding safety razor blades.	12%
77.	Arms and weapons including rifles revolvers, pistols and ammunition and accessories thereof.	12%
78.	Fire-works including coloured matches, crackers.	12%
79.	Cigarette cases and lighters.	12%
80.	Cement, articles made of cement including pipes and pipe fittings.	12%
81.	Country liquors as declared for the purpose of the Rajasthan Excise Act, 1950 (Rajasthan Act 2 of 1950).	15%
82.	Refrigerators, air-conditioning and other cooling plants and apparatus and components and parts thereof.	15%
83.	Beer and other kinds of Foreign and Indian made foreign liquors as declared for the purpose of the	

APPENDIX V (Contd.)

1	2	3
	Rajasthan Excise Act, 1950 (Rajasthan Act 2 of 1950) containing not more than 10% of proof spirit, and denatured spirit.	15%
84	Foreign and Indian made foreign liquors as declared for the purpose of the Rajasthan Excise Act, 1950 (Rajasthan Act 2 of 1950) other than those covered by serial number 83.	12%
85.	(a) Aviation spirit.	12%
	(b) High speed diesel oil.	12.5%
	(c) Petrol.	15%
	(d) Light diesel oil.	20%
86.	All other goods.	7%
87.	Gems and stones (including <i>kharad</i>) whether precious or semi-precious and pearls whether real or cultured.	2%*
		*at multiple point in lump sum fixed on different slabs of turn-overs

**Schedule of Rates of Tax under the Rajasthan
Passengers and Goods Taxation Act with effect
from 7-5-1970**

Description	Rate of tax with effect from 7. 5. 1970
1. Tax chargeable in respect of passengers carried and goods carried by motor vehicles	
(a) In case of cemented, tarred, asphalted, metalled, gravel and <i>Kankar</i> roads	30%
(b) In other cases	25%
Tax is charged on the value of the fare or freight subject to a minimum of one paisa in any case, the amount being calculated to the nearest paise.	

APPENDIX V (Contd.)

1	2																				
2. Tax chargeable in respect of the goods carried by the following classes of motor vehicles shall be paid in lump sum (per annum)	Rate of tax with effect from 27.3.1971																				
Public goods vehicles																					
(a) Plying under a general permit under Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 to use all roads in Rajasthan																					
(i) Load carrying capacity below 5 tons	Rs. 840																				
(ii) Load carrying capacity 5 tons and above but below 9 tons	Rs. 1,220																				
(iii) Load carrying capacity 9 tons and above	Rs. 1,470																				
(b) Plying under a permit under Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 within the limits of any region or on fixed routes in any one region																					
(i) Load carrying capacity below 5 tons	Rs. 735																				
(ii) Load carrying capacity 5 tons and above but below 9 tons	Rs. 1,070																				
(iii) Load carrying capacity 9 tons and above	Rs. 1,345																				
Provided that tax in respect of a public goods vehicle plying without any permit in Rajasthan but otherwise plying on all roads in Rajasthan or within the limits of any region or on fixed routes in any one region, shall also be payable in lump sum as per rates provided in clause (a) or (b) above, as the case may be.																					
3. Public goods vehicles plying on hire on temporary permits under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939	Rates for (in Rs.)																				
	<table><tr><th></th><th>Per day</th><th>Per day</th><th>Every seven days or part thereof</th><th>Every 3 days or part thereof</th></tr><tr><td>(i) Load carrying capacity below 5 tons</td><td>3.13</td><td>4.00</td><td>20.00</td><td>9.00</td></tr><tr><td>(ii) Load carrying capacity 5 tons and above</td><td>6.25</td><td>8.00</td><td>40.00</td><td>18.00</td></tr><tr><td>(iii) Load carrying capacity 9 tons and above</td><td>6.25</td><td>10.00</td><td>50.00</td><td>22.50</td></tr></table>		Per day	Per day	Every seven days or part thereof	Every 3 days or part thereof	(i) Load carrying capacity below 5 tons	3.13	4.00	20.00	9.00	(ii) Load carrying capacity 5 tons and above	6.25	8.00	40.00	18.00	(iii) Load carrying capacity 9 tons and above	6.25	10.00	50.00	22.50
	Per day	Per day	Every seven days or part thereof	Every 3 days or part thereof																	
(i) Load carrying capacity below 5 tons	3.13	4.00	20.00	9.00																	
(ii) Load carrying capacity 5 tons and above	6.25	8.00	40.00	18.00																	
(iii) Load carrying capacity 9 tons and above	6.25	10.00	50.00	22.50																	

APPENDIX V (Contd.)

Provided that tax in respect of a public goods vehicle plying without any permit in Rajasthan but falling otherwise under para 2 above, shall be payable as per rates provided therein.

4. Tax chargeable on fare in lump sum in respect of the following classes of motor vehicles as mentioned against each such class (per annum)

(w.e.f. 7.5.1970)

S. No.	Class of Motor Vehicle	Vehicle not driven by the owner	Vehicle driven by the owner
1.	Motor cycle, rickshaw including a scooter or any other three-wheeled motor vehicle	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
	(a) with seating capacity not exceeding 2 excluding the driver	72.00	36.00
	(b) with seating capacity exceeding 2 but not exceeding 4 excluding the driver	192.00	128.00
	(c) with seating capacity exceeding 4 but not exceeding 6 excluding the driver	360.00	240.00
	(d) with seating capacity exceeding 6 but not exceeding 8 excluding the driver	480.00	300.00
	(e) with seating capacity exceeding 8 but not exceeding 12 excluding the driver	600.00	400.00
	(f) with seating capacity exceeding 10 but not exceeding 12 excluding the driver	720.00	480.00
2.	Four-wheeled contract carriage (including motor cab, station wagon, mini-bus etc.)		
	(a) with seating capacity not exceeding 5	480.00	360.00
	(b) with seating capacity exceeding 5 but not exceeding 7	600.00	400.00
	(c) with seating capacity exceeding 7 but not exceeding 9	720.00	480.00
	(d) with seating capacity exceeding 9 but not exceeding 11	960.00	640.00

APPENDIX V (Contd.)

1	2	3	4
	(e) with seating capacity exceeding 11 but not exceeding 13	1,200.00	800.00
	(f) with seating capacity exceeding 13 but not exceeding 15	1,440.00	960.00
3.	Tax chargeable for every seven days or part thereof on all motor vehicles plying on hire on temporary, permits under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, mentioned at		
	(a) Serial No. 1, item (a)	11.00	11.00
	(b) serial No. 1, items (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f) and serial No. 2, items (a), (b) and (c)	17.00	17.00
	(c) serial No. 2, items (d), (e) and (f)	30.00	30.00

Schedule of rates of other taxes and Duties

On cost of admission	Rate of tax w. e. f. 29. 5. 1967
A-Entertainment Tax	
1. Up to 50 paise.	35%
2. More than 50 paise but not more than one rupee.	50%
3. More than one rupee but not more than two rupees	60%
4. More than two rupees.	70%

APPENDIX V (Concl'd.)

B-Addl. Entertainment Tax

1. During 1960-61 to 1962-63 tax was charged @ 6, 4, 3 & 1 per show at specified places of entertainment.

2. From 1963-64 the rates of Addl. Entertainment Tax are as under

(a) For seats not exceeding 300

(w. e. f. 24-11-1963)

Re. 1/- per 100 seats or part thereof per show, exhibition or performance.

(b) For seats exceeding 300

For the first 300 seats as above. Rs. 2/- per show, exhibition or performance for every additional 100 seats or part thereof.

Subject to the condition that the maximum amount of tax shall not exceed:

- | | |
|--|--|
| (i) Rs. 10/- per show, exhibition or performance in all towns having a population | Above 1 lakh persons. |
| (ii) Rs. 6/- per show, exhibition or performance in towns having a population | Exceeding 50,000 but not exceeding 1 lakh persons. |
| (iii) Rs. 3/- per show, exhibition or performance in all towns having a population | Exceeding 15,000 but not exceeding 50,000 persons. |
| (iv) Rs. 2/- per show, exhibition or performance | in all other places. |

CHAPTER XII

LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE

INCIDENCE OF CRIME

The following table shows the general pattern of crime in the district during 1960 to 1970¹.

Year	Dacoity	Robbery	Murder	Riot	Burglary	Cattle theft	Other theft	Misc. I.P.C.	Total
1960	1	22	16	46	237	75	124	336	857
1961	2	19	20	53	249	64	157	336	900
1962	1	14	17	60	248	96	154	358	948
1963	—	23	15	100	309	84	180	480	1,191
1964	—	18	16	69	374	88	241	459	1,265
1965	1	17	16	98	333	88	235	530	1,318
1966	1	24	23	136	380	71	228	544	1,407
1967	4	20	13	144	344	75	250	539	1,389
1968	—	24	27	160	354	66	224	604	1,459
1969	2	31	27	154	380	67	198	661	1,520
1970	1	23	30	186	348	96	265	761	1,710

Crime has been on the increase in the district as is apparent from the above table. Murder, riot, burglary, other thefts and miscellaneous I. P.C. offences along with labour trouble, have been increasing at a steady pace. This is partly due to the establishment of various industries and developmental projects in the district such as Birla Cement Works and Vegetable Oil Factory at Chittaurgarh, Rajasthan Atomic Power Project and Water Works at Rawatbhata and construction of Jakham dam. Backward tribes such as Kanjars, Bavarias, Nayaks, Kalbelias, Banjaras, Bhils and Minas residing in the district are habitual offenders. Their activities are limited to a certain type of crime. For instance, the Kanjars, Bavarias and Nayaks mostly commit burglaries, whereas Kalbelias, Bhils, Minas and Banjaras usually commit cattle thefts. Kanjars mostly reside in the areas within the jurisdiction of police stations of Nimbahera, Chittaurgarh, Begun, Rawatbhata, Bhainsrorgarh, Bhadesar, Gangrar, Kapasan, Rashmi and Chhoti Sadri; Bavarias in Bhadsoda, Chhoti Sadri and Nimbahera; Nayaks in Dungla, Rashmi, Kapasan and Gangrar; Banjaras in Bhadsoda, Nimbahera, Begun and Gangrar, and

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, 1958 onwards.*

Bhils and Minas in Nimbahera, Pratapgarh, Salamgarh, Deogarh, Dharmotar, Arnod, Rathanjana and Dholapani¹ whereas Kalbelias form a wandering tribe. The police keeps a record of the total population and place of residence of the backward tribes. At Bhadesar police station, photographs of habitual offenders of Kanjar tribe are kept in record².

There is no gang of notorious dacoits operating in the district. The following table shows the amount of property stolen and the amount of property recovered by the police from 1960 to 1970³.

Year	Property stolen (Rs.)	Property recovered (Rs.)	Percentage of recovery to property stolen
1960	2,89,189	69,971	24.2
1961	1,57,934	78,006	49.4
1962	2,03,282	81,906	40.3
1963	1,65,986	82,467	49.7
1964	2,24,182	1,19,166	53.2
1965	8,39,525	3,82,632	45.6
1966*	2,61,142	1,43,566	55.0
1967	2,97,620	1,64,601	55.3
1968	3,37,292	1,94,123	57.6
1969	3,08,719	1,47,691	47.8
1970	3,36,315	1,84,493	54.9

POLICE

Historical Background

Chittaurgarh was one of the parganas of the erstwhile Mewar State prior to 1949, while Pratapgarh was a princely State prior to that year. Around 1878 the police strength of Mewar State consisted of 255 *Sawars*. It increased⁴ to 537 in 1908. It was stationed at Udaipur and in the adjoining Girwa district. In the rest of the territory, which included Chittaur also, police duties were performed by the irregular cavalry and infantry of the State and the contingents furnished by the jagirdars. The men were neither drilled nor trained, and were indifferently armed with country made matchlocks, bayonets or swords. There was no central authority as the force located in each district was under the immediate orders of the *Hakim* thereof. The result was usually a want of

1. Source : Office of the Superintendent of Police, Chittaurgarh.

2. *ibid.*

3. *Statistical Abstract Rajasthan*, 1961 onwards.

* Provisional.

4. Erskine, K. D.: *Rajputana Gazetteers, Vol. II-A, Mewar Residency*, p. 80,

cohesion and of community of interest which made the detection of crime and the protection of the people a very difficult matter. In short, the force was far from efficient¹.

In 1930 a separate department was created with sufficient force for the prevention and detection of crimes and maintenance of peace and order. In 1931 the police department was reorganised. It was further reorganised in 1940 as a result of which the mounted police was reduced from 374 to 65 *Sawars*. The horse and saddlery were to be provided by the State and not by the men themselves as was previously the rule. The pay of constables and officers was also revised upwards. The strength of head constables was reduced from 355 to 351 and their pay too was revised upwards. The strength of sub-inspectors was reduced from 92 to 87 while the strength of Inspectors was increased from 18 to 19. The mounted police, recruited under the *Siledari* system with hereditary and mortgagable rights in their office, being obviously unsuitable, was abolished and compensation paid. Armed police was created with special training and better arms. The total strength of constabulary force in 1942 was 2,360. There were 54 police stations and 119 outposts at the end of 1942 as against 61 stations and 140 outposts in 1939².

In Pratapgarh State, which is now a part of the Chittaurgarh district, the ruler established the Police Department in 1904³. The strength of the department was one Superintendent with his reader, 4 sub-inspectors, 28 head constables and 220 constables. The police force of jagirdars too was put under the control of the Superintendent. In 1908 there were three *Thanas*, each under a sub-inspector and 8 out-posts⁴. The strength of the armed police in 1943-44 was one inspector, one sub-inspector, one preventive inspector, 13 officers and 115 constables⁵. The strength of the police force in this period was 46 officers and 284 constables, which was distributed over three police stations, seven out-posts, four *Chowkis* and some kept in reserve.

Present set-up

With the integration of the States, the police force was reorganised. This re-organisation sought changes in the organisational structure and strength of police in this district also. The combined strength of the civil and armed police force in 1970-71 consisted of one Superintendent of

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1. Erskine, K. D.: *Rajputana Gazetteers, Vol. II-A, Mewar Residency*, p. 80.
 2. *Report on Administration of Mewar State*, 1940, 1941-42, p. 55.
 3. *Administration Report of Deogarh Partabgarh State*, 1903-4, p. 9.
 4. *ibid.*, 1908-9, p. 5.
 5. *ibid.*, 1943-44, p. 18.

Police, one Additional Superintendent of Police, three Deputy Superintendent of Police, five Inspectors, 47 Sub-inspectors, 12 Assistant Sub-inspectors, 145 head constables and 973 constables¹. The district is divided into 6 police circles, which are further sub-divided into police stations and outposts, as detailed in Appendix I.

Traffic Police

The sanctioned strength of traffic police in Chittaurgarh district as on 31-3-1971 was one Assistant Sub-Inspector, two head constables and 17 constables. The function of this branch of police is to regulate the traffic according to traffic rules.

Special Branch

The district has also a special branch with two Sub-Inspectors, three head constables and ten constables working directly under the Superintendent of Police to keep a watch on the anti-government activities.

The office of the Superintendent of Police Chittaurgarh, falls in the Udaipur range and consists of one Superintendent of Police, one office assistant, one stenographer, one accounts clerk, two upper division clerks and 10 lower division clerks. The total budget for this office was Rs. 40,250 in 1961-62, Rs. 45,207 in 1965-66 and Rs. 50,023 in 1970-71. For the welfare of police personnel a canteen-cum-cooperative store, a primary school, a recreation room and a flour mill are run in the police lines, Chittaurgarh. The sick police personnel are given medical aid out of the district welfare fund. The Superintendent of Police is the chairman of this fund and the Fund Committee has a member from each rank of the police force in the district. The children of police personnel are given financial aid in deserving cases, for the purchase of books etc. out of this fund. There is also a Benevolent Fund at the State level and cases of deserving children of non-gazetted staff are referred to police headquarters for providing necessary financial assistance to them.

Railway Police

Prior to merger with Rajasthan, police duties on the Udaipur-Chittaur Railway were performed by 32 men drafted from the city police². Their duty was to maintain law and order on the railway. After the merger the Railway Police administration was reorganised in 1954. Now the railway police force in the Chittaurgarh district consists of one head constable and six constables, who work under the supervision of the Superintendent of Police (Railways), Ajmer.

1. Source : Office of the Superintendent of Police, Chittaurgarh,

2. Erskine, K. D., *op.cit.*, p. 80.

The following statement shows the number of crimes committed on the railways in the Chittaurgarh district from 1965 to 1970¹.

Year	Theft in running train	Theft at station	Theft in goods yard	Misc. I. P. C. offences	Total
1965	2	2	—	17	21
1966	3	6	1	14	24
1967	8	10	6	20	44
1968	7	24	2	33	66
1969	8	13	2	12	35
1970	6	17	—	7	30

Anti-Corruption Department

The office of Anti-corruption Department at Bhilwara had jurisdiction over the Chittaurgarh district also from 1960 to 1966. Thereafter the jurisdiction was transferred to the office of Anti-corruption Department at Udaipur. The number of cases registered and the enquiries instituted pertaining to Chittaurgarh district during the last three years is given below:

Year	Cases registered	Preliminary enquiries held
1968	—	10
1969	1	11
1970	2	5
Total	3	26

Home Guards

Home Guards are recruited under the Home Guards Act. The Superintendent of Police is also the ex-officio Commandant of Home Guards in the district. The strength of the office of the Home Guards consists of one sub-inspector, one head constable, one constable and one lower division clerk. In the year 1970 there were two companies of Home Guards recruited by the Superintendent of Police, Chittaurgarh. Three companies were added to it in 1971. The number of Home Guard volunteers was 125 in 1970-71.

JAIL ADMINISTRATION

In 1908 Chittaurgarh had a lock-up for persons under trial or sentenced to short terms of imprisonment. An old building in Chittaurgarh fort was used as an overflow-jail when the Central jail at

1. Source : Office of the Superintendent of Police (Railways), Rajasthan, Ajmer.

Udaipur was full. This jail was in the charge of a *Hakim*¹. In the erst-while Pratapgarh State there was an old prison at the capital. Up to 1898 it could accommodate only twenty prisoners but the building was then enlarged to accommodate forty convicts (23 males and 17 females). The average cost of maintenance excluding the pay of the guard, was about Rs. 1,500 a year, towards which jail industries such as the weaving of coarse cotton cloth, contributed about Rs. 50. A small lock-up existed at the headquarters of the Magra sub-division².

Present set-up

There are five sub-jails in the district, one each at Chittaurgarh, Pratapgarh, Kapasan, Nimbahera and Begun. Undertrial civil prisoners and convicts sentenced up to one month's imprisonment are accommodated in the sub-jails. Convicts whose sentences are longer than a month are sent to the nearest Central or district jail. Sub-jails are managed by Assistant Jailors. The total jail population in these sub-jails during the period from 1965 to 1970 had been as under³:

Sub-Jails	(No.)					
	Population					
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Chittaurgarh	442	441	335	280	435	362
Pratapgarh	265	250	263	286	261	368
Kapasan	151	222	230	171	186	183
Nimbahera	208	186	105	123	210	165
Begun	211	163	231	161	150	313

Expenditure on these jails during the years 1965-66 to 1969-70 was as follows⁴:

Sub-Jails	(Rs.)				
	Expenditure				
	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
Chittaurgarh	23,280	26,210	24,767	30,326	37,733
Pratapgarh	22,048	20,837	26,086	29,624	32,296
Kapasan	11,509	14,296	13,866	17,684	21,373
Nimbahera	15,067	16,102	17,559	19,799	25,371
Begun	12,102	15,203	25,632	21,527	17,500

1. Erskine, K. D.: *op. cit.* p. 81.

2. *ibid.*, p. 220.

3. Source : Office of the Inspector General of Prisons, Jaipur.

4. *ibid.*

Other details about these sub-jails are given below :

SUB-JAIL, CHITTAURGARH—This is a class II sub-jail with the capacity to hold 40 prisoners. This jail existed here since the State times. Separate quarters exist for female convicts. Assistant Jailor is incharge of the jail and there is one head warder assisted by guards. There is arrangement of books and newspapers for the use of the prisoners in the jail.

SUB-JAIL, PRATAPGARH—This was the district jail of Pratapgarh State. After merger it was turned into class I sub-jail. It has the capacity of accommodating 150 prisoners. There is a separate ward for female convicts. A library exists in the jail for the use of prisoners.

SUB-JAIL, KAPASAN—There was a jail at Kapaşan when it was a part of Mewar State. Now, it is a class III sub-jail. It has one barrack for males having the capacity of accommodating 12 prisoners and one female barrack with capacity to hold two prisoners. The strength of staff in 1971-72 was one Assistant Jailor, one head warder and 6 warders.

SUB-JAIL, NIMBAHERA—It is a class II sub-jail which contains one big barrack, 2 rooms and 2 store rooms. The staff strength of the sub-jail in 1971-72 was one Assistant Jailor, one head warder and 7 guards.

SUB-JAIL, BEGUN—This is a class III sub-jail. Upto 1956 it was located in the old building which was built for the jail in State times. In 1956 it was shifted to new premises, 2 km. away from Begun town. It can accommodate 20 prisoners and has a separate ward for female prisoners. The Assistant Jailor who is in charge of the sub-jail, is assisted by one head warder and 6 guards.

Prison Discipline

Discipline is maintained in prisons according to jail regulations.

Welfare

Part time services of a doctor from State hospitals are provided at each sub-jail for looking after the health of the prisoners. Visits of relatives are allowed once in a month. Some books and newspapers are also provided to prisoners in the jails. Special diet is given to prisoners on festivals declared by the Government.

JUDICIARY

Mewar State

Col. Robinson in his report dated 31st January, 1850 about States under Mewar Agency described the judicial set up in Mewar State thus:

1. Brooks, J.C.: *History of Mewar*, 1859, p. 100.

“There are no regularly established courts of justice throughout the Mewar territories. In Mewar, the administration of justice is usually confined to the chief local authority of the *Pergunnah* or district for the area under his management, whether on part of Government or as a renter; but in the latter capacity there is commonly an officer on the part of the Raja, appointed to reside with each renter, to see that no injustice or oppression is exercised towards the people thus temporarily subjected to his control. These local authorities are vested with the powers of cognizance and disposal of civil suits in general. They are likewise vested with the cognizance of all criminal cases and for those of inferior and minor character may inflict fines or imprisonment to a limited extent; but in no case are they allowed to mutilate or inflict capital punishment”.

In 1870 Maharana Shambhu Singh took measures to improve the work of administration of civil and criminal justice¹. Arrangements were made for the proper functioning of civil and criminal courts. The former were empowered to settle cases amounting to Rs. 2,000 and to fine up to Rs. 1,000 while the latter were empowered to fine up to Rs. 500 and inflict punishment up to one year's imprisonment. A new code of law for the State of Mewar was compiled by the then Agent to the Governor General, Lt. Col. Keatinge and was introduced. All punishments of physical nature were abolished and those of fines and imprisonment were introduced instead. Hence forward, the administration of justice came to be guided by codes of British India, Hindu law and local customs. In 1872-73, the Indian Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes were adopted and promulgated as the law of the land and criminal cases were usually disposed of in accordance therewith, but death sentence was rarely passed. The only local laws in force at this time were a series of regulations dealing with Stamps, Registration and the execution of decrees². The stamp regulation of 1873 laid down that 5 per cent of the total amount claimed by a plaintiff should be affixed in stamps to his petition, whereas the previous custom was to charge in cash a fee of 10 per cent of the value of the suit from the plaintiff and of 5 per cent from the defendant.

As a result of this streamlining of the judiciary, the civil and criminal courts of Mewar State in 1905 were constituted in the following manner³.

(a) *Naib Hakims*—They were 35 in number. Their judicial

1. Paliwal, D.: *Udaipur under British from 1857 to 1919 A. D.*, pp. 168-169.

2. Erskine, K. D.: *op. cit.*, 1908, p. 65.

3. *Report on the Administration of Mewar State, 1904-1905*, p. 7, and Erskine, K.D.: *op. cit.*, pp. 65-66.

powers were not defined or even formally recognised by authority but as assistants to *Hakims* they were permitted to relieve the latter of part of their work by trying petty cases such as were triable in British India by a Magistrate of the Third Class with civil powers up to about Rs. 500.

(b) *Hakim OF THE DISTRICT*—There were 17 *Hakims* in the State. *Hakims* could dispose of civil suits not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in value, and in criminal case could pass a sentence of imprisonment up to a term of one year and fine up to Rs. 500. Their orders in suits not exceeding Rs. 50 in value were final. Appeals of other cases were heard by the criminal and civil courts of the *Fauzdar* and civil judge at Udaipur.

(c) *COURT OF POLICE SUPERINTENDENT AT UDAIPUR*—The Police Superintendent was ex-officio judge of the small causes (up to Rs. 50 in value) court for Udaipur and its suburbs. In criminal cases he could sentence to one month's imprisonment, Rs. 51 fine and twelve stripes. There was no appeal against his decisions but they could be revised by Mahendraj Sabha. In more heinous offences he held a preliminary police enquiry and sent cases to the *Saddar* criminal court for trial.

(d) *CIVIL COURT AT UDAIPUR (Hakim Diwani)*—It was presided over by the Civil Judge who could hear original suits varying from Rs. 50 to Rs. 10,000 and appeals from the courts of the district *Hakims*.

(e) *CRIMINAL COURT AT UDAIPUR (Hakim Faujdari)*—It was presided over by the *Fauzdar* with powers up to 3 years' imprisonment, Rs. 1,000 fine and 12 stripes. He also heard appeals from the court of the District *Hakims*.

(f) *MAHENDRAJ SABHA OR JUDICIAL COUNCIL*—This was the highest court consisting of (in 1908) eight members with His Highness as President. When attended by members only, it was called the *Ijlas mamuli* and, besides disposing of appeals against the orders of the two courts last described and of the *Hakim* of the *Magra Zila*, it could itself decide suits not exceeding Rs. 15,000 in value and pass a sentence of seven years' imprisonment, Rs. 5,000 fine and 24 stripes. But all its decisions were subject to the confirmation of the Maharana. This same tribunal when presided over by the Maharana was called *Ijlas Kamil*. It dealt with all serious and important cases and was the final court of appeal.

JAGIR COURTS—Besides the above courts, there were *Jagir* courts at the *Jagir* estates of first class nobles e. g. at Bari Sadri, Begun, etc. In accordance with the rules of procedure drawn up in 1878, these nobles could try all cases in which both parties were their subjects and Maharana exercised no interference beyond the hearing of appeals. But the occurrence of cases of murder, sati, dacoity, highway robbery attended with homicide

or threat of death, traffic in children and uttering of base coins had to be reported and proceedings of Jagirdar in this connection had to be submitted to Maharana for approval.

BRITISH COURTS – Numerous British enactments had been extended to the portion of the Mewar State which was occupied by Rajputana-Malwa Railway. All such civil suits were disposed of by the cantonment magistrate of Nasirabad who had the powers of a court of small causes and a District Court. Criminal cases were decided either by an Assistant Superintendent or the Assistant Inspector General of Railway Police who had respectively second and first class magisterial powers, or by the cantonment magistrate of Nasirabad. The Commissioner of Ajmer was the Sessions Judge and the Governor General's Agent the High Court.

In 1940 judiciary was again reorganised¹. Regular codified laws were introduced in place of circulars, notifications and equity. To administer these laws in a spirit of judicial independence a High Court with powers of control and superintendence over the subordinate judiciary and of admission to the bar and disciplinary jurisdiction over the members was established by letters patent. A court of final appeal composed of 3 judges was constituted statutorily in place of the old *Ijlas-i-Khas*. All non-judicial or non-legal elements such as ministers and Jagirdars were excluded from the courts which were turned into strictly judicial bodies, limited in number, proceeding strictly on the legal merits of the case.

Pratapgarh State

In the erstwhile Pratapgarh State in 1904-05, there was separate hierarchy of criminal and civil courts². Criminal courts were of two types namely, State Courts and Jagirdar Courts. They were organised as below:

Courts	Powers
1. STATE COURTS	
Magra District	3rd Class Magistrate
Hathunia	2nd Class Magistrate
Sagthali	2nd Class Magistrate
Sadar Faujdari	1st Class Magistrate
Raj Sabha	Sessions Court
2. JAGIR COURTS	
Dhamotar	2nd Class Magistrate
Raipur	2nd „ „
Arnod	2nd „ „

1. *Report on the Administration of Mewar State, 1940-41-42*, p. 5.

2. *Administration Reports of Deogarh Partabgarh State, 1904-1905*, p. 4.

1	2
Salamgarh	2nd Class Magistrate
Ambirama	2nd „ „
Jhantla	2nd „ „
Bardi	2nd „ „
Kalianpura	2nd „ „
Dalra	3rd „ „

The State Council or Raj Sabha was the highest judicature in the State¹. It was empowered to exercise both original and appellate jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases to their fullest extent and could make laws and regulations subject to the approval and sanction of the Maharawat. It tried civil suits which exceeded Rs. 10,000 in value. It received and disposed of references from and exercised powers of appeal and revision over all civil and criminal courts of the State. It could pass sentence of death when Maharawat himself presided at a trial of murder and also had the right to apply for revision in case of orders and decisions of Raj Sabha made as court of original jurisdiction. Where orders and decisions had been passed by Raj Sabha as an appellate court, no further appeal lay to Maharawat. But, the parties were allowed to apply to him for revision of Raj Sabha's orders passed on appeal.

Below the State Council were courts of one First Class Magistrate and one 3rd Class Magistrate.

The civil judge who was 1st Class Magistrate tried original suits of not more than Rs. 10,000 in value. He also functioned as small cause court for hearing cases not exceeding Rs. 300 in value.

After merger with Rajasthan

After merger of the States into Rajasthan and formation of the present district, a court of District and Sessions Judge with headquarters at Pratapgarh was established for Chittaurgarh district. This court works under the administrative control of High Court, Jodhpur².

Up to 1. 9. 1962 there was no separation of powers between executive and judiciary in Rajasthan. It meant that executive courts had powers to hear and decide cases of I. P. C. and other Acts, while judicial courts confined themselves to civil cases only. In 1962 Rajasthan Government decided to separate executive and judiciary so that judiciary could work in an atmosphere of greater freedom and impartiality. In the first instance 56

1. *Administration Report of Deogarh Partabgarh State, 1906-7*, p. 6.

2. Source : Court of the District & Sessions Judge, Pratapgarh.

sub-divisions of Rajasthan were selected for introduction of this reform. These included all the sub-divisions of Chittaurgarh district namely Chittaurgarh, Kapasan, Pratapgarh and Nimbahera excepting sub-division Begun where the separation of judiciary from executive took place in 1969.

Next step of Rajasthan Government was towards decentralisation of judiciary with a view to make justice easily accessible and cheap to general public. In 1960 Rajasthan Panchayat Act was amended to enable Nyaya Panchayats to hear civil and criminal cases. At present there are 62 Nyaya Panchayats in Chittaurgarh district. A list of their names is given in Appendix II. Nyaya Panchayats usually consist of a *Sarpanch* and *Panchas* who are elected according to the rules laid down in Rajasthan Panchayat and Nyaya Panchayat Election Rules, 1960 and they work in honorary capacity. There is a salaried Secretary and a class IV attached to each Nyaya Panchayat.

Present set-up

On top of the judicial hierarchy in the district is District & Sessions Court headquartered at Pratapgarh. Its territorial jurisdiction includes Chittaurgarh and Banswara districts. This court holds its camp at Chittaurgarh for 10 days in a month to hear cases of neighbouring areas. Under the administrative control of this court are following subordinate courts¹:

Name of court	Place	Territorial Jurisdiction
1. Civil & Assistant Sessions Court, Pratapgarh	Pratapgarh	Chittaurgarh and Banswara District
2. Addl. Civil & Asstt. Sessions Court, Pratapgarh	Chittaurgarh	Chittaurgarh and Banswara District
3. Munsif Magistrate Court, Chittaurgarh	Chittaurgarh	Sub-division Chittaurgarh and Begun
4. Munsif Magistrate Court, Pratapgarh	Pratapgarh	Sub-division Pratapgarh
5. Munsif Magistrate Court, Kapasan	Kapasan	Sub-division Kapasan
6. Munsif Magistrate Court, Chhoti Sadri	Chhoti Sadri	Tahsil Bari Sadri and Chhoti Sadri
7. Munsif Magistrate Court, Nimbahera	Nimbahera	Sub-division Nimbahera excepting Chhoti Sadri, Bari Sadri and Dungla tahsil

1. Source : Court of District & Sessions Judge, Pratapgarh.

1	2	3
8. Munsif Magistrate Court, Dungla	Kanore	Dungla Tahsil only
9. Munsif Magistrate Court, Begun	Begun	Begun sub-division

Bar Associations

At present (1971) Bar association exist at Pratapgarh, Chittaurgarh, Nimbahera, Kapasan, Chhoti Sadri and Begun.

BAR ASSOCIATION, PRATAPGARH—This Bar Association was founded in 1945 and has 20 members at present. The annual membership charged is one rupee per month plus one rupee for each power of attorney filed by the member in the court. A library exists for the use of the members.

BAR ASSOCIATION, CHITTAURGARH—The association has at present 43 members, of which 40 are advocates and three are pleaders. There are elected President, Secretary, Treasurer, Joint Secretary and Executive members. A library containing about 100 books exists for the reference of members.

BAR ASSOCIATION, BEGUN—There are 12 members. There is no subscription fee and hardly any amenities are available.

BAR ASSOCIATION, NIMBAHERA—There are 30 members who pay to the association one rupee for each power of attorney filed by them in the court. A small library exists for the use of the members.

BAR ASSOCIATION, KAPASAN—It has 17 members.

BAR ASSOCIATION, CHHOTI SADRI—It has 16 members.

APPENDIX I

List of police stations and out-posts in Chittaurgarh district as on 31.3.1971.

S. No.	Name of the Circle	Name of Police station	Name of out-post
1.	Chittaurgarh	1. Chittaurgarh 2. Kapasan 3. Gangrar 4. Rashmi 5. Akola 6. Rashmi	1. Chittaurgarh 2. Fort 3. Miranagri 4. Gosunda 5. Shambhupura 6. Kapasan 7. Colony Mevda 8. Pandoli 9. Sadas 10. Jashma 11. Bhopalsagar 12. Bassi 13. Rawat ka talab 14. Pachundal ka Ghata
2.	Nimbahera	1. Nimbahera 2. Kanera 3. Bhadesar 4. Bhadsoda 5. Dungla	1. Nimbahera 2. Badi 3. Keli 4. Melana 5. Kanoj 6. Nagawali 7. Chikarda
3.	Chhoti Sadri	1. Chhoti Sadri 2. Nikum 3. Dholapani 4. Bari Sadri	1. Chhoti Sadri 2. Kesunda 3. Pratappura 4. Chhayan 5. Bari Sadri 6. Bansi 7. Munjwa
4.	Begun	1. Begun 2. Parsoli	1. Begun 2. Chechi 3. Nandwai 4. Bhichore 5. Motipura

1	2	3	4
5.	Rawatbhata	1. Rawatbhata 2. Bhainsrorgarh	1. Mohna 2. Dhangadmou 3. Jawada 4. Rajasthan Atomic Power Project
6.	Pratapgarh	1. Pratapgarh 2. Dhamotar 3. Deogarh 4. Arnod 5. Rathanjana 6. Salamgarh	1. Pratapgarh 2. Hatunia 3. Barawarda 4. Punga talab 5. Shagpura 6. Kotdi 7. Ninor

1. Source : Office of the Superintendent of Police, Chittaurgarh.

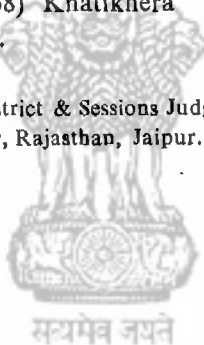


APPENDIX II

List¹ of Nyaya Panchayat situated in Chittaurgarh District in 1971

(1) Gomana (2) Karunda (3) Karju (4) Bamberi (5) Bansi (6) Bohera (7) Nikum (8) Kanoj (9) Kanera (10) Badi (11) Mandpiya (12) Bhadesar (13) Bansen (14) Bhadsoda (15) Keli (16) Lasadawan (17) Arniya Joshi (18) Senti (19) Borda (20) Ghosunda (21) Sawa (22) Vijaipur (23) Gilunda Hq. Gatiyawali (24) Bassi (25) Gangrar (26) Kunwaliya (27) Budh Hq. Rood (28) Pahuna (29) Rashmi (30) Dindoli (31) Chikarda (32) Dhamana (33) Singhpur (34) Umand (35) Pandoli (36) Bhupalsagar (37) Jasma (38) Akola (39) Kankarwa (40) Panmodi (41) Dhamotar (42) Khoret (43) Gadola (44) Devagarh (45) Basad (46) Avaswar (47) Dalot (48) Ambirama (49) Moheda (50) Arnod (51) Begun (52) Nandwai (53) Thukarai (54) Boraw (55) Bhainsrorgarh (56) Chechi (57) Parsoli (58) Khatikhera (59) Mangalwar (60) Dungla (61) Kuakhera (62) Matasar.

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1. Source : Court of the District & Sessions Judge, Pratapgarh and Office of the Development Commissioner, Rajasthan, Jaipur.



CHAPTER XIII

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

This chapter describes those departments which are functioning in the district but which have not been mentioned elsewhere in this volume.

STATE GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

Animal Husbandry Department

The District Animal Husbandry Officer is the head of the District Animal Husbandry Office in the district. At the regional and state levels, the department is controlled by Deputy Director and Director Animal Husbandry respectively. The District Animal Husbandry Officer is assisted by one upper division clerk, one accounts clerk, one inspector, one lower division clerk and two peons. He supervises and controls all veterinary hospitals and dispensaries including the mobile unit in the district; provides guidance to the inhabitants for the improvement of breed and prevention of contagious diseases of livestock and arranges for the treatment of animals. He educates the breeders regarding scientific management of livestock including the implementation of special schemes for the breeding of livestock and poultry. Details about the working of the veterinary institutions are given in Chapter IV.

Economics and Statistics

The Director, Economics and Statistics headquartered at Jaipur has its district agency at Bhilwara where a District Statistician is posted who also has his jurisdiction over Chittaurgarh district. He collects data pertaining to various aspects of district economy, and conducts socio-economic surveys and crop cutting experiments. His staff for Chittaurgarh consisted of one district statistical assistant, one cotton inspector, one field inspector (National Sample Survey), one computer and one class IV employee, during 1970-71.

Fisheries Department

An office of the Assistant Fisheries Development Officer was set up in 1964 at the district level with headquarters at Chittaurgarh. The activities of the department consist of collection, stocking and distribution of fish seed and arranging the extraction of fishes from the stocking tanks and providing of technical guidance to local and private bodies and panchayat samitis of the district. Under the Plan scheme, a fisheries development

centre is being run at Rawatbhata. Gambhiri bund was also selected for intensive fisheries development work during 1971-72 and separate staff under a Fisheries Project Officer was posted for the purpose of both the centres. The Assistant Fisheries Development Officer is assisted by one Fisheries Inspector, one lower division clerk, one driver, one fieldman and three fishermen. During the last five years, 17 nurseries have been constructed, 67,500 natural seeds have been collected and 18,000 common carp seed production has been done by the department.

Forest Department

The Forest Division of Chittaurgarh is headed by a Divisional Forest Officer headquartered at Chittaurgarh who functions under the control of the Conservator of Forests, Western Circle, Udaipur. The Division stretches over Chittaurgarh and Bhilwara revenue districts. The Divisional Forest Officer is assisted by one Assistant Conservator of Forests and nine Forest Rangers. The staff at the headquarters consists of a Divisional Forest Officer, one Assistant Conservator of Forests, one office assistant, one accountant, one accounts clerk, three upper division clerks, eight lower division clerks, two drivers, two peons and two orderlies. The Settlement and Demarcation staff consists of one Inspector and six *Amins*. The staff for the Ranges is given in the following statement:

Range	Range Officer	Forester	Asstt. Forester	Forest Guards	Lower Division Clerks
1. Chittaurgarh	1	6	6	25	1
2. Nimbahera	1	2	4	4	1
3. Chhoti Sadri	1	3	5	15	1
4. Deogarh	1	4	7	16	1
5. Pratapgarh	1	5	3	11	1
6. Bijaipur	1	2	3	10	1
7. Begun	1	2	3	11	1
8. Kuakhara	1	2	4	10	1
9. Bhainsrorgarh	1	3	3	16	1

At Deogarh and Bhainsrorgarh, there are Deputy Rangers (one at each place) also. The ranges are further divided into sections and beats. The duties of the Divisional Forest Officer are to effectively check and control the divisional accounts, to inspect frequently all the nurseries and plantations in his division, to collect, maintain, protect and dispose of all forest produce, to collect and remit forest revenue, to protect forest against

fire, encroachment, trespass, illicit felling and grazing and to execute all forest development projects and schemes.

Industries Department

The jurisdiction of District Industries Officer, headquartered at Bhilwara, also extends over Chittaurgarh district. At the regional level, he is controlled by the Assistant Director, Industries and Civil Supplies, Udaipur. The Director of Industries and Civil Supplies is the controlling officer of the department at the State level. The staff consists of one District Industries Officer, one office assistant, one accounts clerk, two lower division clerks and two class IV employees. The District Industries Officer looks after all the activities pertaining to development of industries in the area and controls shops and commercial establishments by virtue of his being the Assistant Controller of Weights and Measures. He assists the existing as also the proposed industrial units in making available raw material at control rates, renders financial assistance by way of loan, exemption from octroi duty, makes provision of land for construction of sheds, power and water supply to ensure the growth of industries in the district. Industries department has two branch offices in the district, one at Chittaurgarh and the other at Nimbahera. The office located at Chittaurgarh was established in 1954 and the one at Nimbahera in 1960. The staff at Chittaurgarh consists of one Industries Inspector, one Inspector Weights and Measures, one Manual Assistant and one class IV employee. The Nimbahera office has one Assistant Inspector of Weights and Measures and one Manual Assistant.

Public Works Department

For the construction and maintenance of government buildings and roads, the Public Works Department has an office at Chittaurgarh headed by an Executive Engineer. This office was established in 1960. The office is under the jurisdiction of the office of the Superintending Engineer, P. W. D. (B & R) Circle II Udaipur, which in turn, is controlled by the Chief Engineer, P. W. D. (B & R) Jaipur. The Executive Engineer has under him three Assistant Engineers, two at Chittaurgarh and one at Pratapgarh, 13 overseers, one computer, one divisional accountant, one senior draughtsman, one stenographer, one junior draughtsman, two tracers, one office assistant, one accounts clerk, 10 upper division clerks, 18 lower division clerks and 10 peons. During the last five years this department undertook and constructed in the district several buildings and bridges, prominent among them being the Assembly Hall of Sainik School Chittaurgarh, the Nurses' Hostel Chittaurgarh, the Chittaurgarh Sheep

Breeding Farm at Bogunda, the S. T. C. hostel at Kapasan, the Degree College building at Pratapgarh, the tahsil office building at Chhoti Sadri, a building of the primary school at Arnod and submersible bridges over river Berach near village Akola, over the river Banera near Chhoti Sadri-Bari Sadri Road and over the river Jakham on Chhoti Sadri-Pratapgarh Road.

Irrigation Department

The office of the Executive Engineer, Survey and Investigation for Minor and Medium projects, was established at Chittaurgarh in 1970. The office is controlled by the Director, Survey and Investigation (Irrigation), Rajasthan, Jaipur. The overall supervision over the department rests with the Chief Engineer, Irrigation, Rajasthan, Jaipur. The staff at Chittaurgarh consists of one Executive Engineer, three Assistant Engineers, two upper division clerks, one accounts clerk, five lower division clerks, fifteen Engineering Subordinates and five peons. The office is required to survey and investigate the minor and medium irrigation projects. Of the three Assistant Engineers, one is employed in Kundal Project and posted at Rawatbhata, the other is working for Gosunda (Bhadesar) and headquartered at Chittaurgarh and the third for Gardhana and posted at Chittaurgarh.

Mines Department

The office of the Assistant Mining Engineer with headquarters at Bijolia has Chittaurgarh district in his jurisdiction. It was opened in 1970. The office falls under the control of the Mining Engineer posted at Bhilwara who in turn is controlled by the Director, Mines and Geology, Udaipur. The staff of the office of the Assistant Mining Engineer consists of one Assistant Mining Engineer, one Mines Foreman, two accounts clerks, one surveyor, two lower division clerks, 21 nakedars (regular), 10 nakedars (daily wages), one field assistant, one draftsman, three mines guard and two peons. The branches of the office in the district are at Chittaurgarh and Nimbahera. At Chittaurgarh the staff consists of one Mines Foreman, one accounts clerk, one lower division clerk, two regular nakedars, 10 nakedars (daily wages) and two mines guards. The staff at the Nimbahera branch includes one Senior Mines Foreman, one accounts clerk, one lower division clerk, 10 regular nakedars, 25 nakedars (daily wages) and two mines guards.

Public Relations Department

The office of the Public Relations Officer, controlled by Director Public Relations, Jaipur was opened in the district in July 1956. During 1970-71, the staff of the office consisted of one Public Relations Officer, one lower division clerk, one operator, one driver, one peon, and one *khalasi*.

The Public Relations Officer collects information about the developmental activities and focuses public attention on them by issuing features, articles and other official publications. He also provides guidance to the information centres in the Development Blocks, and arranges press conferences whenever required. He gives publicity to the Five Year Plans and other official policies through various mass media.

District Supply Office

A District Supply Officer has been posted at Chittaurgarh to regulate and control the supply and distribution of essential commodities in the district. During scarcity periods he helps the people to obtain grains and other essential commodities at reasonable price through fair price shops. His work in the district is supervised by the Collector. However, at the State level he is controlled by the Food Commissioner. During 1969-70 the staff of the office consisted of one District Supply Officer, one Enforcement Officer, three Enforcement Inspectors, one accountant, two assistants, three accounts clerks, eleven upper division clerks (including seven in tahsil offices), three lower division clerks, one godown keeper, two *talbhatti* clerks, one chowkidar and three class IV employees.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

Office of the District Opium Officer

The office was set up in 1950 in order to issue licenses for poppy cultivation to cultivators, to collect opium from them and to prevent unauthorised cultivation of poppy. The District Opium Officer is assisted in his work by one Preventive Inspector, one Sub-Inspector, one gomashtha, one head clerk, one upper division clerk, five kothi maharrirs, three zilledars, three peons and one chowkidar. There are two Divisions of this office. The jurisdiction of Division I extends to tahsils of Nimbahera, Chhoti Sadri, Begun and Gangrar and of Division II to tahsils of Chittaurgarh, Pratapgarh, Bari Sadri, Rashmi, Kapasan, Bhadesar and Dungla. The district falls under the administrative jurisdiction of Deputy Narcotics Commissioner headquartered at Kota.

OTHERS

Rajasthan State Electricity Board

There has been a sub-divisional office of the Rajasthan State Electricity Board at Chittaurgarh since 1958 and another at Nimbahera since 1960. Later, a Divisional Office was established at Chittaurgarh in 1970 under the control of an Executive Engineer. The Divisional Office looks

after the whole of Chittaurgarh district except Bhainsrorgarh panchayat samiti. The sub-divisional office at Chittaurgarh has jurisdiction over Chittaurgarh, Kapasan, Begun, Rashmi and Bhopalsagar panchayat samitis, and the Nimbahera sub-divisional office looks after Nimbahera, Pratapgarh, Chhoti Sadri, Dungla, Bhadesar and Arnod panchayat samitis. The details of the actual strength of the staff are given below :

Name of Post	Divisional Office Chittaur- garh	A. E. N.(LD) Office Chittaur- garh	AEN(GSS) Office Chittaur- garh	AEN(LD) Office Nimbahera	AEN(GSS) Office Nimbahera
Executive Engineer	1	-	-	-	-
Assistant Engineer (AEN)	-	1	1	1	1
Junior Engineer	1	2	2	2	2
Electrician W/M II	-	-	-	1	-
Lineman I	-	3	-	6	-
Lineman II	-	1	-	-	-
S. B. A. I	-	3	5	-	-
S. B. A. II	-	-	-	-	3
Helper I	-	11	-	20	-
Helper II	-	2	1	-	-
Vehicle driver	1	2	-	-	-
Meter reader II	-	2	-	-	-
Bill distributor	-	2	-	-	-
Peon	3	2	2	2	1
Chowkidar	3	2	3	-	-
Orderly	1	-	-	-	-
Head clerk	1	-	-	-	-
Upper Division Clerk	3	2	-	1	-
Lower Division Clerk	6	12	2	14	2

The Executive Engineer, Rajasthan State Electricity Board Chittaurgarh, is responsible for maintaining electricity supply in the electrified

localities of the district and also responsible for the execution of augmentation works in the district. The Assistant Engineers posted in the sub-divisions at Nimbahera and Chittaurgarh are the controlling officers of their respective sub-divisions. They exercise control over the supply of electricity, repairs and maintenance, revenue and augmentation works such as releasing of electricity connections, construction of new transmission lines and sub-stations for catering to the requirement of power for agricultural, domestic, commercial and industrial connections in their respective sub-divisions.



CHAPTER XIV

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

HISTORY

The development of the local self-government institution in the area was not at par with the progress in other princely States of Rajputana. In the erstwhile Mewar State, the municipalities came to be established quite late, though the conservancy arrangements were made in the bigger towns. The larger part of the district being a part of the erstwhile Mewar State, the development of the municipalities was linked with the development in the Mewar State. As regards Nimbahera, which was a part of the erstwhile Tonk State, a municipality was established in 1906.¹ After the promulgation of Tonk State Municipal Act, 1939, the municipality became an elected body. The oldest municipality is at Pratapgarh established in 1901 by the then ruler of Pratapgarh State.

Before the formation of Rajasthan the municipalities were governed by the rules in force in the respective states. After the integration of the states and formation of Rajasthan, the Rajasthan Town Municipalities Act was enacted in 1951 to bring uniformity in the administration of the municipalities excluding those in big cities. Accordingly, elections on the basis of adult franchise were held subsequently. The Rajasthan Town Municipalities Act, 1959 brought the governance of all the municipalities in the state within its ambit.

Now a Municipal Board is constituted for a town having population above 8,000 and a Municipal Council for one having more than 50,000 population. It is only when there is a demand from the residents of a particular area for the constitution of a municipality that it is sanctioned by the Government. Elections to a municipality are held every third year on the basis of adult franchise and by secret ballot. The area of municipality is delimited into wards and one member is elected from each ward. There is provision for reservation of seats where population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in a ward or wards is preponderant. In order to give representation to women, two women members are co-opted by the elected members of a municipality if no woman has already been elected. If, however, one woman is elected, only one is co-opted. The elected and co-opted members of the municipality elect a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman from amongst themselves. In its day to day working a municipality functions through sub-committees.

1. *Report on the Administration of Tonk State, 1906* p. 17.

Every municipality employs its own staff but it is provided with an executive officer in case of a Municipal Board, and Municipal Commissioner in case of a Municipal Council by the State Government. These officers are paid from the funds of the municipality.

Municipalities have powers to levy the following taxes.

OBLIGATORY—(1) House Tax (2) Octroi duty on goods and animals (3) Tax on professions and callings.

OPTIONAL—(1) Tax on vehicles (2) A toll on vehicles and conveyances (3) Tax on boats (4) Tax on conservancy service and several other such taxes.

In order to supplement the resources of the municipalities, Government grants them loans and subsidies from time to time.

Presently (1971) there are municipalities at Chittaurgarh, Nimba-hera, Pratapgarh, Kapasan, Bari Sadri and Chhoti Sadri. These are described below¹:

MUNICIPAL BOARD, CHITTAURGARH

ESTABLISHMENT—A municipality, as a nominated body, was established for the first time in 1934, by the erstwhile Mewar State in a government building, where it is currently housed.² Elections on the basis of adult franchise were held in 1952 after the formation of Rajasthan. Presently, the town is divided into 13 wards including two double-member wards, from which the members are elected to the Board. The area of the Board is 24.31 sq. km. and its population is 25,917 in 1971 against 16,838 in 1961. The principal functions of the Board consist of sanitation, lighting and water supply besides registration of births and deaths, maintenance of roads etc. The names of the roads maintained by the municipality are given below:

S. No.	Name of the road	Type of road	
1.	Bajrang Chowk Telipara	} On the fort Cement road & drainage	Cement road & drainage
2.	Mehton ka Mohalla		Cement road & drainage
3.	Mahajanon ka Mohalla		Cement road & drainage
4.	Rampole to Ghati		Cement road & drainage
5.	From Municipal building to Acharjon ka Neem		Patthar ka Khurra and Cement road & drainage

1. A Municipal Board has been established at Rawatbhata in district Chittaurgarh since 1975.

2. *Nagarpalika Samank*, 1967-70, p. 280.

1	2	3
6.	From Shor Gharon to Uparla Para-via- Gandhi Chowk	Cement road & drainage
7.	From the Temple of Partaniyon to Kapda Bazar-via-Harijan Basti	Cement road & drainage
8.	From the municipal building to Gol Piau via Sadar Bazar	Tarred & drainage
9.	Juna Bazar	<i>Patthar-ka-Khuranja</i> & drainage
10.	Lakhari Ghati	Cement road & drainage
11.	Surana Mohalla	Cement road & drainage
12.	Badi Guwari	Cement road & drainage
13.	Kumavaton ka Mohalla	Cement road & drainage
14.	From Bhairun Chowki to Imam Bada	Cement road & drainage
15.	Khatik Mohalla	Cement road & drainage
16.	Dhuacha Bazar to Gol Piau	Tarred road & drainage
17.	Luhar Mohalla	Cement road & drainage
18.	Bayatiyon ki Galli	Cement road & drainage
19.	Sagar Mohalla	Cement road & drainage
20.	Pawta Darwaza Chowk	Tarred road & drainage
21.	Mina Pada	Cement road & drainage
22.	From Badar Darawaja to Delhi Darwaza	Tarred road & drainage
23.	Kapra Bazar	Cement road & drainage
24.	Gundi Para	Tarred road & drainage
25.	Chandanpura	Tarred road & drainage
26.	Musalman Chhipa Mohalla	<i>Patthar ku Khuranja</i> & drainage
27.	Musalman Chhipa Mohalla	Tarred road & drainage
28.	Hindu Chhipa Mohalla	<i>Patthar ka Khuranja</i> & drainage
29.	Bali Mohalla	Cement road & drainage
30.	Vishavanath road	Tarred road & drainage
31.	Kumhar Mohalla Baliyon ki Kui	Tarred road & drainage
32.	Kumbha Nagar	Metalled road & drainage
33.	Pratap Nagar	Metalled road & drainage

The Board has provided six public latrines at six places consisting of 89 seats. Of these, those at Pavata Darwaza consisting of 19 seats and Delhi Gate of 20 seats, are being flushed while the rest are dry latrines.

STAFF—The principal departments administering the functions of the municipality are public health, public works and taxation¹. The Executive Officer is the head of the administration.

The details of the staff engaged in different sections of the Municipal Board are as follows: Light and electricity section-one; Sanitation section-66; others-56. The total number of employees belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Municipal Board was 62.

WATER SUPPLY AND LIGHTING—There is a water works, controlled by Public Health Engineering Department, for water supply in the town. The municipality has only provided public hydrants. Similarly, electricity is supplied by the power house of the Rajasthan State Electricity Board. However, the Board has provided 600 points for lighting of the streets.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE—The details of income and expenditure of the Board during the years 1965-66 to 1970-71 are given at Appendix I.

MUNICIPAL BOARD, BARI SADRI

ESTABLISHMENT—The Municipal Board was established in 1958 in a private building and the elections were held on adult franchise basis. The Board was shifted to its own building on November 4, 1967.

BOUNDARY—According to 1971 Census the municipal area is 19.04 sq. km. and its population was 9,138 persons. However, the area is being revised now.

WARDS AND CONSTITUTION—The area of the Board is divided into 9 wards, including one double-member ward. Since its establishment in 1958 a vote of no-confidence against the Presidents of the Board was passed on 13. 5. 1960, 6. 12. 1963, 17. 11. 1964, 8. 3. 1968 and on 25. 11. 1968. The elections to the Board have been held four times so far, and the Administrator worked during the following periods (i) 1-10-1961 to 6-1-1962, (ii) 6-1-1965 to 7-7-1966 and (iii) 21-6-69 to 20-11 1970.

ADMINISTRATION—The work of the municipality is divided into five heads, namely, establishment, accounts, taxation, development and public health. The staff of the Board consists of 36 persons, 22 of them are engaged in sanitation and 14 persons in other sections of the Board. The number of employees belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was 20.

FUNCTIONS—The principal duties of the Board include sanitation

1. Source : The Office of the Municipal Board, Chittaurgarh.

and lighting. The Board also looks after the expansion of the town and maintains public parks.

FINANCIAL POSITION—The details of income and expenditure for the years 1965-66 to 1970-71 are given at Appendix I.

WATER SUPPLY AND LIGHTING—The water works, commissioned in 1970 is managed by the Public Health Engineering Department. Persons pay for the supply of water through private connections while the Board only pays for the public hydrants. Similarly, the lighting arrangements are made by the Rajasthan State Electricity Board and the municipality only pays for the street lights. A power house of the municipality was commissioned in March, 1959, but since 1962 the lighting arrangements are made by the Rajasthan State Electricity Board.

OTHER WORK—The municipality maintains the roads, parks, cross roads and a clock tower. Public latrines and urinals have also been constructed.

MUNICIPAL BOARD, CHHOTI SADRI

ESTABLISHMENT—Before the establishment of the municipality in 1952, the town was a notified area under the administrative control of the Tahsildar. In the beginning the Board was housed in a private building, but was shifted to its own building in 1967.

AREA AND CONSTITUTION—According to the 1971 Census, the area of the Board is 16.39 sq. km and its population was 9,620 persons. The area of the Board is divided into 9 wards. Of these one is a double-member ward. The Board was established as an elected body and the last elections were held on 25. 10. 1970. After its constitution in 1952 Administrators worked during the following periods (1) between 7. 3. 1961 and 24. 2. 1962 (2) 20. 11. 1964 and 17. 6. 1966 and (3) 21. 6. 1969 and 20. 11. 1970.

STAFF—The total number of the members of staff is 43 out of which 22 are engaged in sanitation and 21 in other sections. 29 of the employees belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

FUNCTIONS—The Board looks after sanitation, public works, public health, lighting and water supply.

The water works, commissioned in 1968, is controlled by the Public Health Engineering Department, the power house is under the control of the Rajasthan State Electricity Board. However, the municipality has provided 6 public hydrants and 213 electric points for lighting of the roads and streets.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE—The principal sources of income of the Board are octroi, sale of land and bones, passenger tax, etc. The income and expenditure of the Board for the period 1965-66 to 1970-71 are given at Appendix I.

DEVELOPMENT WORKS—After its establishment in 1952, the Board completed the following works: Gandhi statue, waiting room, drainage (almost in the entire town), tar carpet on principal roads, Halwaiyon and Pangatiya ka Khura.

MUNICIPAL BOARD, PRATAPGARH

ESTABLISHMENT—This is the oldest municipality in the district having been established in 1901 by the erstwhile principality of Pratapgarh. The office of the municipality was located in the heart of the town in a small building. In 1950, the office was shifted to the new building constructed in the east of the town. There is a park in the compound of the building and a library is housed in a part of the building.

CONSTITUTION—In the beginning, the municipality was administered by members nominated by the government under the Chairmanship of Dewan of the State. Changes were introduced in the constitution of the municipality in 1938 when the number of nominated and elected member was respectively fixed at 8 and 15. However, the Dewan continued to be the Chairman. Later in 1949, for the first time, a Chairman¹ was elected from amongst themselves. After the formation of Rajasthan, the elections were held in 1953. The last elections were held on 25.10.1970, 12 members were elected from 11 wards, one of which was a double-member ward. Besides this, two female members were co-opted.

AREA AND BOUNDARY—The area of the municipality is 12.80 sq. km. and population 17,402 persons. The boundary of the board in the east touches the compound bungalow, in the west, upto Kapoorji's cenotaph, in the north the higher secondary school and in the south it stretches upto the pond.

STAFF—The working of the Board has been divided in the following six sections: General Administration, tax collection, public health, parks, water supply and *Tamirat*. The total number of employees working in the Municipal Board is 108 out of which two are engaged in water section, 65 in sanitation and 41 in other sections. As many as 66 employees of the Board belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

FINANCIAL POSITION—The principal items of income and expenditure of the Board for the years 1965-66 to 1970-71 are given at Appendix I

1. Source : The office of the Municipal Board, Pratapgarh

WATER SUPPLY—The Board has provided 50 public stand posts besides 1,500 private connections for water supply in the town. The water supply scheme was introduced by the Board by taking loan and pledging it to the Government which is managing the water works.

LIGHTING—Lighting arrangement in the town have been made by the Rajasthan Electricity Board. However the Municipal Board has provided 550 points for lighting the roads. Expenses for these points are borne by the municipality.

DEVELOPMENT WORKS—The Board constructed roads, a garrage, a store, an octroi post, a bus-stand, public latrines and urinals and drainage in the town. At low rates, flats were also allotted to low income group people and those belonging to the Scheduled Tribes and Castes.

MUNICIPAL BOARD, KAPASAN

ESTABLISHMENT—Though conservancy arrangements were introduced in 1931, the Municipal Board was constituted in 1945. Since then the Board is governed by the Act passed from time to time by the State Assembly for the administration of the municipalities.

BUILDING—Ever since its establishment in 1945 the Board has been housed in a Government building, popularly known as the old court. However, now the Board is getting its own building constructed near the bus stand.

BOUNDARY AND AREA—The area of the Board is 28.54 sq. km. and population during 1971 was 10,907 persons. Neighbouring villages of Budhakhera, Bhupalkhera, Karanji ka khera, Gujaria Kheda, Mujachand Kheda are also included in the area of the Board¹. For election purposes, the area of the Board has been divided into 8 wards of which two are double-member wards, the seats having been reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

COMPOSITION—The members of the Board are elected on the basis of adult franchise. The last elections to the Board were held on 25.10.1970. Two of the wards being double-member, the number of elected members is 10 who in turn have coopted two female members making the number of the members 12.

STAFF—The total staff consists of 58 employees out of whom two are engaged in light and electricity, 30 in sanitation and 26 in other services. 24 employees belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE—The principal source of income of the Board is octroi while the principal item for expenditure is conservancy.

1. Source : The office of the Municipal Board, Kapasan.

The income and expenditure figures of the municipal board for the period 1965-66 to 1970-71 are given at Appendix I.

WATER SUPPLY—Water supply arrangements are made by the Public Health Engineering Department. The Board, however, has provided 24 public hydrants for which the payment is made by the Municipal Board to the water works.

LIGHTING—The Board got the power house commissioned in June 1960. It was taken over by the Rajasthan State Electricity Board in November, 1962¹. The Board, however, has provided 300 points for the lighting of the streets for which the payment is made to the Board.

DEVELOPMENT WORKS—Since its very inception the Board addressed itself to the task of providing good roads, a library, drainage, public urinals and latrines. Currently, the Board building and the bus stand are under construction. To the Scheduled Caste people, housing facilities have been provided and arrangements are being made so that sweepers are not obliged to carry night soil on their heads.²

MUNICIPAL BOARD, NIMBAHERA

ESTABLISHMENT—It is one of the oldest municipalities in the district having been established in 1906 by the erstwhile Tonk State of which the town was a part. Since the very beginning, the Board is housed in a Government building.

WARDS—The area of the Board is 15.20 sq. km. which is divided into 11 wards. Of these, ward No. 11 is a double-member ward, one seat having been reserved for members belonging to the Scheduled Castes. According to 1971 Census, the population is 16,542 persons.

ORGANISATION—As constituted by the Tonk State,³ the Board was composed of members who, as leading citizens, were nominated by the Collector. Since the formation of Rajasthan the Board is governed by the provisions of the Acts made from time to time. Now the elections are held on the basis of adult franchise. The last elections were held on 25.10.1970. A vote of no confidence was passed against the Chairman twice, once on February, 9, 1971 and again on May 1, 1972.

STAFF—The total strength of the staff is 98 of whom 49 are engaged in sanitation and rest 49 are engaged in other sections. The total number of employees belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is also 49.

1. Source : The office of the Municipal Board, Kapasan.

2. *ibid.*

3. *Report on the Administration of the Tonk State, 1940-41, p. 54.*

LIGHTING AND WATER SUPPLY—The Board is neither maintaining a power house nor a water works. However, public hydrants and 340 electric points for the electrification of the roads have been provided expenses of which are borne by the Board.

DEVELOPMENT WORKS—The Board is maintaining 18 km. of roads, five public latrines and 15 public urinals, seven kilometres of drainage, two public parks and six buildings including the office building, Balmandir and Harijan School.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE—The figures for income and expenditure of the Board for the years 1965-66 to 1970-71 are given at Appendix I.

PANCHAYATS

History

Before Independence, though caste panchayats were effectively operating in the district, there were no formal institutions like village panchayats. However, after the formation of Rajasthan, the Rajasthan Panchayat Act, 1953 was enacted, and enforced in all the districts by 1955, in order to consolidate and unify the panchayat legislation obtaining in the various covenanting States of Rajasthan. Accordingly, panchayats were established at the villages with a population between 1,000 and 5,000. The *Panchas* were elected on the basis of adult franchise for a term of three years. Provisions were made for the representation of the Scheduled Castes but its observance was not obligatory. A *Panch* belonging to a Scheduled Caste could be nominated if no candidate from the Scheduled Castes was returned. The *Sarpanch* (Chairman) was also elected by the village voters. But the *Up-sarpanch* (Vice-Chairman) was elected by the *Panchas* from among themselves. Ability to read and write Hindi was an essential qualification for both the posts.

At the tahsil level, tahsil panchayats were established, consisting of an elected *Sarpanch* and six to eight *Panchas* of all the panchayats of the tahsil. The tahsil panchayat exercised general supervision over the affairs of the village panchayats in the tahsil and heard appeals on decrees, sentences, decisions and orders of the panchayats.

Before the Community Development Programme came into operation, panchayats confined their activities to the exercise of judicial powers over petty civil and criminal cases and to discharging of a few municipal functions. However, since the introduction of the Community Development Programme, panchayats are being utilised for implementing development schemes at the village level. In 1951, Development Blocks were opened in rural areas. Block advisory bodies were formed to

facilitate co-operation between the official agencies and panchayats and to assist them in planning and implementing other development schemes.

DEMOCRATIC DECENTRALISATION—To study the working of the Community Development Projects, the Planning Commission appointed a study team headed by Balwant Rai Mehta. Its recommendations were published in 1957 and most of these were accepted. These envisaged a three tier system of local-government : panchayat at the village level, Panchayat Samiti at the Block level and the Zila Parishad at the district level. The recommendations emphasized the need for seeking popular participation in the development activities in rural areas. Accordingly, Rajasthan Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads Act, 1959 was passed. The tahsil Panchayats and District Boards were abolished and instead, Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads were set up. Both the Balwant Rai Mehta Study Team and the Law Commission were of the view that execution of development scheme and judicial functions should not be entrusted to the same body. Therefore, separate Nyaya Panchayats were formed. In 1961, there were 11 Panchayat Samitis. They contained Nyaya Panchayats also. The number of panchayats was 295. Of these, only 13 were one-village panchayats and 282 were multi-village panchayats. The number of *Panchas* excluding co-opted members was 2,495. Presently there are 12 Panchayat Samitis, 307 panchayats, and 62 Nyaya Panchayats. Panchayat Samiti-wise details of number of village panchayats and number of Nyaya Panchayats are given in Appendix II.

VILLAGE LEVEL FUNCTIONARIES

SARPANCH—The *Sarpanch* is the elected Chairman and executive authority of the panchayat. He convenes the meetings of the panchayat, presides over them and is responsible for the safe custody of the cash. He is incharge of the disbursement of funds as authorised by the panchayat and prepares the budget.

SECRETARY AND OTHER FUNCTIONARIES—Every panchayat appoints a Secretary to attend to the office work and perform duties assigned by the *Sarpanch*. The other important functionaries are : (i) Gram Sevak (village level worker) for extension work in agriculture and animal husbandry (ii) Village teacher in charge of education in the village (iii) Patwari, an official of the Revenue Department at the village level whose services and help are often required for carrying on development activities. He helps panchayats in crop inspection and submits mutations for attestations (iv) Forest Guard, to help the panchayat in sowing and planting of forest species in village forests.

Functions of Panchayats

The major functions of panchayats are municipal, administrative and developmental. They prepare plans for agricultural production, organise the community for the promotion of its wealth, safety, education, comfort and social and cultural well-being. Agriculture, which was a secondary function of panchayats till 1958, has assumed prime significance with the introduction of Panchayati Raj.

The meeting of the *Gram Sabha* (village council), which consists of the entire electorate of the panchayat area, is held at least twice a year to acquaint the people with plans and their progress.

Resources and Budgets

Panchayats are empowered to levy taxes on vehicles, buildings and commercial crops. Other sources of income are : Octroi, fees and fines imposed on impounded cattle, fines for disregarding administrative orders, grazing charges, irrigation fees for water given from the panchayat tanks, proceeds from the sale of *Abadi* lands etc. Panchayats also get grants from the Government. They are free to plan their expenditure within their resources.

PANCHAYAT SAMITIS

The district has twelve Panchayat Samitis, namely, Bhupalsagar, Kapasan, Bhadesar, Dungla, Chittaurgarh, Nimbahera, Rashmi, Pratapgarh, Arnod, Begun, Bhainsrorgarh and Chhoti Sadri. A Panchayat Samiti consists of three kinds of members, namely:

(a) EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS

- (1) All *Sarpanchas* in the Block.
- (2) *Krishi Nipuns* selected for the Block by its Zila Parishad, through crop competitions.

(b) CO-OPTED MEMBERS

- (1) Two women, if none is already sitting, or one if there is a sitting member.
- (2) Two persons belonging to Scheduled Castes under conditions as in (b) (2) above.
- (3) Two persons belonging to the Scheduled Tribes under conditions as in (b) (1) above, provided the population of such tribes in the Block exceeds 5% of its total population.
- (4) Two persons with experience of administration, public life or rural development.
- (5) One representative of the co-operative societies in the Block,

- (6) One representative of the *Gramdan* villages having a population not less than 1,000.

(c) ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Members of the State Legislative whose constituency falls in the particular Panchayat Samiti also functions as members. But they do not have a right to vote or to be elected to any office of the Panchayat Samiti.

The term of office of the Panchayat Samiti is three years. It elects its own *Pradhan* or Chairman.

FUNCTIONS—The Panchayat Samiti is responsible for development work in its area, relating to agriculture, primary education, local communication, sanitation, health and medical relief, animal husbandry, co-operation, minor irrigation works, village industries and local amenities. It is expected to perform these functions according to its financial resources and keeping in view the priorities assigned by the Government.

STANDING COMMITTEES—Panchayat Samitis work collectively. At least three standing committees have, therefore, been made statutorily obligatory : for production programme, for social service and social amenities programmes; and for finance, taxes and administration. If necessary, Panchayat Samitis can have more than three Committees but the number of members in each has been limited to seven.

RESOURCES—The funds of Panchayat Samitis consists of (1) Income accruing from taxes such as cess or rent for the use or occupation of agricultural land; tax on trades, professions and industries; primary education cess; tax on fairs; income arising from leases granted for the collection of bones; entertainment tax, (2) Grants for liabilities and schemes transferred by various departments, (3) Annual *Adhoc* grants, (4) A levy of 25 paise per head of the population in lieu of share in land revenue and (5) Loans advanced by the State. Every Panchayat Samiti frames its own budget, formulates its annual development plans and sends these to the District Development Officer who submits these to the Zila Parishad. The Zila Parishad may pass or send it back with modifications. The Panchayat Samitis are however, not bound to accept the changes.

The major expenses of Panchayat Samitis, besides the development activities, are repayment of loans contracted by them, the salaries and allowances of their employees, allowances to members and other necessary expenditure.

Functionaries

PRADHAN—The Pradhan, elected by members from amongst themselves is the head of the Panchayat Samiti and exercises administrative

control in relation to the implementation of decisions and resolutions of the Samiti and its standing committees. He is expected to promote initiative and enthusiasm in the panchayat, provide guidance in the formation of its plans and production programmes. He convenes and presides over its meetings.

VIKAS ADHIKARI—The chief executive officer is known as Vikas Adhikari who is also the head of the Panchayat Samiti. The Vikas Adhikari co-ordinates the activities of the various extension workers viz., Extension Officers, *Gram Sevaks*, Teachers etc. and also play the role of a team leader.

Other important functionaries, assisting in the work of the Panchayat Samiti are those dealing with agriculture, animal husbandry, co-operation, industries and education, the extension programmes, forests etc. Pertinent details about physical achievements of the Panchayat Samitis are given in Appendix III.

Zila Parishad, Chittaurgarh

Administratively, the district as a unit occupies an important position, being a link between the people and their representative institutions. With the introduction of Panchayati Raj, the entire concept of district administration has undergone a significant change. The Zila Parishad has been constituted to co-ordinate and supervise the lower statutory bodies i.e. Panchayat Samiti and panchayats. The Zila Parishad of Chittaurgarh is composed of :

(a) Ex-officio Members

- (i) All Pradhans of the Panchayat Samitis
- (ii) Members of Parliament from the district
- (iii) Members of the Legislative Assembly from the district
- (iv) President of the Central Co-operative Bank in the district
- (v) Collector and the District Development Officer (non-voting member)
- (vi) Chairman of the district Co-operative Union
- (vii) Two women Co-opted members.

Pertinent details of the Zila Parishad are given in Appendix IV.

NYAYA PANCHAYATS

The Nyaya Panchayats in the district are exclusively devoted to the administration of civil and criminal justice. Every Nyaya Panchayat has jurisdiction over five to seven panchayats. Its members are elected by the constituent panchayats each electing one Nyaya Panch. The Chairman of the Nyaya Panchayat is elected by the members from among themselves.

In its criminal jurisdiction, a Nyaya Panchayat can impose a fine not exceeding Rs. 50 while in civil matters it can take cognisance of suits of a valuation not exceeding Rs. 250.

There is no provision for appeals against the orders of a Nyaya Panchayat, but revision can be filed with the Munsif with regard to civil suits and with the First Class Magistrate in respect of criminal cases.

The Nyaya Panchayats function through benches formed of three members. The Chairman forms the Benches and assigns areas to each. He can change their jurisdiction and their membership whenever necessary. He appoints clerks and other employees of Nyaya Panchayats with the approval of the Collector of the district. Panchayat Samitiwise number of Nyaya Panchayats is given in Appendix II.



APPENDIX I
Details of Income and Expenditure of Municipal Boards
in Chittaurgarh District

(Rs. in '00)

S. No.	Head	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Municipal Board, Chittaurgarh							
INCOME							
1.	Octroi	1310	1493	1734	1730	1777	1907
2.	Taxes on house and land	—	—	—	54	—	—
3.	Lighting rates & taxes	332	354	—	—	—	—
4.	Other rates & taxes	131	402	575	521	339	73
5.	Realisation under special Act	54	64	—	—	—	—
6.	Receipts from markets, slaughter house & rent on houses	62	50	21	151	41	67
7.	Other fees & revenue	8	15	130	200	104	21
8.	Grants received from the Government	274	80	55	156	—	593
9.	Grants received other than the Government	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.	Interest receipts	12	—	—	—	—	2
11.	Miscellaneous	200	—	60	327	16	536
12.	Sale of physical assets	433	646	340	337	14	—
13.	Other receipts	70	535	122	—	1139	715
	Total	2886	3639	3037	3476	3430	3914

EXPENDITURE

1.	Public lighting and water supply	451	652	317	329	345	425
2.	Drainage, conservancy and sanitation	533	888	1079	1159	131	1106
3.	Hospitals, dispensaries and vaccinations	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Public institutions	11	94	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX I (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5. Miscellaneous	—	—	—	—	—	667	1142
6. Roads	—	906	502	491	50	155	
7. Others	844	370	83	93	158	74	
8. Payment of sinking fund and suspense account	—	—	—	—	102	114	
9. Repayment of Government loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	
10. Repayment of other loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	
11. Other expenditure	903	770	1129	1030	481	1399	
12. Expenditure on commercial enterprises	—	—	—	—	—	—	
13. Closing balance	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	2742	3680	3110	3102	1934	4415	

Municipal Board, Bari Sadri

INCOME

1. Octroi	480	459	518	642	632	645	
2. Taxes on house and land	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3. Lighting rates & taxes	—	—	—	—	—	—	
4. Other rates & taxes	—	13	19	20	17	16	
5. Realisation under special Act	31	34	47	50	46	43	
6. Receipts from markets, slaughter house & rent on houses	12	18	21	24	22	26	
7. Other fees & revenue	—	—	—	—	—	—	
8. Grants received from the government	40	—	75	—	115	246	
9. Grants received other than the government	—	115	—	—	—	—	
10. Interest receipts	—	—	—	—	—	—	
11. Miscellaneous	25	—	—	—	—	—	

APPENDIX I (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12. Sale of physical assets	10	56	—	—	—	—	—
13. Other receipts	18	419	127	108	145	74	74
Total	616	1114	807	844	977	1050	1050

EXPENDITURE

1. Public lighting and water supply	47	54	62	85	92	63	63
2. Drainage, conservancy and sanitation	146	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Hospitals, dispensaries and vaccinations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Public institutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Miscellaneous	248	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Roads	—	271	322	130	96	26	26
7. Others	3	319	57	—	96	88	88
8. Payment of sinking fund & suspense account	—	20	—	53	78	93	93
9. Repayment of government loans	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Repayment of other loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Other expenditure	55	—	435	572	588	710	710
12. Expenditure on commercial enterprises	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Closing balance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	519	664	876	840	950	980	980

Municipal Board, Chhoti Sadri

INCOME

1. Octroi	427	509	534	700	709	711	711
2. Taxes on houses and land	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Lighting rates & taxes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Other rates & taxes	78	83	143	282	266	260	260

APPENDIX I (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5. Realisation under special Act	—	—	10	51	128	113	
6. Receipts from markets, slaughter houses and rent on houses	23	71	—	32	41	8	
7. Other fees & revenue	—	43	150	86	—	—	
8. Grants received from the government	41	—	100	100	95	83	
9. Grants received other than the government	—	—	—	—	—	4	
10. Interest receipts	—	—	14	—	—	—	
11. Miscellaneous	109	21	21	—	37	30	
12. Sale of physical assets	188	—	212	338	223	34	
13. Other receipts	72	591	233	177	345	—	
Total	938	1318	1417	1765	1845	1243	

EXPENDITURE

1. Public lighting and water supply	101	105	138	183	167	124
2. Drainage, conservancy and sanitation	156	188	935	355	354	328
3. Hospitals, dispensaries and vaccinations	—	4	2	—	—	—
4. Public institutions	—	2	387	474	—	—
5. Miscellaneous	327	334	762	—	543	491
6. Roads	37	189	466	598	366	111
7. Others	—	254	5	59	29	—
8. Payment of sinking fund & suspense account	—	208	270	25	—	98
9. Repayment of government loans	21	—	—	—	—	—
10. Repayment of other loans	—	—	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX I (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11. Other expenditure	—	—	—	—	177	184	—
12. Expenditure on commercial enterprises	79	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Closing balance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	721	1284	2965	1871	1643	1152	

Municipal Board, Pratapgarh

INCOME

1. Octroi	1311	1544	2089	2089	2147	2449
2. Taxes on houses and land	—	38	—	—	—	—
3. Lighting rates & taxes	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Other rates & taxes	352	263	308	307	352	394
5. Realisation under special Act	—	—	98	36	77	89
6. Receipts from markets, slaughter houses and rent on houses	26	187	185	247	233	190
7. Other fees & revenue	11	—	—	8	10	34
8. Grants received from the government	91	—	54	—	73	146
9. Grants received other than the government	—	—	—	—	171	646
10. Interest receipts	9	12	45	45	25	96
11. Miscellaneous	192	—	95	147	345	109
12. Sale of physical assets	15	20	—	3	—	510
13. Other receipts	41	280	121	112	—	146
Total	2048	2344	2995	2994	3433	4809

EXPENDITURE

1. Public lighting and water supply	183	876	330	330	328	273
2. Drainage, conservancy and sanitation	615	—	1064	1064	1086	1175

APPENDIX I (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3. Hospitals, dispensaries and vaccinations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Public institutions	43	32	12	12	15	10	
5. Miscellaneous	389	550	899	50	41	110	
6. Roads	—	114	1121	1028	600	1682	
7. Others	671	470	—	69	7	53	
8. Payment of sinking fund & suspense account	—	—	—	—	—	—	
9. Repayment of government loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	
10. Repayment of other loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	
11. Other expenditure	76	—	—	873	1071	1198	
12. Expenditure on commercial enterprises	—	—	—	—	—	—	
13. Closing balance	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	1977	2042	3426	3426	3148	4501	

Municipal Board, Kapasan

INCOME

1. Octroi	185	208	257	259	357	368	
2. Taxes on house and land	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3. Lighting rates & taxes	—	—	—	—	—	—	
4. Other rates & taxes	14	33	32	26	36	54	
5. Realisation under special Act	4	4	12	38	16	22	
6. Receipts from markets, slaughter house and rent on houses	8	9	26	32	32	20	
7. Other fees and revenue	74	69	108	94	3	38	
8. Grants received from the government	70	—	—	126	—	126	

APPENDIX I (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9. Grants received other than the government	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Interest receipts	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Miscellaneous	9	207	252	327	22	31	
12. Sale of physical assets	50	3	3	6	302	5	
13. Other receipts	193	161	184	34	20	355	
Total	609	694	874	942	788	1019	

EXPENDITURE

1. Public lighting and water supply	38	88	59	72	69	252	
2. Drainage, conservancy and sanitation	181	266	273	349	273	335	
3. Hospitals, dispensaries and vaccinations	—	—	—	—	—	—	
4. Public institutions	6	6	6	7	—	—	
5. Miscellaneous	221	147	137	196	201	217	
6. Roads	70	—	31	22	20	148	
7. Others	—	—	6	63	—	65	
8. Payment of sinking fund & suspense account	—	—	—	200	—	29	
9. Repayment of government loans	21	—	—	—	—	—	
10. Repayment of other loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	
11. Other expenditure	66	183	267	113	87	131	
12. Expenditure on commercial enterprises	—	—	—	—	—	—	
13. Closing balance	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	603	690	779	1022	650	1177	

Municipal Board Nimbahera

INCOME

1. Octroi	936	1268	1523	1624	1547	1609
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APPENDIX I (Concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2. Taxes on houses and land	126	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Lighting rates & taxes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Other rates & taxes	—	48	57	—	80	92	—
5. Realisation under special Act	28	38	28	235	60	13	—
6. Receipts from markets, slaughter house and rent on houses	37	164	220	52	244	58	—
7. Other fees and revenue	19	47	19	236	398	17	—
8. Grants received from the government	58	—	150	150	—	15	—
9. Grant received other than the government	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Interest receipts	6	14	22	28	11	—	—
11. Miscellaneous	339	151	—	106	120	—	—
12. Sale of physical assets	459	167	666	249	71	—	—
13. Other receipts	254	127	999	234	589	—	—
Total	2262	2024	3684	2914	3120	1804	—

EXPENDITURE

1. Public lighting and water supply	155	145	226	315	322	321	—
2. Drainage, conservancy and sanitation	447	509	730	774	910	910	—
3. Hospitals, dispensaries and vaccinations	20	7	1	4	—	15	—
4. Public institutions	38	48	63	67	95	116	—
5. Miscellaneous	30	37	35	713	754	876	—
6. Roads	462	310	632	796	317	288	—
7. Others	1	8	—	196	24	8	—
8. Payment of sinking fund & suspense account	135	35	25	41	35	34	—

APPENDIX I (Concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9. Repayment of government loans	—	—	1200	—	—	—	—
10. Repayment of other loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Other expenditure	721	1052	—	304	296	137	
12. Expenditure on commercial enterprises	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Closing balance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	2009	2151	2912	3210	2753	2705	

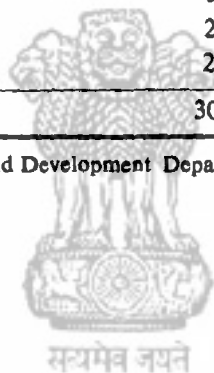
Source : *Nagarpalika Samank*, 1966 and 1967-70.



APPENDIX II
Panchayat Samitiwise details¹ (31.12.1969)

S. No.	Name of Panchayat Samiti	No. of village panchayats	No. of Nyaya Panchayats
1.	Dungla	31	5
2.	Kapasan	20	4
3.	Bhopalsagar	16	4
4.	Nimbahera	24	5
5.	Rashmi	33	6
6.	Bhainsrorgarh	14	5
7.	Chittaurgarh	36	7
8.	Achnera H. Q. Arnod	21	4
9.	Begun	24	5
10.	Pratapgarh	35	7
11.	Bhadesar	24	5
12.	Chhoti Sadri	29	5
Total		307	62

1. Source : The Panchayat and Development Department, Rajasthan, Jaipur.



APPENDIX III

Achievements under Community Development Blocks in
Chittaurgarh District

Head	Unit	1968-69 ¹	1969-70 ²
1. Improved seeds distributed	Quintals	3,149	11,524
2. Fertiliser distributed	Quintals	49,460	74,654
3. Agricultural implement distributed	Number	156	209
4. Agricultural demonstration	Number	352	332
5. Pesticides distributed	Kg.	N. A.	12,516
6. New compost pits dug	Number	2,637	4,102
7. Fruit plants distributed	Number	10,466	11,741
8. Soil Conservation, contour bunding and terracing	Hectares	N. A.	N. A.
9. Improved breed animals distributed	Number	N. A.	N. A.
10. Improved breed cocks distributed	Number	356	N. A.
11. Wells dug	Number	647	1,007
12. Pumping sets installed	Number	571	644
13. Drinking water wells dug	Number	N. A.	45
14. Adult education centres opened	Number	440	100
15. Adults educated	Number	2,295	1,698
16. Kuchcha roads built	Km.	22	68

1. *Sankhyiki Rooprekha Chittaurgarh*, 1970, pp. 133-34.2. *ibid.*, 1971, pp. 125-126.

N.A. = Not available

APPENDIX IV
Statement of Income and Expenditure of Zila Parishad Chittaurgarh during the year 1959-60 to 1970-71

INCOME	(Rs.)					
	Year	Grant in-aid received from State Government	Panchayat Samiti contribution	Other department grants	Care grant	Own income
	1959-60	12,410	—	—	—	—
	1960-61	14,930	85	600	—	1,103
	1961-62	17,850	1,950	4,000	—	139
	1962-63	19,000	2,360	—	—	3
	1963-64	19,400	365	—	—	83
	1964-65	21,000	4,000	—	—	62
	1965-66	31,500	800	1,138	—	678
	1966-67	23,312	6,000	—	—	365
	1967-68	24,000	—	14,752	—	3,330
	1968-69	27,600	3,416	36,000	45,000	2,871
	1969-70	23,600	52	—	20,120	4,109
	1970-71	44,790	26,566	48,000	36,777	9,616
						32,110

1. Source : Office of the Secretary, Zila Parishad, Chittaurgarh.

APPENDIX IV (Concl'd.)

EXPENDITURE

Year	Estt. expenses	Other offices expenditure	Other Deptt. expenditure	Advances	Care expenditure	Own income expenditure	Education expenditure	Pool jeep expenditure
1959-60	3,269	4,893	—	150	—	—	—	—
1960-61	16,312	—	600	—	—	—	—	—
1961-62	17,495	—	6,195	1,242	—	—	—	—
1962-63	17,133	—	2,350	175	—	—	—	—
1963-64	13,977	1,719	—	1,045	—	—	—	—
1964-65	8,187	2,713	—	1,191	—	—	—	—
1965-66	13,057	9,272	3,245	2,284	—	—	—	—
1966-67	14,379	11,456	73	2,100	—	—	—	—
1967-68	17,718	5,430	11,500	3,450	—	457	—	4,460
1968-69	19,693	10,927	17,920	20,725	22,263	603	33,500	4,902
1969-70	21,524	5,014	16	26,929	37,927	10,750	500	6,501
1970-71	23,538	3,488	25,000	30,577	48,975	948	217	5,242

Source : The office of the Secretary, Zila Parishad, Chittaurgarh.

CHAPTER XV

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Educational institutions of an area usually mirror the ideals of the people living in it and enable us to understand the spirit of their culture and way of life. This was equally true of Chittaurgarh in ancient times.

Chittaurgarh became a great centre of learning in early times. Haribhadra Suri, the great commentator, utilised the labours of early writers in his works¹. This obviously proves that Jain scriptures were being intensively studied in the eighth century. Suri is the author of *Dhurtakhyana* written by him at Chittaurgarh. Virasen learnt the *Shatkhandagama* and the *Kashayaprabhrita* from Elacharya at Chittaurgarh and after that wrote *Dhavalā* and a portion of *Jayadhavalā* in the 9th century in the south. Harishena who wrote *Dhammaparikkha* in 987 A. D. was originally a resident of Chittaurgarh. Rshivardhana Suri composed the *Naladavayantirasa* in 1455 A. D. at Chittakutgiri and *Dasaravakabattrisi* was written by Nannasuri in 1495 A. D.

Education in early times was monopolised by the religious institutions. Temples and monasteries were not merely concerned with worship and religious practices but were centres of learning and education. They were nurseries of scholars and possessed libraries containing books on different subjects. In these institutions children were given free education. Temples and monasteries received numerous public and private endowments to meet their expenses.

No reliable evidence is available about further progress of education in Mewar State. Till nearly a century ago formal education, as understood at present, was almost non-existent. It was the boast of the Mewar court and nobles that they had always kept aloof and never learnt anything about the customs and practices of other people. This spirit of exclusiveness and resistance to external impressions stood in the way of their appreciating the benefits of modern education. Apart from this, during the 18th century owing to Mohammedan and Maratha wars, education in Mewar was at a standstill. When the times became settled

1. Jain K. C.: *Ancient cities and towns of Rajasthan*, pp. 232-233.

many indigenous schools were opened by private individuals¹. These educational institutions were mainly of two kinds (i) those dealing with elementary education and (ii) those imparting higher education. To the former category belonged the Hindu *Chatshalas* and *Posals* and Muslim *Makhtabs* while to the latter belonged the Hindu *Pathshalas* and Muslim *Madarsas*. The Jain *Upasaras* belonged to both the categories depending on the type of education imparted in them². The elementary indigenous schools in the 19th century mostly taught the rudiments of the three R's just enough to allow the *Brahmins* to read the *Shastras* and the mercantile classes to carry on their business avocation. In most schools the method of keeping *Bania's* or *Mahajan's* accounts formed part of the course³. The system of keeping private tutors for the education of children was also prevalent. Writing about Mewar Mr. Eden says in his report "five or six parents would combine to make up the pay of a *Brahmin* teacher to 10 or 12 rupees a month more or less and reading, writing and account keeping would thus be imparted⁴". The majority of educational institutions centred round about Udaipur. Facilities of education in other areas were extremely limited. The bulk of people were served by a system of folk education which served their needs. However, while education for the masses was seldom the cherished aim of the State, education of the aristocracy was given great attention and financial support, through the personal interests of the ruler⁵.

It was in the middle of 19th century during the minority of Maharana Shambhu Singh, that Major Eden, the Political Agent proposed to establish vernacular schools in the State with State assistance. The first such school for boys was established at Chittaurgarh under the supervision of Mr. Ingles in 1872-73⁶. Bikaner Archives has a "Report of Pathshala Kasbe Chittaur dated 20th December 1872 which mentions that there were 26 students in I class and 40 in second. It worked in two shifts, one starting at 10 a. m. and the second at 3 p. m. It was housed in a rented building". In 1873-74 this school had 60 pupils⁷ which number increased to 133 in 1875-76⁸. English was taught in this school. On the death of Maharana Sujjan Singh a sum of Rupees two lakhs (local currency) equal to Rs. 1,57,480 was set aside with the object of establishing schools and dispensaries in the districts which were to be supported by a small cess of one anna in a rupee on land revenue⁹. Some headway was made in establishing

1. Verma, G. C.: *Growth and Development of Modern Education in Rajasthan*, (1819-1949) p. 242. 2. *ibid.*, p. 22.

3. *ibid.*, pp. 31-34. 4. *ibid.*, p. 43. 5. *ibid.*, p. 428.

6. Erskine, K. D.: *The Rajputana Gazetteer, Mewar Residency Gazetteer*, Vol. II-A, p. 82.

7. *Report on the Political Administration of the Rajpootana States, Mewar Agency Report 1873-74*, p. 43. 8. *ibid.*, 1875-76, p. 42.

9. *ibid.*, 1884-85, p. 64.

schools in districts with the help of this fund. Five of the 7 schools sanctioned out of the amount of the education cess were opened in 1886 in the districts. During the next year building for schools at Nangauli, Rashmi, Dhindholi and Jharol were completed and one at Kapasan commenced. During the next four years three more buildings for schools at Chittaur, Mavli and Untala were erected¹. In his report Mr. Reid has stated that in 1905 the total expenditure on education incurred by the Mewar State was Rs. 28,000 from the total revenue of Rs. 20 lakhs of the State. This came to 1.40 per cent of the income². In 1909-10 the number of schools in the whole of the Mewar State was as follows³:

Boys' High School, Udaipur	1
Boys' Primary School, Udaipur	1
Girls' Primary School, Udaipur	1
Secondary District Schools	3
Primary District Schools	41

Out of the 3 secondary district schools, one was at Chittaur. United Free Church supported two boys' schools at Udaipur and Ahar and five girls' schools, two at Udaipur and one each at Ahar, Bhilwara and Mavli⁴. They gradually extended their activities to Nai, Bedla, Bhawani and Kanpura. The progress of education was very slow in the Chittaurgarh district, main centre of attraction for educational institutions remained the capital town of Udaipur. In 1942, the position of colleges/schools in the Mewar State was as follows⁵:

Intermediate College, Udaipur	1
High schools	4
Middle & primary schools	21
Primary schools	342
Harijan schools	3

There were only middle and primary schools in Chittaurgarh district in 1942. The school at Kapasan had a boarding house for students. Almost every village in the State with a population of 1,000 or more had a primary school. Many villages with population of less than 1,000 had lower primary schools⁶. One of the 3 Harijan schools was at Chittaur. The amount of grants-in-aid given to schools by the State in

1. Verma, G.C.: *Growth and Development of Modern Education in Rajasthan* (8:9-1949), pp. 247-48.

2. *Ibid.*, p. 437.

3. *Report on the Administration of Mewar State, 1909-10*, p. 31.

4. *Ibid.*, p. 10.

5. *Ibid.*, 1940, 1941 and 1942, p. 66-67.

6. *Ibid.*, p. 67.

1942 was Rs. 52,140 and total expenditure on the education department amounted to Rs. 4.30 lakhs.

Pratapgarh State

In the erstwhile Pratapgarh State, it was only in the early 20th century that the Durbar paid any real attention to education. A school was opened at the capital in about 1875 but instruction was confined to a little reading, writing and accounts in Hindi¹. Some ten years later, English, Persian and Sanskrit classes were added and the average number of students on the rolls was 216 in 1891 (twenty seven in English class) and 194 in 1901 (thirty in English class)². In the census of 1901, 2,188 persons or 4.20 per cent of the population (8.31 per cent of the males and 0.08 per cent of the females) were returned as able to read and write³. Thus in respect of literacy Pratapgarh stood fifth among the twenty States and chiefships of Rajputana in 1901. In 1908 there were three educational institutions maintained by the Durbar, namely an anglo-vernacular middle and a vernacular primary school at the capital and a vernacular primary school at Deolia. The number of students on the rolls at the end of 1905-06 was 158 (all boys) and the daily average attendance was 95. The anglo-vernacular school was growing up around the Nobles' school which was established in 1904 for special benefit of the sons of *Thakurs* and the upper classes. It had a boarding house for Rajputs attached to it. In 1905 the Nobles' school contained only 19 boys, though there was accommodation⁴ for 25. The total students enrolled in the school were 50, of which 28 were in the preparatory vernacular classes, 22 were learning English, the highest class in the school being the 6th class⁵. The vernacular school, also situated in Pratapgarh, cost Rs. 20 per month to maintain and afforded a 2½ years course of education in both Urdu and Hindi⁶. Education in villages was practically non-existent. At Deolia, there was a lower primary school attended regularly by 10 to 15 children and costing the State Rs. 6 per month. There was a similar school at Kotri supported by the villagers and one other in a Jagirdar's village⁷. The total expenditure of the State on education fell below Rs. 1,500 per annum and this sum was almost entirely spent on the upkeep of the schools in the capital⁸. In 1908-09 five village schools were opened. The total

1. Erskine, K. D.: *op. cit.*, p. 220.

2. *ibid.*

3. *ibid.*

4. Reid, F.L.: *Report on the state of education in the Native States of Rajputana, 1905*, Appendix XII.

5. *ibid.*

6. *ibid.*

7. *ibid.*

8. *ibid.*

cost on education during this year was Rs. 5,282¹. In 1914-15 one more village school was opened². Thus the educational facilities gradually increased in the State and in 1943-44 there were following educational institutions in the State³:

1. Princely Nobles' High School, Pratapgarh	1
2. Raj Primary School, Pratapgarh	1
3. Shri Raghunath Sanatan Dharma Sanskrit Pathshala, Pratapgarh	1
4. Shriman Yuvraj Shree Man Singhji Kanya Pathshala, Pratapgarh	1
5. Village schools	24
6. Schools in Jagir villages	11
7. Local Pathshalas including Bohra schools run privately	13
8. Harijan schools	1

The total expenditure on education during this year was Rs. 29,877.

LITERACY AND EDUCATIONAL STANDARDS

Literacy

In Chittaur, in 1901 out of the total population of 66,004 only 3,325 persons were able to read and write⁴ and 4.20 per cent of the people were returned as literate in 1901 Census in Pratapgarh State. Mewar as a whole stood sixth and Pratapgarh stood fifth in respect of literacy of the population among the twenty states and chiefships of Rajputana in 1901.

According to 1931 Census the percentage of literacy in the district was 7.07 (36,187 males and 5,391 females). This increased to 14.93 (76,642 males and 13,062 females) at the time of 1961 Census⁵. The percentage of male literates to the male population of the district (excluding age group 0-4) was⁶ 24.59. A further analysis shows that 65.02 per cent of male population in urban areas was literate⁷. Similar percentage in the case of rural areas (tahsil level) of the district was as

1. *Administration Report of Deogarh Partabgarh State, 1908-09*, p. 17.

2. *ibid.*, 1914-15, p. 46.

3. *Administration Report of Deogarh, Partabgarh State, 1943-44*, pp. 44-45.

4. *Imperial Gazetteer of India-Rajputana*, p. 117.

5. The statistics of percentage of literacy at the time of 1961 Census given herein-after are of population excluding the age-group 0-4, total of which was 600,857.

6. *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, Census Atlas, Pt. IX-B*, p. 274.

7. *ibid.*, p. 282.

follows: Gangrar 19.17, Chittaurgarh 17.50, Kapasan 18.35, Bhadesar 16.16, Bari Sadri 18.24, Dungla 16.65, Rashmi 20.69, Begun 22.93, Bhainsrorgarh 20.76, Pratapgarh 20.05, Achnera 21.90, Nimbahera 24.85, and Chhoti Sadri 25.81¹. The percentage of female literates to female population (excluding age group 0-4) of the district was only 4.52. The pattern of female literacy in urban and rural areas followed the same trend as in the case of the male population. The percentage of literate females in urban areas was 24.89, whereas among females in rural areas (tahsil level) it was as follows: Rashmi 1.97, Chittaurgarh 1.89, Kapasan 1.56, Chhoti Sadri 1.92, Bari Sadri 1.93, Dungla 1.94, Gangrar 2.82, Bhainsrorgarh 2.81, Bhadesar 2.09, Nimbahera 2.65, Pratapgarh 2.48, Begun 3.20, and Achnera 3.83². Thus the literacy level of both male and female population of the district is much higher in urban areas as compared to the rural areas. This feature holds good for the entire State and can be attributed to better educational facilities available in urban areas, encouragement provided by better employment opportunities to educated people and the glamour of white collared professions in comparison to cultivation which is the main stay of livelihood in the rural areas. Secondly, it can be observed that the education of girls is lagging far behind the education of boys. This again is a fact in consonance with the rest of the State and can be ascribed to the age old tradition of purdah among womenfolk, as limited scope of employment for educated women and women not being preferred as earning members of the family which coupled with the general poverty, forces the alternative on parents to educate males in preference to female children.

Educational Standard

The educational standard of the people of Chittaurgarh district in 1951 was as follows:

Educational standard	(Number)		
	Persons	Males	Females
Literate	40,475	35,055	5,420
Middle School	999	945	54
Matriculate or school leaving certificate			
or Higher Secondary	376	370	6
Intermediate in Arts or Science	32	30	2
Degrees or diplomas	111	100	11
Graduate in Arts or Science	37	36	1
Post graduate in Arts or Science	2	2	-

1. *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan Census Atlas*, Part IX-B, p. 280.

2. *ibid.*, pp. 284-286.

3. *Census 1951, District Census Handbook, Chittaurgarh*, p. 98.

Such information was not collected for the whole of the district during 1961 Census. On the basis of information collected 70,240 males and 12,483 females were found to be literate without educational level; 3,406 males and 414 females had educational level of primary or junior basic and 2,996 males and 165 females were matriculates and above¹. More detailed information was, however, available about the urban areas of the district, which is given in the statement below² :

Educational Standard	(Number)	
	Males	Females
Literate (without educational level)	17,913	6,571
Primary or Junior Basic	630	114
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	1,101	80
Technical Diploma not equal to degree	3	1
Non-technical Diploma not equal to degree	1	3
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	281	14
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	29	11

EDUCATION OF WOMEN

Due to reasons already stated very little attention was paid to women's education in pre-merger times. Even upto the time of Erskine's writing³ i. e. 1908, there was no girls' school either in Mewar or in Pratapgarh State. In 1919 Hartog Committee Report mentioned three main obstacles to women's education namely, (a) conservatism, (b) Purdah system and (c) early marriage. As the people were very apathetic to girls' education, the State also was not very keen to open more schools.

Things however, improved rapidly in this direction after the merger of States in Rajasthan. An office of Deputy Inspectress of Girls' School was established in 1950 for Udaipur range at Udaipur. Its jurisdiction extends to all the girls' schools in Udaipur, Bhilwara, Chittaurgarh, Banswara and Dungarpur districts. In 1970-71 its staff consisted of one Deputy Inspectress of Schools, one sub-deputy inspectress, one office assistant, two accounts clerks, one computer, 11 lower division clerks, 89 class IV servants, 51 Grade II teachers and 764 Grade III teachers. Progress of girls' schools in

1. *Census of India 1961, District Census Handbook, Chittaurgarh*, p. 252.

2. *ibid.*, p. 253.

3. Erskine, K. D.: *op. cit.*, Vol. II-B, p. 22-24 & p. 58.

4. *Hartog Committee Report*, 1929, p. 152.

Chittaurgarh district since 1965-66 can be seen from the statement below¹.

(Number)

Type of Institutions	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
1. Girls' Higher						
Secondary Schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
2. Girls' High Schools	2	3	4	5	5	5
3. Girls' Middle Schools	3	5	6	6	6	6
4. Girls' Primary Schools						
(Government)	7	6	7	7	7	8
5. Girls' Primary Schools						
(Panchayat Samitis)	34	32	30	30	30	31

A statement about the number of students and teachers in these schools in 1965-66 and 1970-71 is given below²:

(Number)

Type of Institutions	1965-66				1970-71			
	students		teachers		students		teachers	
	Boys	Girls	Male	Female	Boys	Girls	Male	Female
Girls' Higher								
Secondary schools	—	348	3	10	—	423	5	12
Girls' High/Secondary								
schools	—	350	6	14	—	867	14	54
Girls' Middle schools	41	904	1	29	16	799	2	55
Girls' Primary schools								
inclusive of Govt. and								
Panchayat Samiti	74	3,580	—	112	294	3,678	4	117

The total expenditure on girls' schools was Rs. 8,16,035 in 1970-71 as compared to Rs. 3,07,713 in 1965-66³.

EDUCATION OF BACKWARD CLASSES

In 1942 there were only three Harijan schools in Mewar State and one in Pratapgarh State. After the formation of Rajasthan, special concessions in admission to schools, fees and grant of scholarships have been given to students of Scheduled Castes and Tribes and other backward classes. The Social Welfare Department maintains hostels exclusively for these boys in Chittaurgarh district. The details of these hostels are given in Chapter XVII of this volume.

1. Source: Office of the Deputy Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Udaipur.

2. *Ibid.*

3. *Ibid.*

GENERAL EDUCATION

After the merger of the States into Rajasthan, it was found that there was no uniformity in the type of instructions being imparted in the covenanted States. So during the First Five Year Plan the State devoted its efforts to bring about a unified system of education in the entire State. During the period of the Second Five Year Plan, long term objectives for development of educational facilities in the State, both in regard to quantitative expansion and qualitative improvement were laid down. It was envisaged to bring the entire age group 6-11 to schools, to raise the coverage of the age group 11-14 to 50 per cent in 15 years, to convert all existing primary schools into basic schools and middle schools into junior basic schools within 10 years. The enrolment of age group 14-17 was to be increased to 30 per cent and all high schools to be converted into higher secondary schools within 15 years. Technical and vocational education in the State was to be developed and cultural and physical and recreational education was to be provided on the larger scale¹.

In 1956-57 there were 316 primary schools, 31 middle schools, 5 high schools, 3 higher secondary schools and 1 college in the district. By the end of Second Five Year Plan there were 485 primary schools, 48 middle schools, 5 high schools, 9 higher secondary schools and 1 college². The Third Five Year Plan proposed to make the educational facilities more extensive and it was found that at the end of Third Five Year Plan there were 832 primary schools, 60 middle schools, 11 high schools, 10 higher secondary schools and 3 colleges³.

At present, the Education Department of the district has an Inspector of Schools headquartered at Chittaurgarh who controls all the boys' schools except the primary schools located in the rural areas which are under the control of Panchayat Samitis. His office staff includes 1 Deputy Inspector of schools, 1 accountant, 1 sub-deputy inspector of schools, 1 computer, 1 office assistant, 1 stenographer, 1 accounts clerk, 1 upper division clerk, 11 lower division clerks and 5 class IV employees⁴. This office was started as the office of Deputy Inspector of schools in September, 1950 and was raised to its present status in May 1956⁵.

The education of women in the district is controlled by Deputy Director (women) of Primary and Secondary Education, Udaipur range, headquartered at Udaipur.

1. *Second Five Year Plan Progress Report, Rajasthan 1956-61*, pp. 180-181.

2. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, 1961, p. 233.

3. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, 1967, p. 164.

4. Source : Office of Inspector of Schools, Chittaurgarh.

5. *ibid.*

College education is controlled by the Director of Education, Rajasthan whose headquarters are located at Jaipur

In 1970-71, the position of the educational institutions in the district along with the number of students and teachers was as under^{1,*}

Category of Institutions	No. of institutions	No. of teachers			No. of students		
		Male	Female	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
COLLEGES							
General education	2	39	5	44	467	62	529
Special	1	6	—	6	36	—	36
SCHOOLS							
Multipurpose Higher							
Secondary	2	104	—	104	1,883	45	1,928
Higher Secondary	11	261	12	273	3,868	585	4,453
Secondary	21	210	57	267	2,810	1,263	4,073
Middle	76	644	68	712	10,656	2,195	12,851
Primary	799	1,302	178	1,480	33,992	8,769	42,761

Primary Schools

At the time of 1951 Census, there were 137 primary schools in Chittaurgarh district². In 1956-57 the number of such schools increased to 316, in 1960-61 to 485 and in 1965-66 to 832³. In 1970-71 the total number of primary schools in the district were 799⁴. In 1959, following the process of democratic decentralisation, all the primary schools in rural areas were transferred to the concerned panchayat samitis. The distribution of the rural schools in the 12 Panchayat Samitis of the district during the year 1970-71 was as given below⁵ :

Name of Panchayat Samiti	No. of schools	Name of Panchayat Samiti	No. of schools
1. Chittaurgarh	94	7. Bhopalsagar	36
2. Begun	52	8. Kapasan	45
3. Nimbahera	51	9. Rashmi	66
4. Dungla	73	10. Bhainsrorgarh	33
5. Bhadesar	50	11. Chhoti Sadri	80
6. Pratapgarh	96	12. Arnod	54

1. Source : Office of concerned colleges, Inspector of Schools, Chittaurgarh and Deputy Inspectress Girls' Schools, Udaipur.

2. *Census 1951, op. cit.*, p. X.

3. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan* 1958, 1961 and 1967.

4. Source : Office of Inspector of Schools, Chittaurgarh and of Dy. Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Udaipur.

5. Source : Office of Inspector of Schools, Chittaurgarh.

* Figures Provisional.

During the year 1965-66 the total number of boys and girls receiving education in the primary schools in the district was 43,139, in 1969-70 they were 40,880 and in 1970-71 42,761*. Number of teachers for these years in primary schools was 1378, 1376 and 1480* respectively¹. Expenditure on primary education amounted to Rs. 42.6 lakhs in the year 1970-71².

Middle Schools

In 1951 the district had 20 middle schools³. Their number increased to 31 in 1956-57. The number of students and teachers in these schools was 5,936 and 303 respectively. At the end of the Second Five Year Plan period in 1960-61 middle schools in the district totalled to 48 having 8,267 students and 310 teachers. In 1965-66 when the Third Five Year Plan period ended the number of middle schools in the district had increased to 60 and that of students and teachers in them amounted to 12,617 and 576 respectively⁴. In 1970-71 there were 76 middle schools, out of which 70 were for boys and 6 for girls⁵.

The places where boys' middle schools are situated in Chittaurgarh district, can be seen at Appendix I. The girls' middle schools⁶ were at Bassi, Badsoda, Bhadesar, Dungla, Akola and Bari Sadri. In these 76 middle schools a total number of 12,851 students were receiving education. The number of teachers was 712. Direct expenditure incurred on these schools in 1970-71 amounted to Rs. 29.43 lakhs⁷.

High and Higher Secondary Schools

In 1951 there were 6 high schools in the district. They were Maharana's High School, Chittaurgarh; Maharana's High School, Kapasan; Dulh Rai High School, Bari Sadri; Ram High School, Pratapgarh; Saadat High School, Nimbahera and Jain High School, Chhoti Sadri⁸.

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*; Office of Inspector of Schools, Chittaurgarh and Dy. Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Udaipur.
 2. Office of Inspector of Schools, Chittaurgarh and Dy. Inspectress of Girls' School, Udaipur.
 3. *Census 1951, op. cit.*, p. x.
 4. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, 1967*.
 5. Source : Office of Inspector of Schools, Chittaurgarh and Dy. Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Udaipur.
 6. Source : Office of the Deputy Inspectress of Girls' School, Udaipur.
 7. Source : Office of Inspector of Schools, Chittaurgarh and Dy. Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Udaipur.
 8. *Census 1951, op. cit.*, p. x.
- * Provisional

The number of higher secondary/secondary schools was 21 in 1965-66¹. In 1970-71 there were 34 higher secondary and secondary schools of which 28 were for boys and 6 for girls. Their details are as follows²:

GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, CHITTAURGARH—This school was established as primary school in 1893. It was raised to middle school in 1922, to high school in 1945, to higher secondary school in 1956 and to multipurpose higher secondary school in 1958. The number of students was 369 boys and 2 girls in 1950-51, 683 boys and 5 girls in 1955-56, 908 boys and 7 girls in 1960-61, 957 boys and 9 girls in 1965-66 and 1,017 boys and 35 girls in 1970-71. Apart from compulsory subjects, three categories of subjects are being taught in the school, namely humanities, science and commerce. This school is running in two separate buildings. Three laboratories are attached to it. There are also playgrounds for hockey, volley-ball, basket ball, cricket and two badminton courts. The school runs various clubs to broaden the understanding of the students in their subjects of study.

GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, PRATAPGARH—This school had an humble beginning in Pratapgarh town in 1904 with nearly 70 students. It started functioning as a primary school, was raised to middle school in 1908, to high school in 1925 and to multipurpose higher secondary school in 1955-56. In 1904 itself it was transferred from its town building to a *Pacca* building about a mile away from the town, where it is located at present. In the same year it was named 'Pinhey Nobles' School. It was then primarily meant for educating the sons of the nobles of the State but later on its doors were thrown open to all. It developed into middle school and began sending candidates for Rajputana middle school examinations, Ajmer from 1908. In 1925 this examination was abolished; so it began preparing candidates privately for high school examination. In 1933 it was affiliated with the Ajmer Board and in 1948 with the University of Rajputana, Jaipur. There were 700 students in the school in 1955-56, 765 in 1960-61, 800 in 1965-66 and 844 in 1970-71. Number of teachers in 1970-71 was 43. Arts, Science and Commerce subjects are being taught. The school has library containing 11,035 books and a reading room. There is a hostel which, however, was not functioning in 1970-71. There are four volley ball courts and a foot ball and hockey ground. Its extra curricular activities include games, scouting, N. C. C., debates, publication of school magazine, celebration of national days and cultural programmes.

1. *Statistical Abstract Rajasthan*, 1967, p. 164

2. Information compiled from the Office of Headmaster of each school concerned.

BHATARAK YASH KIRTI SECONDARY SCHOOL, PRATAPGARH—This school was established in 1945. It became a full fledged primary school in 1952, middle school in 1959 and secondary school in 1969. There were 229 students and 5 teachers in the school in 1955-56. In 1970-71 there were 509 students of which 443 were boys and 66 girls. The number of teachers was 15. There is a hostel attached to the school which has 25 rooms and arrangement for accommodating 100 students. Optional subjects taught here relate to the commerce group. There is a library and a reading room for students. Various cultural programmes are organised during the academic year by the students and they also take part in debates and sports tournaments. A school magazine called 'Kirti' is published every year.

GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, KAPASAN—This school was started as middle school in 1946 and was raised to high school in 1949 and to higher secondary school in 1970. There were 572 students and 29 teachers in 1960-61, 590 students and 29 teachers in 1965-66 and 684 students and 43 teachers in 1970-71. Out of these 684 students, 14 were girls. There are two hostel buildings attached to the school having a capacity for 50 resident students. The subjects taught are grouped under Humanities, Commerce, Agriculture and Science. The school organises Hindi and English debates, recitation and essays writing competition and other cultural programmes.

GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, NIMBAHERA—The school was started in 1899. It was made a high school in 1936, a secondary school in 1964 and a higher secondary school in 1968-69. In 1950-51 there were 305 students and 11 teachers in the school, in 1955-56 there were 347 students and 13 teachers, in 1960-61, 450 students and 16 teachers, in 1965-66, 657 students and 18 teachers and in 1970-71 there were 887 students and 42 teachers. Science, arts and commerce subjects are being taught in the school. Extra curricular activities of the students include participation in games and debates. There is a library in the school which has 5,973 books.

GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, BARI SADRI—The school was started as primary school in 1921. It was raised to middle school in 1945. It was upgraded to high school in 1950 and to higher secondary school in 1970. There were 250 students and 15 teachers in 1960-61, 539 students and 20 teachers in 1965-66 and 600 students (562 boys and 38 girls) and 36 teachers in 1970-71. Arts and Science subjects are being taught. The library of the school contained 6,062 books in 1970-71. Various literary activities have been introduced in the institution under internal assessment scheme, such as drama, debates, music competitions. A school magazine called *Varshik Patrika* is published.

SHREE GODAWAT JAIN HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, CHHOTI SADRI—This school was established as middle school in 1948 and was raised to high school in 1952 and to higher secondary school in 1958. There were 245 students and 17 teachers in 1960-61, 285 students and 18 teachers in 1965-66, and 330 students (315 boys, 15 girls) and 18 teachers in 1970-71. There is a hostel with accommodation for 50 students. The subjects taught include Arts, Science and Commerce. The school has a library and reading room. The library has 4,842 books on various subjects. It has two laboratories and several play grounds.

GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOL, GOSUNDA—The school was started as middle school in 1949 but was raised to secondary school in 1966. The number of students studying in the school in 1966-67 was 122 and teachers 12. In 1970-71 there were 138 boys and 12 girl students and the number of teachers remained 12. Only arts subjects are being taught in the school. The school library contains 2,005 books. There are sufficient number of playgrounds attached to the school.

GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOL, BASSI—The school was established as middle school in 1950-51 and was upgraded as secondary school in 1961-62. In 1970-71 there were 211 boys and 6 girls and 14 teachers in the school. The subjects taught relate to arts and science group. There is a library containing 2,909 books and playgrounds for football, volleyball, hockey etc. Students participate in debates and literary competitions.

GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOL, SAWA—The school was started in 1938 as primary school and was raised to middle school in 1953 and to secondary school in 1966. There were 252 students and 9 teachers in 1960-61, 312 students and 12 teachers in 1965-66 and 189 students (186 boys and 3 girls) and 15 teachers in 1970-71. Only arts subjects are taught. The school library has 2,356 books and a reading room. Students from about 25 nearby villages come to study in this school. Every week literary and cultural programmes are organised in which students participate. Sufficient number of playgrounds are attached to the school for outdoor games.

GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, BHADESAR—It started as primary school in 1932 and was raised to middle school in 1948 and to higher secondary school in 1958. 141 students studied in the school in 1960-61, 213 in 1965-66 and 298 in 1970-71. The subjects taught relate to arts, science and agriculture. There is a library in the school which has 3,500 books and a reading room. The school has three laboratories

and 6 playgrounds attached to it. A school magazine called *Manas* is published.

GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOL, BHADSORA—The school was established as primary school in 1941 and was raised to middle school in 1951 and to secondary school in 1961. The number of students was 177 in 1950-51, 203 in 1955-56, 105 in 1960-61, 149 in 1965-66 and 200 (194 boys and 6 girls) in 1970-71. In 1950-51 there were 7 teachers in the school, 8 in 1955-56 and 1960-61, 13 in 1965-66 and 14 in 1970-71. Arts, Commerce and Science subjects are being taught in the school. The school library has 2,797 books and a reading room. A school magazine called *Jyotsana* is published. The school organises celebrations of birthdays of great men, Saturday meetings of debates, recitation, music, celebration of national days, games, outings and scouting. There are 3 laboratories and one playground attached to the school.

GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOL, MANDAPIA—The school was functioning as middle school in 1955 and was up-graded as secondary school in 1961. In 1970-71 there were 109 students (102 boys and 7 girls) and 12 teachers in the school. There is a hostel run privately by Sanwaliya Trust in which 6 rooms are allotted for the students of this school. The subjects taught relate to Arts and Commerce group. There is a library containing 3,384 books on various subjects. Playgrounds are maintained for outdoor games. The school organises hiking, games and cultural activities.

GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, ARNOD—The school started functioning as primary school in 1914 and was raised to middle school in 1948 and to higher secondary school in 1959-60. There were 124 students and 14 teachers in 1960-61, 207 students and 10 teachers in 1965-66 and 181 students and 14 teachers in 1970-71. There is a hostel run by Tribal Welfare Board having 25 seats. Science and Arts subjects are being taught. The school has its own library and reading room. The number of books in the library is 4,000. There are two laboratories and a number of playgrounds. Students participate in games, scouting, literary and cultural activities like debates, recitation, music etc.

GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOL, DALOT—The school was started as primary school in 1922 and it became a middle school in 1958. It was upgraded to secondary school in 1968. There were 89 students and 10 teachers in 1970-71. Only Arts subjects are being taught. The school library contains 1,971 books. Students participate in debates, recitation, dramatics, folk dance and various outdoor and indoor sports.

GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOL, KANERA—The school was

started as primary school in 1924 and was upgraded to middle school in 1945 and to secondary school in 1966. In 1950-51 there were 150 students and 9 teachers in the school, in 1955-56, 212 students and 10 teachers, in 1960-61, 266 students and 10 teachers, in 1965-66, 255 students and 12 teachers and in 1970-71, 126 students and 10 teachers. Only Arts subjects are being taught. There is a library having 3,292 books. Students participate in cultural activities and scouting.

GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, DUNGLA—The school was established as primary school in 1930 and was raised to middle school in 1949 and higher secondary school in 1958. The number of students was 127 and of teachers 10 in 1960-61, 181 and 10 in 1965-66 and 225 (223 boys and 2 girls) and 16 in 1970-71. The subjects relating to Arts and Science group are being taught. Twenty acres of land is attached to the school for playgrounds and 25 acres for agriculture. Cultural activities like music, folk dance, dramas, one act plays, fancy dress etc. are regularly organised in the school. Twice the school organised district level tournaments. Internal assessment programmes and work experience plan are also in progress.

GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOL, BOHEDA—The school, opened as a primary school in 1941, was upgraded to middle school in 1954 and to secondary school in 1966. The number of students was 308 and of teachers 9 in 1960-61, 322 and 10 in 1965-66 and 216 (210 boys and 6 girls) and 11 in 1970-71. Optional subjects taught are Hindi, Civics and History. The school library contains 3,200 books. The school has started a work experience programme. General knowledge development projects are also undertaken.

GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOL, NIKUMBH—In 1907 this school was started in this village as primary school. It was upgraded to middle school in 1954 and to secondary school in 1968. 236 students studied in this school in 1960-61, 237 in 1965-66 and 137 (123 boys and 14 girls) in 1970-71. Only Arts subjects are being taught. There were 10 teachers in 1960-61 and 1965-66 and 11 in 1970-71. A library containing 2,021 books exists in the school for the benefit of the students. There is a big ground in front of the school which is used as playground.

GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, RASHMI—It was opened as primary school in 1942 and was raised to middle school in 1949 and to higher secondary school in 1959. In 1960-61 there were 109 students, 205 in 1965-66 and 172 (151 boys and 21 girls) in 1970-71. Optional subjects taught relate to Arts and Science group. Number of teachers was 8 in 1960-61 and 1965-66 and 16 in 1970-71. The school

has a library with 4,206 books. Students participate in sports and games, scouting, debate, dramas, creative writing etc.

GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, GANGRAR—It was first opened as primary school in 1915 and was raised to middle school in 1916 and to higher secondary school in 1960. The number of students was 276 and of teachers 14 in 1960-61, 193 and 12 in 1965-66 and 306 (270 boys and 36 girls) and 21 in 1970-71. Arts, Science and Commerce subjects are being taught at present. The school library has 4,902 books. There are 3 laboratories and five play grounds attached to the school. Students participate in debates, mono-acting, dramas and sports.

GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOL, PAHUNA—In the year 1944 the school was functioning as primary school. It was raised to middle school in 1955 and to secondary school in 1966. The total number of students was 77 and of teachers 9 in 1960-61, 81 and 10 in 1965-66 and 143 (133 boys and 10 girls) and 10 in 1970-71. Only arts subjects are being taught. The school library has about 1,625 books. There is one volleyball ground within the premises of the school. Other playgrounds are about half a mile away.

GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOL, RAWATBHATA—It was established in 1961 as primary school and was raised to middle school in 1963 and to secondary school in 1970. At present the school curriculum includes arts and science subjects. The school library has 1,900 books. Extracurricular activities include scouting, games *Bal sabhas*, junior red cross group, dramatics etc.

GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOL, BHAINSRORGARH—The school was upgraded from primary to middle school in 1954-55 and to secondary school in 1961-62. There were 91 students and 12 teachers in 1965-66 and 94 (93 boys and 1 girl) students and 9 teachers in 1970-71. The present syllabus of the school includes only arts subjects. The school library contains 1,785 books on subjects of interest to the students. Students do gardening, weaving *Niwar* and *Durris* and make bricks. A school magazine called *Sareeta* is published.

GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOL, AKOLA—It remained a primary school for nearly 50 years and was upgraded to middle school in 1949 and to secondary school in 1961. In 1965-66 there were 165 students and 11 teachers in the school and in 1970-71 there were 207 students (204 boys and 3 girls) and 13 teachers. Both Arts and Science subjects are being taught. There are two laboratories and several playgrounds for playing outdoor games. School magazine called *Stutika* is published. The school library has 3,506 books.

GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOL, BHOPALSAGAR—It was opened as primary school in 1942. In 1956 it was raised to middle school and in 1966 to secondary school. The total number of 104 students were receiving education here in 1967-68. This number increased to 132 (106 boys and 26 girls) in 1970-71. The syllabus of the school includes both Art and Science subjects. The number of teachers was 11 in 1967-68 and 12 in 1970-71. A library containing 2,131 books exists for the benefit of the students. There is a badminton court and a volleyball ground. Students take part in literary and cultural activities and scouting.

GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOL, SINGHPUR—About 125 years ago this school imparted education upto II class of primary standard. Classes were extended to upper primary in 1930. In 1956 it became a middle school and in 1968 a secondary school. In 1970-71 there were 93 students (90 boys and 3 girls). Only Arts subjects are being taught. The number of teachers in 1970-71 was 11. There is a school library having 2,471 books on various subjects. Students participate in debates, dramas, music competitions and sports tournaments.

GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, BEGUN—Before 1954 this institution was running as a middle school. It was raised to high school in 1954 and to higher secondary school in 1970. The number of students was 291 and of teachers 12 in 1960-61, 378 and 16 in 1965-66 and 425 (all boys) and 23 in 1970-71. Arts and Science subjects are being taught. A school magazine is published every year. A library having 7,261 books in stock functions in the school for the use of the students. Games are played regularly after school hours on the five playgrounds.

Girls' High and Higher Secondary Schools

GOVERNMENT GIRLS' HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, CHITTAURGARH—The school was raised from middle school to high school in 1960, to secondary school in 1968 and to higher secondary school in 1971. The number of students was 110 and of teachers 8 in 1960-61, 265 and 10 in 1965-66 and 383 and 19 in 1970-71. Both arts and science subjects are being taught. Work experience plan, debates and other cultural programmes are organised in the school.

GOVERNMENT GIRLS HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, PRATAPGARH—The school was upgraded as higher secondary school in 1956. In 1960-61 it had 290 students and 15 teachers, in 1965-66, 300 students and 15 teachers and in 1970-71, 450 students and 19 teachers. Both science and arts subjects are being taught. The school library has 4,475 books. Extra curricular activities like debates, recitation, music, dramas and sports are organised. A school magazine called *Anjali* is published.

GOVERNMENT GIRLS' SECONDARY SCHOOL, NIMBAHERA—The school was established as primary school in 1939, was raised to middle standard in 1951 and to secondary standard in 1966. The number of students in 1970-71 was 230 and of teachers 13. Subjects relating only to Arts group are being taught here at present. The school library has 2,012 books. The teaching of drawing and painting is a speciality of this school and the art work of its students has received State level recognition.

GOVERNMENT GIRLS' SECONDARY SCHOOL, KAPASAN—It was established as a primary school in 1946, and was upgraded to middle school in 1952 and to secondary school in 1964. The number of students studying in the school was 87 in 1965-66 and 119 in 1970-71. Only arts subjects are being taught. The number of teachers in 1965-66 was 7 and in 1970-71 it was 10. The school library has 2,600 books. Students take part in debates, sports, essay writing etc.

GOVERNMENT GIRLS' SECONDARY SCHOOL, CHHOTI SADRI—It was established as middle school in 1952 and was raised to secondary level in 1968. The number of students in 1970-71 was 358 and of teachers 16. Hindi, home science and music are being taught as optional subjects. The school library contains 1,447 books. Girl guide activity is organised in the school along with other cultural activities.

GOVERNMENT GIRLS' SECONDARY SCHOOL, BEGUN—The school was opened as primary school in 1950. It was raised to middle standard in 1960 and to secondary standard in 1967. The number of students in the school in 1970-71 was 67 and of teachers 10. Subjects relating to arts group alone are being taught. There is a library containing 1,244 books.

Sainik School Chittaurgarh¹

The Sainik school at Chittaurgarh is the only one of its kind in the State of Rajasthan and was established in 1961. It is a residential school for boys, providing public school education with a military bias. It is one in the chain of Sainik schools established in various States throughout the country. In common with other sainik schools, it has an all India curriculum, system of selection and examination. The main aim of the school is to prepare boys academically and physically for entry into the National Defence Academy, Khadakvasla. The school education, however, also fully equips a student to enter any other career if he so desires. The school is located in its own permanent building at a distance of about two miles from Chittaurgarh fort. This building was provided to the school by the Government of Rajasthan and was constructed by Public Works Department, Rajasthan between 1962 to 1969. The school estate extends

1. *Sainik School Chittaurgarh Prospectus 1970.*

to approximately 280 acres in which the main school building, hostels for students, mess, residential quarters for staff and playgrounds are situated. The administration of the school is vested in an autonomous board of Governors whose Chairman is the Union Minister of Defence. The Chief Minister and Education Minister of Rajasthan are members of the Board. The day to day administration is, however, vested with a Local Board of Administration and is actually in the hands of the Principal, Headmaster and Registrar, all three of whom are Defence Service Officers. The total staff of the school in 1970 consisted of 30 teachers.

The school prepares boys for the following examinations:

1. Higher Secondary Examination of the All India Board of Higher Secondary Education, New Delhi
2. Entrance Examination to the National Defence Academy conducted by the Union Public Service Commission.

Compulsory subjects taught upto X class are Hindi, English, Sanskrit, Mathematics and Geography, Social Studies, General Science, Art and Painting and Craft. Optional subjects which could be offered by the students at IX class level include Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, and Biology/Geography/Hindi. The medium of instruction in the school is English. The school, at present, has a capacity for 416 boys from classe V to XI. 67 per cent seats are reserved for boys belonging to Rajasthan. For the remaining seats preference is given to sons of Defence Service personnel and ex-service personnel. There were 309 students in the school in 1965 and 459 in 1970-71. Boys between the ages of 9 and 10 years only are admitted to the school. For admission boys have to qualify in the All India Entrance Examination for Sainik Schools held in February. The tuition fee is Rs. 2,000 per annum inclusive of boarding, lodging, books, stationery and medical attendance.

The school has a library with 6,000 books and, it subscribes to 40 magazines and periodicals. It has well equipped laboratories for Physics, Chemistry and Biology. Participation in N.C.C., games and physical education is compulsory for all students. A school magazine "The Review" is published every year.

Colleges

The district possesses two colleges for general education, one at Chittaurgarh and another at Pratapgarh, which are affiliated to University of Rajasthan, Jaipur. Both are co-educational colleges. A brief description of each is given as follows:

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, CHITTAURGARH—It was established in 1962. It imparts education for Bachelor's degree and has three faculties viz. Arts, Science and Commerce. A hostel with accommodation for 30 students is attached to the college. The college library contains 9,000 books. The number of students and teachers in the college during 1970-71 was 376 and 24 respectively¹.

A variety of social and cultural activities are held at this college. They include dance, drama, music, debates, scouting, N.C.C., games and sports. Besides, athletics, basket ball, table tennis, badminton, cricket and *Kabaddi* are played by the students. There is one basket ball court, 3 volley ball courts, one football field, one cricket ground, one hockey ground, 3 badminton courts and one 200-metre sports track.

The construction of building of the college is not yet complete. Botany laboratory and theatres, first storey and library block are under construction. The expenditure incurred by the college in 1970-71 was Rs. 3,63,730. It also publishes a magazine called *Swar*.

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, PRATAPGARH—This college started in 1966 with Arts and Commerce faculties. It functioned in the Government Boys Higher Secondary School building till 1968 when it shifted to its own newly constructed building. Faculty of Science was added to the college in 1970. It has one big library hall and the library contains about 7,060 books. Number of students and teachers in the college during 1970-71 was 153 and 20 respectively².

The college organises various cultural and social activities for the students. In 1968-69 an inter-college *Kabaddi* and *Kho-kho* tournament was organised. *Kavi Sammelans* were organised in 1968 and 1970 in which reputed poets of India were invited. A seminar on Family Planning was organised in 1969-70. Tours were undertaken under the auspices of planning forum to Gandhi Sagar Dam and Jawar mines, Udaipur during the year 1970-71 and 1971-72. Students of the college also participated in various inter-college tournaments and competitions

Institute of Special Education

GURUKUL, CHITTAURGARH—This institute came into existence in *Vikram Samvat* 1986. It is situated near the Railway Station, Chittaurgarh. It has 16 classes and imparts the degrees of *Vedvagish* and *Ved Brihaspati*. Subjects taught include grammar, *Vedas*, philosophy, political science and *Ayurved*.

1. Source : Office of the Principal, Government College, Chittaurgarh.

2. Source : Office of the Principal, Government College, Pratapgarh.

NATIONAL CADET CORPS

In Chittaurgarh district N.C.C. was started in the year 1956 with one N.C.C. Officer and 33 cadets. It was organised at first in schools and was called Junior Division Troops. Later on, in the year 1964 it was also organised in colleges and was named Senior Division Coys. The strength of N.C.C. officers and cadets in Chittaurgarh from 1965-66 to 1970-71 was as under¹:

Year	Junior Division		Senior Division	
	N.C.C. Officers	N.C.C. Cadets	N.C.C. Officers	N.C.C. Cadets
1965-66	7	678	2	297
1966-67	7	704	2	274
1967-68	7	706	2	197
1968-69	5	538	1	115
1969-70	5	551	1	90
1970-71	5	568	1	85

In the year 1962 four troops were allotted to Sainik School Chittaurgarh which were raised to seven in 1964. There were four N.C.C. officers and 438 cadets in Sainik School Chittaurgarh in 1968-69, four officers and 451 cadets in 1969-70 and four officers and 468 cadets in 1970-71.

ADULT AND SOCIAL EDUCATION

Attention was paid to social education on State level for the first time during the First Five Year Plan period and a chief social education officer in community project areas and adult education officer for promotion of literacy in adults were appointed. In 1960-61 there were 41 centres for dissemination of literacy among the adults. These were located in various panchayat samitis of the district. The number of adults educated during this session was 750. The position for 1970-71 is given below panchayat samiti-wise².

Panchayat Samiti	Adult education centres	Literates
Achnera (Arnod)	—	—
Begun	6	115
Bhadesar	10	125
Bhainsrorgarh	10	100
Bhopalsagar	2	35
Chhoti Sadri	—	—

1. Source: Office of 2 Rajasthan Battalion N.C.C., Udaipur and 15 Raj Bn. N.C.C., Bhilwara.

2. Source : Office of the Deputy Director, Social Education, Bikaner.

1	2	3
Chittaurgarh	82	665
Dungla	—	—
Kapasan	—	—
Pratapgarh	2	29
Nimbahera	19	281
Rashmi	30	365

LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS

Libraries

Besides the libraries maintained by the colleges and schools, there are following other libraries in the district:

DISTRICT LIBRARY, CHITTAURGARH—This was set up in 1956. It has 8,368 books and subscribes to 47 different magazines. Its budget for the year 1970-71 was Rs. 2,050 and the staff employed was a librarian, a lower division clerk and a class IV employee. The library is located in one room which serves as reading room also. Daily attendance is about 125 to 150 readers.

TAHSIL LIBRARY, PRATAPGARH—It was established in 1957. It has 5,256 books on different subjects and subscribes to 42 magazines. The budget of the library for the year 1970-71 was Rs. 1,880 and the staff includes a librarian and a class IV employee. It has a reading room, daily attendance in which is about 150 readers.

RAJASIHAN ORIENTAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE LIBRARY, CHITTAURGARH—It came into existence with the branch of the institute in 1962. There is a collection of 5,426 invaluable manuscripts and about 1300 printed books in the library. They have all been donated to the library. The total budget of the library for the year 1970-71 was Rs. 6,330. The staff consists of a surveyor (incharge) and a class IV employee.

Museums

There is a museum located in the Fateh Prakash Palace, Chittaurgarh since 1968. The museum is still being organised. At present it contains a few Mewari paintings, sculptures, stone age tools, some coins and specimens of local arts and crafts. It opens daily except on Fridays and holidays from 10.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m. There is no entry fee. The staff of the museum consists of one custodian, one lower division clerk and two class IV employees. They work under the control of the Superintendent, Archaeology and Museums, Udaipur.

APPENDIX I

**List of places where boys' middle schools were situated in
Chittaurgarh district during the year 1970-71**

1. Fort Chittaurgarh
2. City Chittaurgarh
3. Gadia Lohar M.S., Chittaurgarh
4. Nehru Gram Vidyalaya. Chittaurgarh
5. M.S. Safia, Pratapgarh
6. Chhoti Sadri
7. Vijaypur
8. Arniya Panth
9. Nagri
10. Ghatyali
11. Dhanot
12. Kanoj
13. Banen
14. Khodip
15. Ashawara
16. Binata
17. Arniya Joshi
18. Lasdawan
19. Falwa
20. Bari
21. Keshunda
22. Karunda
23. Bansi
24. Saroopganj
25. Bambori
26. Karjoo
27. Dhamotar
28. Kulthana
29. Gadola
30. Thada
31. Basad]
32. Salamgarh
33. Kotadi
34. Chupla
35. Chikarda
36. Mangalwara
37. Arned
38. Sanqesara



APPENDIX I (Concl'd.)

39. Dhamana
40. Umand
41. Hathiana
42. Moongana
43. Pandoli Station
44. Bhutto ka Bamnia
45. Surpur
46. Budda Khera
47. Arni
48. Bhimgarh
49. Rood
50. Soniyana
51. Sada
52. Dindoli
53. Bood
54. Nevaria
55. Jadaua
56. Parsoli
57. Nandwai
58. Chechei
59. Bhichora
60. Rayata
61. Thukarai
62. Khatikhera
63. Boraw
64. Balodiya
65. Javada
66. Bal Mandir, Rawatbhata
67. Jashma
68. Tana
69. Kakarwa
70. Bawarua



1. Source : *Directory of Educational Institutions, Rajasthan*, 1970-71, published by Directorate of Primary and Secondary Education, Bikaner.

CHAPTER XVI

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

EARLY HISTORY

In olden times, diseases were generally attributed to supernatural powers and the wrath of gods or goddesses and these were sought to be cured by propitiating the respective god or goddess. However, the *Ayurvedic* and *Unani* systems of medicine were also practised and in recent times have been supplemented, though not in a large measure, by the modern system of allopathy. Of all these systems, the *Ayurvedic* system has been the oldest and most popular in the region, as elsewhere. It was held in much esteem in the erstwhile Mewar State¹, of which, a major part of the present Chittaurgarh district formed a part. The then State Government appointed a committee to report on the *Ayurvedic* side of medical aid in the State with a view to providing it encouragement and opportunity to suitably share the medical art². The *Unani* system, which the Muslims brought with them and was practised by the *Hakims*, does not seem to have been very popular in the region. The western system of medicine, the allopathy, began to find favour with the people, particularly of the urban areas, with the advent of the British and the opening of the allopathic hospitals and dispensaries. However, the indigenous system and its medicines prepared with herbs and certain elements of *Bhasmas* (ashes) still holds its sway among the majority of the rural and urban population, particularly among the former. The introduction of the western system of medicine in the area can be traced to the opening of a civil hospital each at Chittaurgarh and Kapasan and a dispensary each at Chhoti Sadri and Rashmi during the decade 1881-91. In 1905, there were 20 medical institutions in Mewar State, of which the following were in the area now included in Chittaurgarh district³ :

Hospital or Dispensary	Main- tained by	Beds for patients	No. of cases treated	Daily average number of		No of operations performed
				In-pati- ents	Out-pati- ents	
1. Chittaur Hospital	Durbar	20	6,307	7	52	517
2. Kapasan Hospital	Durbar	5	3,220	1	24	116
3. Chhoti Sadri Dispensary	Durbar	—	9,443	2	42	680
4. Rashmi Dispensary	Durbar	—	4,431	4	42	225

1. *Report on the Administration of Mewar State, for the years 1940, 1941 and 1942*, p. 10.
2. *ibid.*
3. Erskine, K. D. : *op. cit.*, Vol. II-B, p. 26.

Medical and health facilities were made extensive and medical institutions multiplied in the district as elsewhere after the formation of Rajasthan as will be evident from the following table¹ :

(Number)

Year	Under State Medical and Health Department				Under other Departments	
	Dispensaries	Primary Health Centres	Hospitals	M.C.W. centres	Hospitals	Dispensaries
1957	7	—	10	2	—	—
1958	8	—	10	2	—	—
1959	8	—	10	2	—	—
1960	8	—	10	—	—	—
1961	8	6	10	—	—	—
1962	10	6	11	—	—	—
1963	10	10	12	—	—	—
1964	10	11	11	—	—	—
1965	10	11	8	1	—	—
1966	11	12	8	1	—	—
1967	13	12	9	2	1	1
1968	12	12	10	2	1	1
1969	13	12	9	2	1	2
1970	15*	12	10	2	1	2

Lately, homeopathy has also been getting popular. In spite of the popularisation of modern system of medicine and surgery, the traditional system of curing ordinary ailments like cold, cough and fever continues to find favour with a large majority of the people, who prepare the domestic medicines with *Gur*, *Haldi*, ghee, onion, *Elaichi* (elam), *Sonf* (fennel) and ginger. Elderly women, functioning as paediatrists and general physicians have not been replaced to a large extent by the qualified medical staff. Local massagists and *Pahalvans* are still preferred by many for the treatment of fractures and dislocations. Special prayers to the gods and goddesses are still offered by the sufferers from many diseases, with the belief that their cure lies in propitiating these gods.

GENERAL STANDARD OF HEALTH

Vital Statistics

The registration of births and deaths was started at Chittaurgarh in

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, volumes for various years.

*Including urban family planning centres.

1885, though initially the statistics were admitted to be not very reliable¹. In 1891, the ratio of registered births and deaths per 1000 of population² in the four towns of Mewar State including Chittaurgarh (the others being Udaipur, Bhilwara and Jahazpur) was recorded as 26.6 and 19 respectively, while in 1901 these were 10.6 and 47.6.

At present, the recording of births and deaths is done in the towns by their respective municipal boards, who are under an obligation to make proper arrangements for the purpose under a special order of the Government of Rajasthan, issued on 25th September 1954 and supply them to the State Health Department. Information relating to birth and death rates are not published for any of the towns of the district. The registration of births and deaths is done through the sanitation staff of the municipalities. The entries of births are later put to check by the vaccinators who tour the district. However, the registration of births and deaths done by the municipal boards do not seem to present the true picture of the net growth of population as revealed by the Census figures since a number of cases, particularly of births, go unreported. This fact is brought out by the following figures of registered births and deaths relating to all the six municipal towns of the district for the year 1966³ :

(Number)					
S. No	Town	Live Births	Still Births	Deaths	Infant Deaths
1.	Bari Sadri	25	1	81	12
2.	Chittaurgarh	75	—	142	—
3.	Chhoti Sadri	61	—	80	11
4.	Kapasan	6	—	36	—
5.	Nimbahera	41	1	51	—
6.	Pratapgarh	340	15	154	28
Total		548	17	544	51

Important causes of mortality

The main causes of registered deaths in the district during the years 1962 to 1970 were as follows⁴ :

1. Erskine, K. D., *op. cit.*, Vol. II-A, p. 33.
2. *ibid.*
3. *Nagarpalika Samank*, 1966, pp. 51-52.
4. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, volumes for various years.

(Number)

Year	Urban Centres	Small-pox	Fever (Malaria & other)	Dysentery & Diarrhoea	Respiratory diseases	Injuries & suicides	Other causes	Total deaths
1962	6	6	118	17	80	5	174	400
1963	6	36	202	12	76	23	221	570
1964	6	—	161	15	65	29	217	487
1965	6	1	163	15	49	15	212	455
1966	6	1	200	20	50	10	264	545
1967	6	—	112	14	80	20	237	463
1968	6	9	131	24	83	18	316	581
1969	6	23	170	40	95	22	235	585
1970	6	22	101	56	77	25	181	462

The above table shows that main causes of deaths in the district are respiratory diseases, stomach diseases like dysentery and diarrhoea, and specific fevers.

Longevity

The following table shows the distribution of population in the district, at the time of 1951 (on the basis of sample slips) and 1961 censuses:

Age Group	1951 ¹			1961 ²		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
0-14	23,481	12,277	11,204	2,84,813	1,47,979	1,36,834
15-34	19,865	9,945	9,920	2,39,707	1,22,111	1,17,596
35-64	13,857	7,048	6,809	1,68,484	89,262	79,222
65 and over	1,291	612	679	16,837	7,527	9,310
Age not stated	2	1	1	291	133	158
	58,496	29,883	28,613	7,10,132	3,67,012	3,43,120

The above table reveals high concentration of population in the age-group 0-14 signifying a high rate of the population growth. A low proportion of survivals after 65 years goes to show low expectancy of life in the district. However, with the expansion of medical facilities and other social services, improvement in the general standard of living, coupled with a growing consciousness about health and sanitation have been helping in decreasing the death rate in later years.

Infirmities

The data relating to infirmities was collected during the course of

1. Census 1951, Rajasthan and Ajmer, District Census Handbook, Chittaurgarh, pp. 79-81.
2. Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Chittaurgarh District, p. 247.

the Census of 1951. The total number of persons afflicted by infirmities e. g. the blind, the deaf-mute, the insane and the leper, was 1,513 or 2.6 per thousand. Blindness was found to be most prominent, its infliction being 1.8 per thousand. The details of persons inflicted by various infirmities in various age groups are shown in the following table¹:

(Number)

Age Group	Blind		Deaf-Mute		Insane		Leper	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	515	533	177	85	109	72	14	8
Age 0	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-4	5	11	6	2	1	1	—	—
5-9	40	18	16	10	3	2	—	1
10-14	40	14	17	9	7	10	—	1
15-24	40	28	32	13	27	14	1	—
25-34	49	38	29	15	31	13	2	4
35-44	47	57	25	8	26	12	4	1
45-54	64	83	20	12	4	6	3	1
55-64	101	137	14	12	4	11	1	—
65-75	78	91	13	4	2	2	3	—
75 and over	48	54	4	—	3	1	—	—
Age not stated	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	—

Common Diseases

The depressed economic condition of the majority of the tribal population of the district coupled with their illiteracy and ignorance about hygiene, exposes them to a number of diseases. Poor and unbalanced diet leads to various stomach ailments and anaemia. Unhygienic sources of water supply result in guineaworms, dysentery, amoebiasis and diarrhoea which are particularly severe during summer months. Unclean living conditions and habits give rise to skin infections like skin lesions. Respiratory diseases and chest complaints such as bronchitis, broncho-pneumonia, pulmonary tuberculosis and other diseases of the nervous system are also quite common. Other diseases of which people of the area are found to be common victims, are otitis media, upper respiratory infection, pyorrhoea and teeth and gum diseases.

EPIDEMICS

Outbreaks of epidemics and dangerous diseases like cholera and plague have been rare in the area. Malaria and smallpox have been successfully controlled and eradicated to a large extent through the

1. *Census 1951, Rajasthan and Ajmer, District Census Handbook, Chittaurgarh*, pp. 104-105.

Malaria Control and Eradication Programmes and Smallpox Eradication Programme launched in the district.

National Malaria Control Programme was launched in the district in the year 1957 and the National Malaria Eradication Programme in 1959. The district constitutes a unit of the N. M. E. P. which is engaged in the work of tracing out and eradicating malaria cases by collecting blood smears through active surveillance done through the staff of the medical institutions working in the area. Positive cases detected are put to medical treatment and sprays of the affected houses and surroundings done to minimise the future incidence. The unit is headed by a Malaria Medical Officer, the other staff being one Assistant Unit Officer, four Senior Malaria Inspectors, four Malaria Inspectors, 38 Malaria Surveillance Inspectors, 150 Malaria Surveillance Workers, four Superior Field Workers, four Malaria Technicians, 10 Field Workers and five drivers and one mechanic for the vehicles used by the unit, besides the ministerial staff consisting of two upper division and one lower division clerks, four class IV employees and one chowkidar. The total expenditure on the programme in the district during the years 1969-70 and 1970-71 came to Rs. 5.12 lakhs and Rs. 5.10 lakhs respectively.

The following table shows the work done under the National Malaria Eradication Programme in the district during the years 1965-66 to 1970-71:

Particulars	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
BLOOD SLIDES COLLECTED :						
Active	84,439	95,107	89,717	57,864	44,608	80,653
Passive	6,848	8,508	11,590	13,678	15,291	15,775
Mass	16,491	28,204	10,741	6,179	5,098	4,321
Total	1,07,778	1,31,819	1,12,048	77,721	64,997	1,00,749
POSITIVE CASES						
Plasmodium Vivax	211	1,471	1,330	2,109	3,230	2,497
Plasmodium Falsiparum	50	55	76	419	461	405
Mix	—	2	5	24	19	20
Total	261	1,528	1,411	2,552	3,710	2,922
CLASSIFICATION						
Relapse	97	693	—	267	1,539	640

1. Source : Office of the Malaria Medical Officer, Chittaurgarh.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Imported	84	139	—	48	95	12
Indigenous	77	693	—	493	2,006	395
Not traceable	3	3	1,411	1,744	70	1,875
Total	261	1,528	1,411	2,552	3,710	2,922

National Smallpox Eradication Programme is in operation in the district since July, 1963. Primary vaccinations and re-vaccinations are undertaken to eradicate and control the epidemic through house to house checking by the vaccinators numbering 52, who are the basic workers of the programme. 13 Vaccination Supervisors supervise the work of the vaccinators and assist the Medical Officers Incharge of the Primary Health Centres in the execution of the programme in their respective areas.

The overall administrative control of the programme in the district rests with the District Health Officer, who is assisted by Para-Medical Assistant. The latter is directly responsible for the Vaccination Performance Smallpox Control work in the Primary Health Centres allotted to him and for the preparation and submission of statistical records. The ministerial staff attached with the unit working in the district includes one lower division clerk, one class IV employee and one driver for the vehicle.

The following table shows the number of primary vaccinations and re-vaccinations performed during the years 1965 to 1970:

Year	Primary vaccinations	Re-vaccinations
1965	35,070	72,308
1966	30,857	30,026
1967	25,600	54,744
1968	46,161	89,735
1969	79,097	1,33,259
1970	71,189	1,29,057

District T. B. Control Programme in the district is being carried out by the T. B. Clinic, Chittaurgarh, through 29 T. B. Centres working in the district. This clinic has a staff of two Civil Assistant Surgeons, two T. B. Health Visitors, one each of Laboratory Technician, X-Ray Technician and Compounder Grade III, besides the ministerial staff of one upper division clerk and one lower division clerk and three Class IV employees and a driver for the van. The clinic has provision for microscopic sputum and X-Ray examinations. Anti-T.B. drugs are

1. Source: Office of the Director of Medical and Health Services, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

also distributed throughout the district under the control programme. The details of work done by the T. B. Clinic during the last four years from 1967 to 1970 are given in the following table¹:

Year	Patients treated	(Number)	
		Microscopic sputum examinations	X-Ray examinations
1967	276	692	358
1968	381	986	651
1969	547	1,238	984
1970	604	2,126	1,027

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES

There were ten allopathic hospitals, thirteen dispensaries, twelve primary health centres and rural family planning centres, two maternity and child welfare centres, two urban family planning centres working in the district during the year 1970. One mobile I. U. C. D. Unit and a mobile sterilisation unit were attached with the district Family Planning Office at Chittaurgarh. Besides, two dispensaries were being run by the State Jail Department and one hospital by the Western Railway. Two private dispensaries were working at Pratapgarh and Nimbahera. The government medical institutions are run under the administrative control of the District Medical and Health Officer with the headquarters at Pratapgarh. The list of these institutions alongwith details, like the year of establishment, the number of beds available and facilities available in each of them during the year 1970 are given in Appendix I.

Free treatment is given in all the government run medical institutions. Table at Appendix II gives the number of patients treated indoor and outdoor in these institutions during the years 1962 to 1970.

The following is the description of important government hospitals and primary health centres :

Hospitals

GENERAL HOSPITAL, PRATAPGARH—This hospital was opened by the princely State government of Pratapgarh in 1894 and is now functioning in the same building, to which additions in the form of a surgical ward have been made by the Government after the formation of Rajasthan. It has two separate male and female wards having 45 beds in all. Facilities of X-ray, pathological tests and a well equipped operation theatre for surgery exist in the hospital. An anti-rabic centre is also

1. Source : Office of the Director of Medical and Health Services, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

attached to it. Family planning advice is made available and contraceptives distributed free.

ZANANA HOSPITAL, PRATAPGARH—This hospital is also being run since the princely State times, having been started in 1936 in a specially constructed building, situated opposite General Hospital. The hospital has a fully-equipped operation theatre and four maternity and general wards with 15 beds for ante-natal and post-natal care of the mothers and of children.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL, NIMBAHERA—This hospital was started by the princely State government of Tonk in the mid-twenties of this century. The general and maternity ward was housed in the present specially constructed building in 1943 by donation and the male ward in 1967. Thereafter a room to serve for maternity cases was added with public donations in 1970. The hospital has an operation theatre, also built with public donations in 1943. It is a 12 bedded hospital, with 6 beds each in the male and female wards and has facilities of X-Ray. An anti-rabic centre is attached with the hospital and pathological tests are carried out in the laboratory. The staff includes four Civil Assistant Surgeons, besides the medical officer-in-charge, one staff nurse, three compounders, one auxiliary nurse midwife, an X-Ray technician and six class IV employees.

REFREL HOSPITAL, CHITTAURGARH—Started in July 1962, this 40 bedded hospital¹ has been started by the State Government partly with public contributions. The hospital has a well equipped operation theatre, an anti-rabic centre, a pathological laboratory and an X-Ray plant. A family planning centre is working in the hospital since 1966 and a static sterilisation unit since 1970. There is also a Maternity and Child Welfare Centre working in the hospital. A medical officer is incharge of the hospital, other technical staff being five Civil Assistant Surgeons, three compounders grade II, three compounders grade III and two midwives.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL, BARI SADRI—This hospital was opened as a dispensary during the princely state times by the then Raj Rana of Bari Sadri in 1940. It was housed in a four-roomed private building, which was donated for the purpose. One room was added to the building by public donations. There is a provision of two beds in the general-cum-isolation ward of the hospital. The staff includes one Civil Assistant Surgeon, two compounders, one Auxiliary Nurse Midwife and three class IV employees.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL, BEGUN—Started as a dispensary in 1936

1. The bed strength in the hospital was raised to 100 in 1973 and a blood bank started functioning in August 1973.

by the then *Thikana* of Begun in Sharda Bhawan, it was shifted in 1945 to its present building initially having 7 rooms, to which 7 rooms were added by public donations and *Shramdan* in 1959. One general ward with 6 beds has been provided. Minor operations are performed in a separate surgical theatre equipped for the purpose. X-Ray facilities are also available in the hospital which has a staff strength of one Civil Assistant Surgeon, one compounder grade II, one compounder grade III, one Family Planning Health Assistant, one Auxiliary Nurse Midwife, one vaccinator and five class IV servants.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL, RASHMI—This hospital was also started during the princely state times, as a dispensary and has been functioning in the same building. Four beds in the general ward are provided for indoor patients. A Civil Assistant Surgeon is the medical officer incharge of the hospital, the other technical staff being one compounder grade II, one compounder grade III and one Auxiliary Nurse Midwife.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL, BHADESAR—This is also an old hospital having been opened during the pre-Independence period by the princely government of Mewar in a building made available by the then Rawji of Bhadesar. It continues to function in the same building and has a provision for 4 beds. The staff of the hospital includes one Civil Assistant Surgeon, who is its medical officer incharge, one compounder grade II, three class IV employees and one sweeper.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL, ARNOD—This hospital was opened in the year 1954 in the building donated by the ex-*Thakur* of Arnod. The hospital has provision for two beds and a staff of one Civil Assistant Surgeon as its medical officer incharge, one compounder, one Auxiliary Nurse Midwife, two class IV employees and one sweeper.

Primary Health Centres

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE, KAPASAN—It was started in February 1957 and is housed in a specially constructed government building to which five rooms have been added by public donation. The centre has a family planning and maternity and child welfare centre attached to it. There are two separate male and female wards which have a total bed strength of six. A fully equipped operation theatre, an anti-rabic centre and a pathological laboratory have been attached to the centre. Four Civil Assistant Surgeons including one lady doctor, four compounders, one sanitary inspector, two lady health visitors, ten Auxiliary Nurse Midwives, four vaccinators, four family planning health assistants, three Auxiliary Health Workers, one upper division clerk, one driver and nine peons are working

in all the sections of the centre. The administrative control rests with a Medical and Health Officer incharge of the centre.

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE, CHHOTI SADRI—Having been started in 1965 by conversion of a princely state times dispensary, this centre was shifted to its present Primary Health Centre pattern building, on its completion in 1968. Public donations towards the building amounted to Rs. 10,000. It is a six bedded centre with separate male and female wards. Primary Health Centre facilities exist in the form of a pathological laboratory and an anti-rabic centre. The three sections of the centre viz. medical, health & family planning have in all, three Civil Assistant Surgeons including the Medical and Health Officer incharge of the centre. The technical staff consists of two compounders grade II, two sanitary inspectors, two lady health visitors, eight Auxiliary Nurse Midwives, four family planning health assistants, four vaccinators, three Auxiliary Health Workers, one lower division clerk, one driver and eight peons.

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE, SAWA—This centre was opened in its present specially constructed building in 1961, the public contribution towards the building being Rs. 10,000. The centre has two wards for males and females with 3 beds each. It has a family planning centre working in it. Medical and Health Officer of the rank of a Civil Assistant Surgeon is the officer incharge of the centre. The other staff includes one male nurse grade II, one lady Health Visitor, five Auxiliary Nurse Midwives, one driver, five vaccinators and eight class IV employees.

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE, BARA WARDA—The building of this centre towards which the public of the area contributed Rs. 5,000 was completed by the Government in 1964, prior to which it was working in a private building since June 1960. Six beds are provided for indoor patients in the two male and female wards of the centre. A Family Planning Centre and a leprosy section are attached. The administrative control is exercised by a Medical and Health Officer In-charge, who is assisted by one Civil Assistant Surgeon, four compounders, two lady health visitors, one sanitary inspector, nine Auxiliary Nurse Midwives, four family planning health assistants, one driver, one upper division clerk, and eight class IV employees.

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE, KANERA—This centre was opened in a rented building in July 1960 and was shifted to its present specially constructed building towards which the public contributed Rs. 5,000, in August 1962. The two wards, male and female, have 3 beds each. The centre is headed by a Medical and Health Officer in-charge, of the rank of Civil Assistant Surgeon. The other staff includes one Sanitary Inspector, one

Lady Health Visitor, one Vaccination Supervisor, four vaccinators and three Auxiliary Nurse Midwives.

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE, PARSOLI—This six-bedded centre was started in June 1959 in its present building constructed on Primary Health Centre pattern. There are two separate male and female wards, and a Family Planning Centre is attached with the centre. The staff, besides the Medical and Health Officer in-charge, consists of one Civil Assistant Surgeon for family planning work, four compounders, nine Auxiliary Nurse Midwives, four vaccinators, one Vaccination Supervisor, one Sanitary Inspector, four Family Planning Health Assistants, two Lady Health Visitors, one computer, one upper division clerk and seven class IV employees.

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE, BHAINSRORGARH—This Primary Health Centre is running in a building donated by the people of the area. It started functioning in January 1963 and is provided with six beds in one general ward. Family Planning Centre is attached with the centre, run under the administrative control of a Medical and Health Officer in-charge of the rank of Civil Assistant Surgeon. Other staff attached includes one Civil Assistant Surgeon for family planning work, four compounders, nine Auxiliary Nurse Midwives, four vaccinators, one sanitary inspector, four family planning health assistants, one lady health visitor, one lower division clerk and eight class IV employees.

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE, MADFIA—The present building for this centre, functioning since 1962, was also donated and a Primary Health Centre pattern building is under construction. It has a provision of six beds, 4 in the male ward and 2 in the female ward. Besides the Medical and Health Officer in-charge, the centre has a staff of one Civil Assistant Surgeon, four compounders, four vaccinators, one sanitary inspector, nine Auxiliary Nurse Midwives, two lady health visitors, four family planning health assistants, one lower division clerk and eight class IV employees.

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE, DUNGLA—This centre is functioning since December 1965 in a donated building. It is a six bedded centre with a staff of two Civil Assistant Surgeons one of them being incharge Medical and Health Officer, three compounders, two sanitary inspectors, nine Auxiliary Nurse Midwives, two lady health visitors, four vaccinators, four family planning health assistants, one compounder, one auxiliary health worker, one Vaccination Supervisor, one driver, one upper division clerk and seven class IV employees.

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE, DALOTH—The 6 bedded centre is presently running in a donated building since March 1966, and is to be

shifted to its own building, which is under construction*. There are two Civil Assistant Surgeons who are the Medical and Health Officer in-charge of the centre and of the Family Planning Centre attached with it. The other usual staff includes three compounders, three vaccinators, three auxiliary health workers, one sanitary inspector, nine Auxiliary Nurse Midwives, two lady health visitors, four family planning health assistants, one upper division clerk and seven class IV employees.

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE, GANGRAR—This centre was opened in 1961 in a building constructed on Primary Health Centre pattern. Two separate wards for male and female patients have provision of three beds each. The staff attached includes two Civil Assistant Surgeons, four compounders, one lady health visitor, one sanitary inspector, one driver for the vehicle and eight class IV employees. Separate staff consisting of one compounder, four auxiliary Nurse Midwives, four family planning health assistants and one upper division clerk is engaged in the family planning work.

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE, BHOPALSAGAR—It was started in 1957 and has a provision for 6 beds and minor operations.

Special Institutions

WESTERN RAILWAY HOSPITAL, CHITTAURGARH—Western Railway started this hospital in a newly constructed building in 1960 for the benefit of the employees and their families as well as the travelling public who may need medical aid at Chittaurgarh. The hospital has provision for two emergency beds and a maternity centre. It also provides for family planning advice and sterilisation operations. Inoculations as a prophylaxis against typhoid, cholera, diphtheria, pertussis, smallpox and polio are conducted periodically. The sanitary staff attached with the hospital looks after maintenance of hygienic conditions in the railway colony, destruction of stray dogs and antilarvicidal measures. The staff (medical) includes one Assistant Medical Officer in-charge, two pharmacists, one midwife, one dresser, one peon, one *safaiwalu* and one chowkidar. The sanitary staff consists of one Zamadar, one *Bhishty* and seven *Safaiwalas*.

DISTRICT JAIL DISPENSARY, CHITTAURGARH—This dispensary working since princely state times, is situated in the district jail premises for the convicts and under trials lodged in the jail. It has no separate staff and is run with the help of a part time doctor and a part time compounder who visit the jail for fixed hours.

SUB-JAIL DISPENSARY, PRATAPGARH—It also works with part time staff for rendering medical aid to convicts and under-trials.

* Since completed.

FAMILY PLANNING

A District Family Planning Bureau was started at Chittaurgarh in July 1967, as in the other districts of Rajasthan. The family planning programmes in the district organised with the object of checking the alarming rate of growth and protecting the health of the mothers and babies, are co-ordinated through the Bureau, headed by a District Family Planning and Maternity Child Health Officer. The Bureau is staffed by an Administrative Officer, who organises the family planning programme in the district with the help of 18 Civil Assistant Surgeons, one Family Planning Education and Publicity Officer, three staff nurses, 22 Auxiliary Nurse Midwives, one compounder grade II, three Family Planning Extension Educators (Urban), six Block Extension Educators and other non-technical, ministerial and vehicles staff¹.

The district has two urban family planning centres working at Chittaurgarh and Pratapgarh since 1968 and 1966 respectively. Besides there are three sterilisation units, two at Pratapgarh and one at Chittaurgarh, twelve rural family planning centres attached with Primary Health Centres and two maternity and child welfare centres which also undertake the family planning work in the district². One mobile sterilisation unit and one mobile Intra Uterine Contraceptive Device unit are attached with the Bureau which organises camps in the far-flung areas of the district. The number of family planning sub-centres working at the panchayat-level is 48. Contraceptives are freely distributed and advice on family planning given by these units. Film shows and exhibitions are organised in the rural areas to arouse people's consciousness about the desirability of having small families. The expenditure on family planning programmes during the last four years ending 1970-71 was Rs. 4.0 lakhs, Rs. 2.28 lakhs, Rs. 3.58 lakhs and Rs. 4.87 lakhs respectively³.

Achievements of family planning work in the district since the starting of the District Family Planning Bureau till 1970-71, are given in the following table⁴ :

Year	Sterilisations	Intra-Uterine Contraceptive Device	(Number)			
			Contraceptives distributed			
			Nirodh	Diaphragm	Jelly/cream	Foam tablets
1967-68	795	249	19,945	—	—	—

1. Source : Office of the Administrative Officer, District Family Planning Bureau, Chittaurgarh.
2. Description of Primary Health Centres is given in another section of this chapter.
3. Source : Office of the Administrative Officer, District Family Planning Bureau, Chittaurgarh.
4. *ibid.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1968-69	879	220	46,880	5	500	12,788
1969-70	1,266	363	112,550	32	880	27,536
1970-71	1,102	733	115,765	24	490	15,640

The District Family Planning Bureau organised 113 film shows, 7 drama and cultural shows, 45 exhibitions and fairs during the year 1970-71 to popularise family planning among the masses.

INDIGENOUS SYSTEM OF MEDICINE

As already stated the ayurvedic system of medicine continues to be popular with the populace, even after the extension of the facilities of allopathic treatment. The system was favoured by the princely state Governments of Mewar and Pratapgarh, the first *Aushdhalaya* (dispensary) in each of these areas having been established in 1942 at Chittaurgarh and Pratapgarh respectively. In 1970-71, 2 government ayurvedic hospitals one each at Chittaurgarh and Pratapgarh and 60 ayurvedic dispensaries were functioning in the district. 5 beds in each of the two hospitals were available. The first Unani dispensary was opened by the Pratapgarh State in 1942 and continues to work in the district. There is another such dispensary at Nimbahera. The growth of these institutions during the last nine years ending 1970-71 is shown in the following table¹ :

Year	Hospitals	(Number)
		Dispensaries
1962-63	-	44
1963-64	-	45
1964-65	-	50
1965-66	-	50
1966-67	-	57
1967-68	-	61
1968-69	-	61
1969-70	2	61
1970-71	2	62

Fuller details about the ayurvedic dispensaries including their situation, dates of starting, staff and patients during 1970-71 are given at Appendix III.

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, volumes for various years.

SUMMARY OF MEDICAL FACILITIES

Thus a total of 39 government run allopathic institutions¹ inclusive of 10 hospitals, 15 dispensaries (including urban family planning centres) 12 Primary Health Centres and two Maternity and Child Welfare Centres with a bed strength of 238 were working in the district during the year 1970. Their services were supplemented by 64 ayurvedic and unani institutions (1970-71) besides the private *Vaidyas* and homeopathic practitioners. As against this in 1961, the number of government allopathic institutions was 24 including 10 hospitals, 8 dispensaries and 6 primary health centres². There were 88 shops of dispensing chemists in 1971³.

SANITATION

Sanitation being an ingredient of public health, has to be paid particular attention where there are over-crowded localities. Maintenance of proper sanitary conditions is the function of the municipalities as far as their respective jurisdicitive areas are concerned. All the six municipalities in the district viz., Chittaurgarh, Kapasan, Nimbahera, Chhoti Sadri, Bari Sadri and Pratapgarh are governed by the Rajasthan Municipalities Act, 1959 and employ sanitary staff consisting usually of a health Inspector, *Jamadars* and fleets of scavengers to carry out day to day work of keeping the streets and public latrines and urinals clean. In the structure of the municipal administration, usually a committee or sub-committee is constituted for sanitation to look after the work of conservancy and sanitation. Sullage is collected and disposed off in the trenching grounds through tractor trollies and buffalo-bull carts. Public latrines and urinals have been constructed by all municipalities. Sanitary conditions are comparatively better in the rural areas which are sparsely populated. Village panchayats look after the job, while the coordination is done by the Sanitary Inspectors, attached to the Panchayat Samitis.

Drainage

There is no underground drainage system anywhere in the district. Surface drains have been constructed by all the municipalities but no use is made of the sullage water. The hilly and the rural areas do not need any artificial drainage system.

Water Supply

Piped water supply is available to Kapasan, Chittaurgarh, Chhoti Sadri, Nimbahera, Pratapgarh and Bari Sadri, where urban water supply

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, 1971, p. 169.

2. *ibid.*, 1962, p. 212.

3. Source : Office of the District Health Officer, Chittaurgarh.

schemes have been taken up. Rural water supply schemes have been commissioned for Kanera, Ghosunda, Basi, Begun, Bhadsora, Bhainsrorgarh and Sawa. Wells and ponds serve as sources of water supply in other places.

The following details about these water supply schemes relate to their cost and population benefited¹:

S. No.	Scheme	Estimated cost (Rs. in '000)	Expenses till 1969-70 (Rs. in '000)	Population benefited (1961)
URBAN SCHEMES				
1.	Kapasan	380.00	301.00	8,371
2.	Chittaurgarh	461.00	956.00	16,888
3.	Chhoti Sadri	400.00	447.00	8,265
4.	Nimbahera	668.00	698.00	11,655
5.	Pratapgarh	650.00	486.00	14,575
6.	Bari Sadri	400.00	134.44	7,937
RURAL SCHEMES				
1.	Kanera	125.00	51.30	2,902
2.	Ghosunda	116.00	63.69	2,780
3.	Basi	202.00	187.00	4,300
4.	Begun	329.00	232.80	6,532
5.	Bhadsora	122.00	126.68	7,725
6.	Bhainsrorgarh	35.00	45.00	2,000
7.	Sawa	145.00	82.58	2,665

1. *Sankhikiya Rooprekha 1971, Chittaurgarh, p. 144.*

APPENDIX I
Government Medical Institutions in Chittaurgarh District

Medical Institution	Year of establishment	Facilities Available				
		No. of beds	X-Ray	Pathological tests	Operations	
					Major	Minor
Hospitals:						
1. General Hospital, Pratapgarh	1894	45	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
2. T. B. Isolation Hospital, Pratapgarh	1960	6	—	—	—	—
3. Zanana Hospital, Pratapgarh	1936	15	—	—	Yes	Yes
4. Govt. Hospital, Nimbahera	Princely State times	12	Yes	—	Yes	Yes
5. Refrel Hospital, Chittaurgarh	1962	40	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
6. Govt. Hospital, Bari Sadri	1940	2	—	—	—	Yes
7. Govt. Hospital, Begun	1936	6	Yes	—	—	Yes
8. Govt. Hospital, Rashmi	Princely State times	4	—	—	—	Yes
9. Govt. Hospital, Bhadesar	„	4	—	—	—	Yes
10. Govt. Hospital, Arnod	1954	2	—	—	—	Yes
Dispensaries:						
1. Govt. Dispensary, Dhamotar	1951	—	—	—	—	—
2. „ „ Nandwai	1930	—	—	—	—	—
3. „ „ Basi	1950	—	—	—	—	—
4. „ „ Ladpura	1963	—	—	—	—	—
5. „ „ Ghosunda	1960	—	—	—	—	—
6. „ „ Deogarh	Princely (Aid post)	State times	—	—	—	—
7. „ „ Bansi	1950	—	—	—	—	—
8. „ „ Bamkori	1966	—	—	—	—	—
9. „ „ Nikoom	1966	—	—	—	—	—
10. „ „ Achnera	1966	—	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX I (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11. City Dispensary, Chittaurgarh	1960	—	—	—	—	—
12. Police Line Dispensary, Chittaurgarh	1961	—	—	—	—	—
13. T. B. Clinic, Chittaurgarh	1960	20	Yes	Yes	—	—
Primary Health Centres and Rural Family Planning Centres:						
1. Primary Health Centre, Kapasana	1957	6	—	Yes	—	Yes
2. Primary Health Centre, Chhoti Sadri	1965	6	—	Yes	—	Yes
3. Primary Health Centre, Sawa	1961	6	—	—	—	Yes
4. Primary Health Centre, Bara Warda	1960	6	—	—	—	Yes
5. Primary Health Centre, Gangrar	1961	6	—	—	—	Yes
6. Primary Health Centre, Kanera	1960	6	—	—	—	Yes
7. Primary Health Centre, Parsoli	1959	6	—	—	—	Yes
8. Primary Health Centre, Bhainsrorgarh	1963	6	—	—	—	Yes
9. Primary Health Centre, Bhopalsagar	1957	6	—	—	—	Yes
10. Primary Health Centre, Madfia	1962	6	—	—	—	Yes
11. Primary Health Centre, Dungla	1965	6	—	—	—	Yes
12. Primary Health Centre, Daloth	1966	6	—	—	—	Yes
Maternity and Child Welfare Centres:						
1. Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, Chittaurgarh	1966	8	—	—	—	—
2. Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, Kapasana	1966	2	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX II
Patients treated in Government Medical institutions in Chittaurgarh District (Modern Medicine)

(No.)

Year	Indoor Patients				Outdoor patients		
	Treated	Cured	Relieved	Mode of Discharge		Percentage of deaths to total indoor patients	
				Discharged otherwise	Died		
1962	3,533	2,476	642	230	86	2.4	3,88,869
1963	3,937	2,657	723	356	101	2.6	4,00,582
1964	31,409	2,545	604	303	109	0.3	4,47,569
1965	4,114	2,810	768	260	123	3.0	4,48,303
1966	4,458	2,785	728	397	120	2.7	4,49,241
1967	4,360	3,086	601	329	103	2.36	4,36,285
1968	4,574	2,988	595	615	141	3.08	4,56,317
1969	15,676	3,603	617	544	174	1.11	4,84,296
1970	6,357	2,853	1,234	840	196	3.1	5,09,773

Source: *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, volumes for various years.

APPENDIX III

Ayurvedic Dispensaries in Chittaurgarh District

S. No.	Place where working	Tahsil	Year of establishment	Staff				Patients treated in 1970-71 (No.)
				Vai-dya	Up-vai-dya	Dha-tri	Class IV	
1. Kherot	Pratapgarh	1949	1	—	—	—	1	17,176
2. Selarpura Kalan	Pratapgarh	1949	1	—	—	—	1	21,119
3. Basera	Pratapgarh	1949	1	—	—	—	1	15,643
4. Rathajana	Pratapgarh	1949	1	—	—	—	1	11,424
5. Gadola	Pratapgarh	1954	1	1	—	—	1	13,134
6. Sohagpura	Pratapgarh	1950	1	2	—	—	1	7,474
7. Gangrar	Gangrar	1950	1	1	1	1	1	83,421
8. Ghatiyawali	Chittaurgarh	1954	1	—	—	—	1	15,538
9. Bheechor	Begun	1949	1	1	—	—	1	14,119
10. Bijaipura	Nimbahera	1947	1	1	—	—	1	11,703
11. Madfiya	Bhadesar	1963	1	1	—	—	1	7,498
12. Budh	Gangrar	1965	1	1	—	—	1	12,185
13. Mangalwad	Dungla	1964	1	—	1	—	1	15,674
14. Khodee	Bhadesar	—	1	1	—	—	1	12,128
15. Sangesara	Dungla	—	1	1	—	—	1	9,336
16. Bambori	Bhainsrorgarh	—	1	1	—	—	1	15,116
17. Chikarda	Dungla	—	1	1	—	—	1	22,795
18. Kannaaj	Dungla	1960	1	1	—	—	1	9,439
19. Bansen	Dungla	—	1	1	—	—	1	16,795
20. Gilunda	Chittaurgarh	1966	1	1	—	—	1	13,563
21. Nagri	Gangrar	1960	1	1	—	—	1	11,563
22. Rundh	Rashmi	1960	1	1	—	—	1	12,388
23. Soniyana	Gangrar	1961	1	1	—	—	1	11,675
24. Negaria	Chhoti Sadri	—	1	1	—	—	1	9,854
25. Nikoom	Bari Sadri	1949	1	—	1	—	1	21,420
26. Sompu Kamoli	Bari Sadri	—	1	—	—	—	1	4,451
27. Pahuna	Rashmi	—	1	1	—	—	1	31,947
28. Arni	Rashmi	—	1	1	—	—	1	12,055
29. Dhamana	Kapasan	1964	1	1	—	—	1	15,589
30. Hathiya	Kapasan	1966	1	1	—	—	1	7,740
31. Sighpur	Kapasan	1961	1	1	—	—	1	11,580
32. Matrakundia	Rashmi	—	1	1	—	—	1	17,494
33. Jashma	Kapasan	1949	1	1	1	1	1	20,455
34. Barodiya	Bhainsrorgarh	—	1	1	—	—	1	11,536
35. Bhadsora	Bhadesar	1950	1	1	1	1	1	28,301

APPENDIX III (Concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
36.	Salamgarh	Achnera	1954	1	1	—	1	19,088
37.	Amlawadh	Pratapgarh	1954	1	1	—	1	9,424
38.	Borav	Bhainsrorgarh	—	1	—	1	1	7,347
39.	Bohera	Bari Sadri	1951	1	1	—	1	22,210
40.	Chechi	Begun	—	1	1	—	1	10,346
41.	Beenota	Nimbahera	—	1	1	—	1	19,186
42.	Jawda	Bhainsrorgarh	—	1	—	—	1	4,727
43.	Bari Sadri	Bari Sadri	1956	1	1	1	1	39,532
44.	Pandoli	Chittaurgarh	—	1	1	—	1	7,765
45.	Kankariya	Kapasan	—	1	—	1	1	14,126
46.	Ankola	Kapasan	1945	1	1	1	1	18,631
47.	Fort Chittaurgarh (Frome-Kijali)	Chittaurgarh	1971	1	1	—	1	4,104
48.	Karjoo	Chhoti Sadri	—	1	—	1	1	9,037
49.	Kanera	Nimbahera	1945	1	1	—	1	18,785
50.	Sadas	Gangrar	—	1	1	—	1	22,482
51.	Phalwa	Nimbahera	—	1	—	—	1	10,048
52.	Tana	Kapasan	1960	1	1	—	1	10,279
53.	Kotri	Achnera	1951	1	—	—	1	13,460
54.	Dindoli	Rashmi	1967	1	—	—	1	10,760
55.	Dholapani	Chhoti Sadri	1966	1	—	—	1	4,271
56.	Jalodiya	Chhoti Sadri	—	1	1	—	1	7,457
57.	Bhcemgarh	Rashmi	1967	1	1	—	1	11,295
58.	Asawra (Awari Mata)	Bhadesar	1968	1	1	—	1	13,484
59.	Sungava	Begun	1970	1	1	—	1	6,705
60.	Uthel	Achnera	1971	1	1	—	1	3,436

CHAPTER XVII

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

LABOUR WELFARE

Before Independence labour welfare more or less depended on the sweet will of the employer. In 1947, India emerged as a welfare state, committed to social and economic justice to its masses. Government adopted a policy of pinpointing the responsibilities of the employers by passing various enactments. Labour welfare no longer remained a matter of will, but became an obligation which employers had to fulfil under the laws applicable to the industry. After the merger Chittaurgarh became a district of Rajasthan and also came within the purview of these laws and thus a uniform labour legislation was adopted in the district.

An office of the Labour Inspector was established¹ by the State Labour Department in Chittaurgarh in 1965 for the enforcement of labour laws and for providing conciliation in industrial disputes. The staff of this office consists of one Labour Inspector, one lower division clerk, one games supervisor and two class IV employees who are all subordinate to the Regional Assistant Labour Commissioner, Bhilwara. The Bhilwara region comprises Bhilwara and Chittaurgarh districts. For the major industries the conciliation officer is Regional Assistant Labour Commissioner, Bhilwara. He is also the authority under the Minimum Wages Act, Payment of Wages Act and acts as Workmen's Compensation Commissioner in the district. He is the registering and licencing authority too under the Contract (Regulation and Abolition) Labour Act, 1970 and Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961².

A 'C' type labour welfare centre has been functioning in the colony of Birla Cement Works Chittaurgarh since 1967, under the supervision of Labour Inspector and Conciliation Officer of the district. A games supervisor and a class IV employee are also attached to the centre. Facilities of radio and outdoor games like football, volleyball and indoor games like carrom, chess etc. have been provided at the centre for the use of its members. Birla Cement Works Chittaurgarh, is also running a club for its staff employees only. Mewar Sugar Mills Ltd. Bhopalsagar has a canteen, a dispensary and a *Mazdoor* Rest House for its employees. *Mazdoor* Rest House was opened in 1958 near the sugar factory gate.

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1. Source : Office of the Labour Inspector & Conciliation Officer, Chittaurgarh.
 2. Source : Office of the Regional Assistant Labour Commissioner, Bhilwara.

Besides these welfare measures the State Government has also made applicable various laws from time to time to protect the interest of labourers. A list of labour laws made applicable in the district is given in Appendix I. The district comes under the jurisdiction of Regional Assistant Labour Commissioner stationed at Bhilwara. A brief account of some of the important legislations enforced in the district is given below :

Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

The Act provides for the settlement of labour disputes through conciliation, adjudication or arbitration. The Conciliation Officer appointed under the Act, tries to settle industrial disputes arising in his jurisdiction. These are only referred to a court of enquiry or industrial tribunal for adjudication, if settlement is not possible through conciliation. The table given in Appendix II gives the particulars regarding complaints received and their settlement which came up before the Conciliation Officer during 1965-66 to 1970-71. The following table gives detailed information about complaints under this Act¹ :

(Number)

Year	Nature of complaints					Total
	Wages	Employment	Bonus	Personal	Others	
1965-66	12	6	—	8	4	30
1966-67	37	4	2	10	8	61
1967-68	31	6	3	9	9	58
1968-69	34	7	2	12	8	63
1969-70	32	5	2	5	5	49
1970-71	38	7	3	10	6	64

Since 1965-66, the industrial position in Chittaurgarh has remained quite peaceful. Only two strikes occurred, one in 1969-70 and the other in 1972-73 both in one concern namely M/s Birla Cement Works, Chittaurgarh. In these two strikes, the total number of persons involved were approximately 300 and 350 respectively and the total man-days lost amounted to 13,800 and 8,050 respectively².

Minimum Wages Act, 1948

The Minimum Wages Act, 1948 came into operation in Rajasthan since 1959 under which minimum rates of wages were fixed for certain scheduled employments which have been revised from time to time. The Inspector appointed under the Act has to ensure that employers do not pay to their workers wages less than the minimum fixed by the

1. Source : Office of the Labour Inspector and Conciliation Officer, Chittaurgarh.

2. *ibid.*

Government. He inspects various industrial units and prosecutes those who are found violating the provisions of the Act. The number of inspections conducted by the Inspector along with other details are given in the following table¹:

Year	Total No. of Inspections	Total No. of challans pending at the beginning of the year	Total No. of challans made during the year	(Number)	
				Cases decided during the year	
				Acquitted	Convicted
1965-66	70	-	-	-	-
1966-67	112	-	4	-	2
1967-68	119	2	5	-	3
1968-69	108	4	2	-	4
1969-70	107	-	3	1 (Rejected)	2
1970-71	113	2	3	-	2
1971-72	106	2	4	-	3

Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961

The Act, which became operative in the district in the year 1962 is applicable to motor establishments having 5 or more workers. It provides for the welfare of motor transport workers and limits the hours of work and regulates leave etc. of the workers. The Act prohibits the employment of children below the age of 15 years as motor workers.

Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923

The Act has been made applicable to Rajasthan in 1960. The Act has made it obligatory for the employer to pay compensation to disabled workers as well as to their dependents in the case of accidents arising in the course of employment and resulting in death or total or partial disablement. The following table gives the information relating to cases instituted, cases disposed of and compensation paid under this Act in Chittaurgarh district².

Year	Cases instituted	Cases disposed of	Amount disbursed (Rs.)	(Number)
				Cases pending
1968-69	4	Nil	—	4
1969-70	11	12	22,770	3
1970-71	3	2	22,437	4

1. Source : Office of the Labour Inspector and Conciliation Officer, Chittaurgarh.
2. Source : Office of the Workmen's Compensation Commissioner, Bhilwara.

The Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926

This Act provides for the registration of trade unions, describes their rights and liabilities and gives them a legal status. The trade unions are the corporate bodies which safeguard the interests of their members and strive to promote cordial relations between the employer and the employees. There were eight registered trade unions in Chittaurgarh district at the end of the year 1970-71 with a total membership of 1398 in 1969-70¹. Their details are given in chapter V of this volume.

Indian Factories Act, 1948

This Act which became operative in the district requires the employers to provide various welfare facilities in respect of first aid, health, rest, water, canteen etc. It also fixes hours of work in the factories. A list of factories registered under the Act is given in chapter V.

Employees Provident Fund Act, 1952

Government has started a scheme of provident fund (which is provided on retirement) in order to encourage habit of thrift, and to provide benefits on superannuation of its employees. To implement the scheme the Act was passed in 1952. It was made applicable to M/s Mewar Sugar Mills, Bhopalsagar from 1952. The following statement gives the number of establishments, employees and subscribers brought under the coverage of this Act in the district² :

Year	No. of establishments	Employees	(Number)
			Subscribers
1961	2	736	704
1962	2	736	704
1963	2	736	704
1964	2	736	704
1965	2	736	704
1966	28	850	815
1967	28	850	820
1968	29	850	1,150
1969	35	1,180	1,150
1970	37	1,320	1,258
1971	37	1,320	1,258
1972	37	1,320	1,258

1. Source : Offices of Registrar of Trade Unions and Joint Labour Commissioner, Rajasthan, Jaipur.
2. Source : Office of the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

PROHIBITION

The district of Chittaurgarh has not been included in prohibition area as yet. Therefore, commodities subject to levy of excise duty mainly country liquor and *Bhang*, are freely sold in the district by the approved licensees. In addition to it, Indian-made foreign liquor and foreign liquor are also sold by the approved licensees at Chittaurgarh and Rawatbhata. Opium is sold only to the addicts whose permits are issued by the Excise Commissioner, Government of Rajasthan. During 1970-71 there was no opium addict in the district, hence no opium was sold. Lanced poppy heads are being sold by the licensees of the department. Only that country liquor is sold in the market which is manufactured by the Ganganagar Sugar Mills at their Pratapgarh distillery under the supervision of the excise authorities. The quality and strength of the liquor is prescribed by the Government. Although the country liquor is supplied to licensees on a fixed price, there is no ban on its selling-price. But the selling-price of *Bhang* is fixed by the government. Only *Bhang* and liquor are openly sold in the district by the approved dealers. In 1970-71, the district had 206 shops selling country liquor and 26 shops selling *Bhang*¹.

There is only one distillery in the district located at Pratapgarh which also does not run regularly. It manufactures rectified spirit and country liquor. The excise revenue earned in the district during the years 1962-63 to 1970-71 is as shown in the following table² :

Year	Excise Revenue (in '000 Rs.)
1962-63	1,712
1963-64	1,766
1964-65	2,261
1965-66*	3,594
1966-67	4,275
1967-68	2,968
1968-69	3,672
1969-70	2,787
1970-71	3,278

The Excise Circle Inspector is the departmental representative for revenue collection. He is also the investigating officer of excise offences under Rajasthan Excise Act, 1950. The following table shows the number of excise offences detected during the years 1966-67 to 1970-71³.

1. Source : Office of the District Excise Officer, Udaipur.
2. *Statistical Abstract Rajasthan*, 1963 onwards.
3. *ibid.*, 1966 onwards.

*Source : Office of the District Excise Officer, Udaipur.

(Number)

Year	Country Liquor		Opium posse- sion	Bhang	Others
	Illicit Distilla- tion	Posse- sion			
1966-67	684	370	—	—	—
1967-68	306	9	2	4	7
1968-69	239	224	5	8	4
1969-70	104	131	1	—	5
1970-71	162	88	2	2	31

The following table shows the excise cases detected and convicted during the years 1960-61 to 1970-71 in Chittaurgarh district¹.

(Number)

Year	No. of excise cases detected	No. of excise cases convicted by courts	Compounded by the department
1960-61	232	12	195
1961-62	291	21	167
1962-63	389	33	323
1963-64	219	40	197
1964-65	439	49	242
1965-66	338	39	249
1966-67	959	64	549
1967-68	236	27	275
1968-69	292	29	295
1969-70	272	35	189
1970-71	283	49	173

The consumption of intoxicants in the district during the period 1962-63 to 1970-71 was as given below² :

Year	Country spirit (litres)	Opium (kg.)	Bhang (kg.)	Imported spirit and wine (litres)	Indian made spirit (litres)	Indian made beer (litres)	Lanced poppy head (kg.)
1962-63	266980	+	2046	—	—	—	—
1963-64	266518	+	2674	—	—	—	—
1964-65	305515	+	2105	—	—	—	N. A.
1965-66	411712	—	2459	—	1233	1831	2500

1. Source : Office of the Excise Commissioner, Rajasthan, Jaipur

2. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, 1960 onwards.*

N. A. — Not Available.

+ = Negligible,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1966-67	455034	—	2306	—	1908	2225	1200
1967-68	238076	—	1529	—	2002	3046	600
1968-69	261516	—	1662	—	3535	9863	—
1969-70	242995	—	801	54	4570	9302	—
1970-71	313328	—	1500	—	—	—	—

Upto the year 1969, the district was under the control of District Excise Officer, Chittaurgarh, Bhilwara and Banswara with headquarters at Chittaurgarh. But since then an officer of the rank of Assistant Excise Officer is posted in the district and is placed under the administrative control of District Excise Officer, Udaipur.

There is a preventive force of the Excise Department, supervised by the Deputy Commissioner. At Chittaurgarh it has one jeep party having eight sepoy and one patrolling officer who assist the Excise Circle Inspector in excise raids.

ADVANCEMENT OF BACKWARD CLASSES

The district has a significant population of backward classes, forming 31.5 per cent of the total population out of which 13.64 per cent are Scheduled Castes and 19.57 per cent Scheduled Tribes¹. An analysis made from the figures of 1961 Census shows that among the Scheduled Castes, the group consisting of Chamar, Bhambhi, Jatava, Jatia, Mochi, Raidas, Raigar and Ramdasia was the largest followed by Balai, Megh or Meghwal, Khatik, Thori or Nayak, Dome, Bola, Bhangi, Mehtar, Majhabi and Bawaria. The largest caste among the Scheduled Tribes was that of Mina followed by Bhil². After the formation of Rajasthan, the State Government has undertaken various ameliorative measures for the welfare of these classes. The Social Welfare Department at the Government level, has been entrusted with the task of looking after the welfare of these classes. The staff consisting of one District Probation and Social Welfare Officer, one accounts clerk, one upper division clerk, one lower division clerk and two class IV employees has been posted in the district to look after the work of Social Welfare Department. At Chittaurgarh, various welfare programmes have been launched by this Department since 1960 to promote the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes³.

1. *Population Statistics, Census of India, 1971*, pp. 30-32.

2. *Census of India, 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Pt. V-A, Special Tables for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes*, p. xi.

3. Source : Office of the District Probation and Social Welfare Officer, Chittaurgarh.

Removal of Untouchability

Untouchability, which puts a social ban on the backward classes to intermingle freely and without fear with the persons of other communities, is one of the greatest social evils from which these classes suffered for long, and therefore, there was an urgent need to remove this evil. Efforts had been made in the past, both by the social reformers and the Government to remove it but without much success. With the dawn of Independence more concentrated and effective measures were taken to eradicate this evil. Article 17 of the Indian Constitution¹ provides for the abolition of untouchability and forbids its practice in any form. Accordingly, Rajasthan Government also brought into force Untouchability (Offences) Act in 1955, making the practice of untouchability a cognisable offence, punishable with fine or sentence or both.

Besides this Act, from time to time a number of orders and instructions have been issued by the State Government to remove the numerous sufferings of these classes. No case of such offence has been recorded in this district². In the year 1969-70, a special programme known as the *Bhangi-Kashta-Mukti* programme was launched to do away with the practice of carrying night soil as head loads and for improving the working conditions of *Mehtar*, and those engaged in this occupation³. Sums amounting to Rs. 55,000 in the case of Chittaurgarh Municipality, Rs. 35,000 in the case of Pratapgarh Municipality and Rs. 25,000 in the case of Nimbahera Municipality were allocated under this programme during 1969-70 to 1970-71 for the purposes of providing mechanical propelled vehicles conversion of private dry latrines into flush latrines and conversion of public dry latrines into flush latrines⁴.

EDUCATION—The low percentage of education among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, due to the age old social and economic structure of the country, called for special endeavour in the field of educational development and literacy of these classes. The Government, therefore, decided to give them special facilities in the field of education. Students belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Denotified Tribes are exempted from paying tuition fee at all stages of education. They are not be refused admissions in the educational institutions run or

1. *Welfare of Backward Classes in Rajasthan*, Social Welfare Department, Rajasthan, Jaipur, p. 13.
2. Source: Office of the District Probation and Social Welfare Officer, Chittaurgarh.
3. *Welfare of Backward Classes in Rajasthan*, Social Welfare Department, Rajasthan, Jaipur, p. 14.
4. Source: Office of the District Probation and Social Welfare Officer, Chittaurgarh.

financed by the government. Similarly, there was to be no age limit for their admission¹.

HOSTELS—For students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes three Government hostels were opened in this district by the State Department of Social Welfare. One of these three hostels opened in 1955 is located at Chittaurgarh which has accommodation for 40 boarders of Scheduled Castes. The annual expenditure of this hostel was Rs. 31,470 in the year 1970-71. Another hostel for Scheduled Tribes' students started in 1962 is situated at Begun with accommodation for 40 candidates. Its annual expenditure in the year 1970-71, was Rs. 73,120 when combined with that of the third hostel opened in 1952 and located at Pratapgarh for Scheduled Tribes students. It has a capacity of 55 boys².

These hostels are entirely managed by the Directorate of Social Welfare Department and are under the direct supervision of hostel superintendents who work under the administrative control of District Probation and Social Welfare Officer. All the expenses for boarding, lodging, books, stationery and clothes etc. of the inmates studying upto Higher Secondary classes are borne by the Government. For the students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes 5 per cent seats have been reserved in the general hostels of various colleges³.

Besides the government hostels, there are five more hostels in the district which are aided by the Government but run and managed by voluntary social organisations to cater to the needs of the backward class students. The government meets 90 per cent expenditure in the form of grant-in-aid and the remaining expenditure is met from the funds raised by these organisations. The three organisations working in the district are Rajasthan Adim Jati Sewak Sangh, Gadiya Lohar Sewa Sangh and Nandwara Smarak Sewa Samiti. Besides, Bharatiya Ghumantu Jati Sewak Sangh Delhi, and Rajasthan Vimukta Jati Sewak Sangh Jaipur, also organised their activities in the district⁴.

Out of these five aided hostels, one is situated at Arnod established in the year 1960-61 and is known as Adim Jati Chhatrawas and has a capacity of 25 boarders. The other hostel is located at Borav and is also known as Adim Jati Chhatrawas. It has a capacity of 25 boarders and was established in the year 1960-61. Established in 1960, the third Government aided hostel, Adim Jati Chhatrawas, located at Bari Sadri, has a strength of 25

1. Source : Office of the District Probation and Social Welfare Officer, Chittaurgarh.

2. *ibid.*

3. *ibid.*

4. *ibid.*

boarders. The fourth hostel established in the year 1970-71 at Kapasan is known as Navjeevan Chhatrawas and has a capacity for 30 candidates. The fifth Government aided hostel, opened in the year 1955-56 and located at Chittaurgarh, namely, Gadiya Lohar Chhatrawas, is providing 150 seats for the resident students. The total annual expenditure incurred on these five hostels in the year 1970-71 was Rs. 1,04,430¹.

All these hostels also maintain libraries and provide outdoor and indoor games.

SCHOLARSHIP—Scholarships provide an effective assistance in educating the poor and the backward masses of the country². A number of scholarships are awarded by the State Government at various stages of education to the students of backward classes. Pre-matric scholarships are granted to students of sixth to eighth class at the rate of Rs. 5 per month, and to the students of ninth to eleventh class at the rate of Rs. 20 per month. These scholarships are distributed by the Education Department from the funds allotted to the Social Welfare Department. Post-matric scholarships are provided to the students of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who take up degree and post-degree courses if they reside in general hostels attached to colleges or universities. These additional scholarships are given at the rate of Rs. 40 per month. The Central Government also grants scholarships to students pursuing post-matric studies at the rate varying with the class in which the student is studying. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students taking degree or diploma courses in technical colleges are also eligible for merit-cum-need scholarships at the rate of Rs. 50 and Rs. 30 per month respectively. In the Chittaurgarh district the total amount of scholarships awarded in the year 1970-71, amounted to Rs. 4,090 for 13 students residing in Scheduled Castes hostels and Rs. 2,530 for 8 students residing in Scheduled Tribes hostels.

Employment³

Special efforts are made by the State Government to give employment to the Backward classes. The condition of registration in employment exchange has been waived in their case and all Government Departments, autonomous bodies, and public enterprises have been empowered to employ them directly on their application. The quota for reservation of seats for these classes in the various services has been

-
1. Source : Office of the District Probation and Social Welfare Officer, Chittaurgarh.
 2. *Welfare of Backward Classes in Rajasthan*, Social Welfare Department, Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur pp. 19-20.
 3. *ibid.*, pp. 21-22.

increased recently. Since April 1970, from 15 per cent and 12½ per cent respectively it has been raised to 28 per cent in all cadres of services, out of which 17 per cent of the seats are earmarked for Scheduled Castes and 11 per cent for Scheduled Tribes. Further, since 1970-71, to meet the problem of educated unemployment of these classes, all first and second class graduates, who are unable to secure employment, are provided with a monthly stipend of Rs. 150 in case of graduates and Rs. 250 in the case of post-graduates till they get employment. A special employment cell has been established from 1970-71 in the Social Welfare Department to facilitate the employment of backward classes. The State Government has directed all the employing agencies to notify the posts as and when they fall vacant, to the Social Welfare Department. A register is also being maintained in the Appointments Department (Personnel Department) to watch the progress achieved in the filling of vacancies.

HOUSING—Under the rehabilitation programme housing subsidy has also been provided to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the construction of houses in both urban as well as rural areas. In Chittaurgarh district housing subsidy was given to five municipal areas as stated in the following table¹ :

Housing subsidy to Harijans		Amount (in Rs.)	Year
Municipal area	Number of Families		
Kapasan	40	30,000	1961-62
Chhoti Sadri	15	14,750	1965-66
Nimbahera	23	23,000	1968-69
Chittaurgarh	8	8,000	1970-71
Chhoti Sadri	5	5,000	1970-71

Besides this subsidy the Social Welfare Department also gives interest-free loans for construction and repair of houses to the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes upto the limit of Rs. 2,500. In the year 1970-71, Rs. 21,000 were sanctioned to eleven *Harijan* families of Gangrar gram-panchayat area of Chittaurgarh district.

NUTRITION PROGRAMME—This programme has been started by the Social Welfare Department. Under it, feeding centres were opened for the children upto the age of six years and for the pregnant and nursing mothers in Pratapgarh Panchayat Samiti area of the district.

ELECTRIFICATION AND WATER FACILITIES IN THE SCHEDULED CASTE COLONIES—The State Government subsidises light and water facilities in *Harijan* colonies. The following table shows the number of *Harijan*

1. Source : Office of the District Probation and Social Welfare Officer, Chittaurgarh.

colonies covered under electrification scheme and the amount sanctioned for this scheme¹.

Name of colony and location	Year	Amount sanctioned (in rupees)
Harijan Basti, Chhoti Sadri	1968-69	3,800
Harijan Basti, Nimbahera	"	9,900
Harijan Basti, Pratapgarh	"	5,925
Harijan Basti, Bari Sadri	1969-70	1,130
Harijan Basti, Begun	"	12,910
Harijan Basti, Bichor	"	3,130
Harijan Basti, Bassi	"	5,130
Harijan Basti, Ghosunda	"	1,530
Harijan Basti, Sawa	"	1,910
Old Harijan Basti, Kapasan	"	1,660
New Harijan Basti, Kapasan	"	1,530
Harijan Basti, Chittaurgarh	"	5,130
Harijan Basti, Bhainsrorgarh	1970-71	2,700

The table below shows the *Harijan* colonies which have been provided with water facility and the amount sanctioned for this purpose since 1969-70 to 1970-71 in Chittaurgarh district².

Year	Name of colony and location	Amount sanctioned (in Rs.)
1969-70	New and old Harijan Basti, Kapasan	8,430
"	Harijan Basti, Pratapgarh	2,130
"	Harijan Basti, Chittaurgarh	5,000
"	Harijan Basti, Chhoti Sadri	900
"	Harijan Basti, Nimbahera	4,500
1970-71	Harijan Basti, Bari Sadri	8,775
"	Harijan Basti, Sawa	2,150
"	Harijan Basti, Bhadsora	730
"	Harijan Basti, Bhainsrorgarh	1,130

CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS

Before the formation of Rajasthan, the work relating to the charitable endowments in Chittaurgarh district was looked after by the Devasthan Department, Udaipur. After the formation of Rajasthan, a post of Assistant Commissioner Devasthan, Udaipur was created for Udaipur and Kota range. But in the year 1967, this post was abolished and the

1. Source : Office of the District Probation and Social Welfare Officer, Chittaurgarh.

2. *ibid.*

work was entrusted to the Sub-divisional Officer, Chittaurgarh, who now exercises all the powers of Assistant Commissioner Devasthan, in the entire area of Chittaurgarh district except in Pratapgarh sub-division. He is assisted in his work by the Inspector Devasthan, Udaipur. This work at Pratapgarh sub-division is looked after by the Sub-divisional Officer, Pratapgarh who enjoys all the powers of Assistant Commissioner, Devasthan in the area. The main functions of this department are as follows¹.

1. Management of worship etc. of State temples.
2. Management of self-dependent and court of ward temples.
3. Payments of aids to the aided temples.
4. Disbursement of charities to destitute and disabled persons.
5. Management and registration of temples under the Rajasthan Public Trust Act, 1959.
6. Eviction in certain registered cases under the Rajasthan Public Premises (Eviction of unauthorised occupants) Act, 1964.

There are 302 temples in Chittaurgarh district receiving aid from the Devasthan Department. Besides the aided temples there are 10 direct charge temples and 5 self-dependent temples. Under the Rajasthan Public Trust Act 1959, nineteen public trusts were registered till 31.7.1967.

Besides these temples there are four famous temples², namely, Shri Gautameshwarji at Arnod, Shri Ambamataji at Pratapgarh, Shri Jhatalamataji at Chittaurgarh and Shri Matri Kundia at Rashmi. An annual fair is held in each of these temples which is attended by thousands of people. This department also disburses an amount of Rs. 10,000 annually to help 50 destitutes and disabled persons in the district³.

Old Age Pension

The Old Age Pension Rules, which came into effect in 1964 aim at providing social security for men and women of 58 years and 55 years respectively or over who have no source of income of their own and are totally incapacitated to earn their living and are bonafied residents of the State of Rajasthan⁴.

Pension is also provided to the physically handicapped and persons totally incapacitated to earn, who have attained the age of 21 years or more. The monthly rate of pension was Rs. 20 per month per

1. Source: Office of the Commissioner, Devasthan Department, Rajasthan, Udaipur.

2. *ibid.*

3. *ibid.*

4. Source : Office of the District Probation and Social Welfare Officer, Chittaurgarh.

pensioner which was increased to Rs. 30 per month per pensioner from 1.3.1970. 174 old persons and 55 disabled persons have been given pension upto the year 1972 which includes 22 old and 13 disabled persons of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The amount of pension admissible to each person is Rs. 30 per month. But when there are more than one destitute person in a family the pension payable to them jointly is limited to Rs. 40 per month. The following table shows the number of the pensioners and the yearly amount spent on them during the last few years in Chittaurgarh district¹.

Year	Old Age Pension		Disabled Pensions	
	Number	Amount (in Rs.)	Number	Amount (in Rs.)
1965-66	4	132	—	—
1966-67	11	2,036	4	466
1967-68	20	9,024	9	1,198
1968-69	25	10,466	9	2,050
1969-70	20	14,344	4	3,094
1970-71	40	33,907	12	5,036
1971-72	54	48,228	17	6,385

Muslim Wakfs

The Rajasthan Board of Muslim *Wakfs*, Jaipur has been created under the Central *Wakf* Act, 1954². The entire idea of creating the *Wakf* Board is that the Board supervises the functions of the *Mutawallis* of *Awakfs* located in Rajasthan. The *Awakfs* are managed by the *Mutawallis* who can be changed if their work is not found satisfactory. Therefore, there is no organisational set up of the Board at the district level. Under the Central *Wakf* Act 1954, every *Wakf* has to pay six per cent of the net annual income to the Board by way of contribution for building the funds of the Board to meet its day to day expenses. The Board ordinarily does not pay any thing to the *Wakfs* for meeting their expenses. In most of the districts the Board has appointed *Tauliyat* or managing committees to look after the *Wakfs*.

The *Wakf* property in Chittaurgarh district notified in the Rajasthan Gazette³ dated 30. 6. 1966 consisted of 101 Mosques (*Masjids*), 21 *Dargahs*, 153 Graveyards, 6 *Madarsas* and 320 miscellaneous properties in the district.

During the period 1966 to 1970 the Board has paid an amount of Rs. 2,505 to the poor students having college education in the entire State of Rajasthan⁴.

1. Source: Office of the Collector, Chittaurgarh.

2. Source : Office of the Secretary, Rajasthan Board of Muslim *Wakfs*, Jaipur.

3. *Rajasthan Gazette*, June 30th, 1966.

4. Source : Office of the Secretary, Rajasthan Board of Muslim *Wakfs*, Jaipur.

APPENDIX I**List of Labour Laws in force in Chittaurgarh district****A. CENTRAL ACTS**

1. Industrial Disputes Act, 1947
2. Indian Trade Union Act, 1926
3. Minimum Wages Act, 1948
4. Indian Factories Act, 1948
5. Indian Boilers Act, 1923
6. Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923
7. Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946
8. Payment of Wages Act, 1936
9. Working Journalists (Condition of Services and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1955
10. Employment of Children Act, 1938
11. Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952
12. Employers' Liability Act, 1938
13. Children (Pledging of Labour) Act, 1933
14. Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961
15. Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948
16. Payment of Bonus Act, 1965
17. Maternity Benefit Act, 1961
18. Contract (Regulation and Abolition) Labour Act, 1970

B. RAJASTHAN STATE ACTS

1. Industrial Disputes (Rajasthan Amendment) Act, 1958
2. Rajasthan Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1958
3. Rajasthan Maternity Benefit Act, 1953

C. RAJASTHAN STATE RULES

1. Rajasthan Factories Rules, 1951
2. Rajasthan Workmen's Compensation (Unclaimed Deposits) Rules, 1959
3. Rajasthan Minimum Wages Rules, 1959
4. Rajasthan Boilers Rules, 1954
5. Rajasthan Industrial Disputes Rules, 1958

APPENDIX I (Concl'd.)

6. Rajasthan Payment of Wages Rules, 1951
7. Rajasthan Shops and Commercial Establishment Rules, 1959
8. Rajasthan Trade Union Regulations, 1959
9. Rajasthan Employees' Insurance Court Rules, 1955
10. Rajasthan Maternity Benefit Rules, 1954
11. Rajasthan Economiser Rules, 1954
12. Rajasthan Motor Transport Workers Rules, 1961
13. Rajasthan Silicosis Rules, 1955
14. The Welfare Officers Recruitment and Conditions of Services Rules, 1962
15. Rajasthan Boilers Attendance Rules, 1954
16. Rajasthan Workmen's Compensation (Cost and Fee) Rules, 1959



APPENDIX II
Statement showing number of complaints received and disposed of under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947
in Chittaurgarh District¹

Year	No. of complaints pending at the beginning of the year	No. of complaints received during the year	Total	Number of complaints disposed of			Total
				Favour	Against	Rejected	Filed
1965-66	-	30	30	12	2	4	24
1966-67	6	61	67	42	10	5	57
1967-68	10	58	68	34	5	6	54
1968-69	14	63	77	46	4	3	58
1969-70	19	49	68	49	2	1	60
1970-71	8	54	62	44	3	2	51

1. Source : Office of the Labour Inspector and Conciliation Officer, District Chittaurgarh.

CHAPTER XVIII

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

REPRESENTATION OF THE DISTRICT IN THE STATE AND THE UNION LEGISLATURE

State Legislature (*Vidhan Sabha*)

The district was divided into four Assembly constituencies, viz., Pratapgarh-Nimbahera, Bari Sadri-Kapasan, Chittaur and Begun for the General Elections of 1952.

The Pratapgarh-Nimbahera was a double-member constituency, one of the seats was reserved for the Scheduled Tribes candidate while the other seat was general. The constituency comprised the tahsils of Pratapgarh, Achnera, Chhoti Sadri and Nimbahera. The Bari Sadri-Kapasan was also a double-member constituency, one of the seats in the constituency being reserved for a candidate belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the other being treated as general seat. The area covered by this constituency comprised the tahsils of Bari Sadri, Bhadesar, Kapasan, Rashmi and Dungla. Chittaur and Begun were both single-member constituencies, the area of the former extended to the tahsils of Chittaur and Kanera and certain villages of Gangrar tahsil while the latter covered the areas of the tahsils of Begun and Bhainsrorgarh and certain villages of Gangrar tahsil.

For these six seats, 14 candidates were in the field; six from the Indian National Congress Party, four from the Bharatiya Jan Sangh, three from the Socialist Party and one was Independent. One of these seats, that of Bari Sadri-Kapasan constituency, was captured unopposed by a Congress Party candidate. The contest was thus confined to 13 candidates for the remaining five seats; of these three were captured by the candidates belonging to the Congress Party and two by the Bharatiya Jan Sangh.

The total number of electors was 2,56,636 and the number of valid votes polled was 1,10,610. The break-up of the total number of voters and votes polled constituency-wise is given as follows¹ :

1. *Report on the First General Elections in India 1952, Vol. II, Election Commission India, pp. 662-663,*

Name of Constituency	No. of electors	Total No. of votes	Total No. of valid votes polled	% of valid votes polled to total No. of votes polled	No. of contesting candidates	Remarks
Pratapgarh-Nimbahera (double-member)	94,155	1,88,310	48,143	25.56	5	—
Bari Sadri-Kapasan (double-member)	58,899	1,17,798	28,748	24.4	3	One seat was captured unopposed
Chittaur	55,436	55,436	16,559	29.87	2	
Begun	48,146	48,146	17,160	35.64	3	

During the second General Elections (1957), the number of Assembly Constituencies increased¹ to five, viz., Begun, Chittaurgarh, Nimbahera, Kapasan and Pratapgarh.

The area covered by the Begun Constituency coincided with the tahsils of Begun and Bhainsrorgarh and certain villages of Gangrar tahsil. The Chittaurgarh Constituency was formed by the villages contained in Chittaurgarh tahsil (excluding some villages) and Gangrar tahsil (excluding some villages) while Nimbahera Constituency was formed by the areas included in the tahsils of Nimbahera and Kanera and certain villages of Chittaurgarh tahsil. The Kapasan Constituency comprised the tahsils of Kapasan, Rashmi, Bhadesar and Dungla while the tahsils of Pratapgarh, Achnera, Bari Sadri and Chhoti Sadri combined to form the Pratapgarh Constituency. This time the Kapasan and Pratapgarh were both double-member constituencies, one seat in each being reserved for a member of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively and the other being treated as a general seat.

Twenty-five candidates contested for these seven seats; seven belonging to the Indian National Congress Party, five to Ram Rajya Parishad Party, three to Bharatiya Jan Sangh, one to Praja Socialist Party and the remaining nine were Independents. All the seats were captured by the candidates belonging to the Indian National Congress Party.

The total number of electors was 3,25,883 and the valid votes

1. *Delimitation of Constituencies for General Elections*, Election Department, Government of Rajasthan (1957), p. 12.

polled were 1,63,117. The constituency-wise details of electors, valid votes and percentage of polling etc. are given below¹ :

Name of Constituency	No. of electors	Total No. of votes	Total No. of valid votes polled	% of valid votes polled to total No. of votes polled	No. of contesting candidates
Begun	49,264	49,264	18,410	37.4	5
Chittaurgarh	41,691	41,691	15,102	36.3	3
Nimbahera	42,249	42,249	15,874	37.6	2
Kapasan	97,112	1,94,224	53,394	28.2	6
(Double-member)					
Pratapgarh	95,567	1,91,134	60,337	33.2	9
(Double-member)					

In the third General Elections (1962) the number of constituencies² increased from five to seven. These were : Begun, Kapasan, Chittaurgarh, Nimbahera, Bhadesar, Sadri and Pratapgarh and all of them returned one candidate each although two of these, Bhadesar and Pratapgarh were reserved for the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively. The Begun Constituency consisted of Begun and Bhainsrorgarh tahsils and parts of Gangrar and Kotri (in Bhilwara district) tahsils. The Kapasan Constituency was formed from the Kapasan and Rashmi tahsils and parts of Gangrar and Bhopal Sagar (in Udaipur district), tahsils. Likewise, parts of Chittaurgarh and Gangrar tahsils were united to form Chittaurgarh Constituency. Parts of Nimbahera, Chittaurgarh and Bhadesar tahsils were combined to constitute Nimbahera Constituency. Certain chunks of Bhadesar, Dungla, Nimbahera, Bari Sadri and Vallabhnagar (Udaipur district) tahsils were brought together and put under the Bhadesar Constituency. The Sadri Constituency comprised the tahsil of Chhoti Sadri and parts of Bari Sadri, Bhadesar, Dungla and Nimbahera tahsils. Only the Pratapgarh Constituency had two undivided tahsils in it, namely the tahsils of Pratapgarh and Achnera.

Twenty-six candidates contested for these seven seats, of whom seven belonged to the Indian National Congress Party, five to Bharatiya Jan Sangh, two to Praja Socialist Party, two to Swatantra Party, one to Socialist Party and the remaining nine were Independents. Of the seven seats, five were scored by the Indian National Congress Party, one by Bharatiya Jan Sangh and one by the Swatantra Party. There were 3,62,907

1. *Report on the Second General Elections in India, 1957, Vol. II*, Election Commission, India, pp. 928-933.
2. *1961—Delimitation of Constituencies for General Elections*, Election Department, Government of Rajasthan, pp. 17-18.

electors and the total number of valid votes polled were 1,50,364. The constituency-wise details are as below¹ :

Name of constituency	No. of electors	Total No. of votes polled	Total No. of valid votes polled	% of polling	No. of contesting candidates
Begun	50,525	25,278	24,558	50.03	2
Kapasan	53,924	24,648	23,645	55.71	3
Chittaurgarh	46,369	20,152	19,472	43.46	4
Nimbahera	49,892	20,907	19,982	41.91	3
Bhadesar (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)	55,077	16,963	15,983	30.80	4
Sadri	48,990	23,980	22,783	48.95	6
Pratapgarh (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)	58,130	25,138	23,941	43.24	4

During the fourth General Elections (1967) although the number of constituencies remained unaltered, their extent underwent some changes. This time, the constituencies were : Begun, Gangrar, Kapasan, Chittaurgarh, Nimbahera, Bari Sadri and Pratapgarh. Of these, Gangrar and Pratapgarh were reserved for the candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively.

The areas included in the various constituencies were²: Begun Constituency-Begun tahsil and parts of Gangrar tahsil, Gangrar (S. C.) Constituency-Rashmi tahsil and parts of Gangrar and Kapasan tahsils; Kapasan Constituency-parts of Kapasan and Bhadesar tahsils; Chittaurgarh Constituency-Chittaurgarh tahsil and parts of Bhadesar tahsil; Nimbahera Constituency-Nimbahera and Chhoti Sadri tahsils; Bari Sadri Constituency-Bari Sadri and Dungla tahsils and parts of Pratapgarh tahsil; Pratapgarh (S. T.) Constituency-parts of Pratapgarh tahsil.

Twenty-eight candidates contested for these seven seats. Of these candidates seven belonged to the Indian National Congress Party, three to the Swatantra Party, four to Bharatiya Jan Sangh, one to Communist Party of India (Marxist), one to Samyukta Socialist Party and the remaining 12 were Independents. The Indian National Congress Party captured six out of seven seats, the seventh seat went to an Independent candidate. The total number of electors and valid votes polled were 4,37,975 and 2,13,228 respectively. Some significant details of the election are as follows³:

1. *Report on the Third General Elections in India 1962, Vol. II* (Statistical), Election Commission India, pp. 360-361.
2. Source: *Rajasthan Gazette Extraordinary, Part 5 (d)*, dated April 25, 1966, published by the Government of Rajasthan.
3. *Report on the Fourth General Elections in India 1967, Vol. II* (Statistical), Election Commission of India, pp. 465-466.

Name of Constituency	No. of electors	Total No. of voters	Total No. of valid votes polled	% of polling	No. of contesting candidates
Begun	57,831	33,727	31,755	58.32	4
Gangrar (S. C.)	64,494	25,724	24,457	39.89	4
Kapasan	61,240	29,329	27,933	47.89	5
Chittaurgarh	61,291	28,806	27,667	47.00	4
Nimbahera	67,922	40,898	39,223	60.21	5
Bari Sadri	60,636	27,977	26,743	46.14	3
Pratapgarh (S. T.)	64,561	37,371	35,450	57.88	3

During the fifth General Elections (1972), the number of constituencies remained unchanged. Gangrar and Pratapgarh both were reserved for the members of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes respectively. Thirty-eight candidates were in the field of whom 13 were Independents and the others belonged to various political parties, i. e. seven to the Indian National Congress Party, six to the Swatantra Party, six to the Bharatiya Jan Sangh, five to the Samyukta Socialist Party and one to the Communist Party of India (Marxist). All the seven seats were captured by the Congress Party. The details of the election are as under¹:

Name of constituency	No. of electorate	Total No. of votes polled	No. of valid votes polled	Percentage of polling	No. of contesting candidates
Begun	72,958	42,140	40,541	57.76	7
Gangrar (S.C.)	71,925	28,211	27,176	39.22	6
Kapasan	69,424	30,951	30,028	44.58	8
Chittaurgarh	70,993	34,913	33,846	49.18	4
Nimbahera	77,951	48,780	47,254	62.58	5
Bari Sadri	70,123	30,218	29,140	43.09	5
Pratapgarh (S.T.)	75,222	36,871	35,167	49.02	3

Union Legislature (Lok Sabha)

In 1952 General Elections, the district was represented through the Chittaur Parliamentary Constituency. This was a single-member constituency having a general seat (i. e. unreserved) and the area of the constituency coincided with six Legislative Assembly Constituencies namely Pratapgarh-Nimbahera, Bari Sadri-Kapasan, Chittaur, Begun, Mandalgarh (Bhilwara district) and Lasadia (Udaipur district). Three candidates, one belonging to the Indian National Congress Party, another to the Bharatiya

1. Source : 5th General Election to Rajasthan Vidhan Sabha March 1972, Election Department, Government of Rajasthan, pp. 62-65.

Jan Sangh and the third to the Socialist Party, contested the elections. The seat was captured¹ by the Jan Sangh candidates who scored 52,460 votes. The number of electors was 4,05,205 and the number of valid votes polled 1,12,548 or 27.86 per cent.

During the second General Elections (1957), the district was represented² through Udaipur Parliamentary Constituency which comprised the area covered by Chittaurgarh district (excluding Begun and Bhainsrorgarh tahsils and certain villages of Gangrar tahsil), Udaipur, Vallabhnagar and Phalasia sub-divisions, Rajsamand, Relmagra and Salumbar tahsils and parts of Kherwara and Sarada tahsils. Those areas (Begun and Bhainsrorgarh tahsils and parts of Gangrar tahsils of the district) which were excluded from the Udaipur Parliamentary Constituency were included in the Kota Parliamentary Constituency.

Both Udaipur and Kota were double-member constituencies. In the former constituency, one seat was reserved for the members of Scheduled Tribe and in the latter for Scheduled Castes.

The seats in the Udaipur Constituency were contested³ by six candidates of whom two belonged to the Indian National Congress Party, two to Bharatiya Jan Sangh, one to Praja Socialist Party and one Independent candidate. Both the seats were captured by the Congress Party, one candidate who belonged to Scheduled Tribe scored 1,25,229 votes and the other 1,52,462 votes. The number of total electors was 7,32,882 and the total number of votes 14,65,764 (being double-member constituency) while the number of valid votes polled was 4,67,004 or 31.9 per cent.

The seats in Kota Constituency⁴ were contested by six candidates, two of whom were Independents, two belonged to the Bharatiya Jan Sangh and two to the Indian National Congress Party. Both the seats were captured by the Congress, one candidate polling 1,45,794 votes and the other 1,19,995 votes. The number of total electors was 7,73,929; the total number of votes 15,47,858 (being double-member constituency) and the number of valid votes polled was 4,88,581 or 31.6 per cent.

During the third General Elections (1962), the major part of the

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1. *Report on the First General Elections in India, 1952, Vol. II* (Statistical), Election Commission India, pp. 114-115.
 2. *Delimitation of Constituencies for General Elections*, Election Department, Government of Rajasthan (1957), p. 2.
 3. *Report on the Second General Elections in India 1967, Vol. II*, Election Commission India, pp. 182-183.
 4. *ibid.*

district was represented through Chittaurgarh Parliamentary Constituency¹ which comprised eight Assembly Constituencies, namely, Kapasan, Chittaurgarh, Nimbahera, Bhadesar, Sadri, Bhopalsagar, Mavli and Raj-samand (the last three belonged to the Udaipur district) while the Pratapgarh constituency was included in the Udaipur Parliamentary Constituency. The Udaipur Parliamentary Constituency was reserved for a member of the Scheduled Tribes.

Three candidates contested for the seat of the Chittaurgarh Parliamentary Constituency². One of them belonged to the Indian National Congress Party, another to the Bharatiya Jan Sangh and the third was an Independent. The seat was captured by the Congress Party, whose candidate polled 84,563 votes. The number of electors was 4,23,187 while the number of votes polled was 1,79,397. The number of valid votes polled was 1,73,458.

The Udaipur Parliamentary Constituency³ had one seat only and it was reserved for a member of the Scheduled Tribes. It was also contested by three candidates, one belonging to the Indian National Congress Party, another to the Swatantra Party and the third to Bharatiya Jan Sangh. This seat too, went to the Congress Party whose candidate scored 79,831 votes. The number of electors was 4,25,702 and the number of those who voted was 1,83,370. The number of valid votes was 1,74,570.

In the fourth General Elections (1967), the Chittaurgarh Parliamentary Constituency was composed⁴ of the Assembly constituencies of Begun, Gangrar, Kapasan, Chittaurgarh, Nimbahera, Bari Sadri, Pratapgarh and Vallabh Nagar (of Udaipur district). Four candidates contested⁵ for the seat, one of whom belonged to the Indian National Congress Party, another to the Bharatiya Jan Sangh Party and the remaining two were Independents. The Congress Party candidate bagged the seat securing 1,17,821 votes. The number of electors was 5,05,661 while that of voters was 2,65,725. The number of valid votes was 2,55,765.

During the fifth General Elections (1971), the Chittaurgarh Parliamentary Constituency was composed of the Assembly constituencies of

1. 1961-Delimitation of Constituencies for General Elections, Election Department, Government of Rajasthan, p. 2.
2. Report on the Third General Elections in India 1962, Vol. II, Election Commission, India, p. 56.
3. *ibid.*
4. Source : Rajasthan Gazette Extraordinary, Part 5 (d), dated 25th April, 1966, published by the Government of Rajasthan.
5. Report on the Fourth General Elections in India, 1967, Vol. II, Election Commission India, p. 76.

Begun, Gangrar, Kapasan, Chittaurgarh, Nimbahera, Bari Sadri and Pratapgarh. Four candidates contested the elections of whom one belonged to Congress (J), another to Jan Sangh and two were Independents. The seat was captured by Jan Sangh. The total electorate was 5,43,641; number of votes polled was 2,64,399 while the valid votes polled numbered 2,55,251.

By-Elections

So far no by-elections have been held in the district.

POLITICAL PARTIES AND ORGANISATIONS

Seven political parties viz., Indian National Congress, Bharatiya Jan Sangh, Swatantra, Communist (M), Socialist, Praja Socialist and Ram Rajya Parishad contested the general elections. Their hold on the public as revealed from the election results is tabulated below. These parties have affiliations to their parent organisations at the All India level.

Party/ Independent	Legislative Assembly Elections				
	No. of valid votes polled				
	1952 ¹	1957 ²	1962 ³	1967 ⁴	1972 ⁵
Congress	52,731	76,530	63,180	1,01,463	1,38,074
Jan Sangh	38,526	19,991	27,739	38,246	50,298
Swatantra	—	—	18,013	19,767	16,574
Communist (M)	—	—	—	655	690
Socialist	12,197	—	6,223	6,747	2,468
Praja Socialist	—	2,754	6,091	—	—
Ram Rajya Parishad	—	39,852	—	—	—
Independent	7,156	23,990	29,118	46,350	35,048

Comparing the percentage of votes polled by each party during the first four General Elections to the Legislative Assembly, it is seen that the Congress Party has been drawing the highest percentage⁶.

1. *A Statistical Study of the General Elections in Rajasthan 1952*, The Bureau of Statistics Rajasthan, Jaipur, pp. 56-57.
2. Compiled from the *Report on Second General Elections in India 1957*, Vol. II, *op cit.*, pp. 929-930.
3. *Report on General Elections 1962*, Election Department, Rajasthan, Jaipur, p. 73.
4. *1967-Fourth General Election, A Statistical Review*, Election Department, Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur, p. 43.
5. *Fifth General Election to Rajasthan Vidhan Sabha, March 1972, Score Book*, Election Department, Government of Rajasthan, pp. 62-65.
6. *Fourth General Election, 1967, A Statistical Review*, Election Department, Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur, p. 55.

	Percentage of votes polled by various parties			
	1952	1957	1962	1967
Congress	47.7	46.9	42.0	47.6
Jan Sangh	34.8	12.3	18.4	17.9
Swatantra	—	—	12.0	9.3
Communist (M)	—	—	—	0.3
Socialist	—	—	4.1	3.2
Praja Socialist	—	1.7	4.1	—
Ram Rajya Parishad	—	24.4	—	—
Independent	17.5	14.7	19.4	21.7

The party position for the parliamentary elections stood as under :

Party/Independent	Parliamentary Elections			
	Percentage of valid votes polled			
	1952	1957	1962	1967
Congress	40.8	59.5	48.8	46.07
Jan Sangh	46.6	28.5	37.2	32.34
Communist	12.6	—	—	—
Praja Socialist	—	7.2	—	—
Independent	—	4.8	14.0	21.59

Of all the parties only three, viz., the Congress, the Swatantra and the Jan Sangh have a regular organisational net work in the district.

Indian National Congress Party

The Congress Party is by far the oldest political organisation in the district and is controlled by a district Committee at the district level which is headed by a President. The twelve Block Congress Committees and six Town Congress Committees in the district form the base for the District Committee. The heads of the Block Committees and Town Committees are also designated as Presidents. The President of the District Congress Committee is assisted by a Secretary and a Treasurer. The district unit, in turn, is controlled by the Pradesh Congress Committee with headquarters at Jaipur.

Its members contested all the General Elections to the State Assembly and the Union Legislature. In the State Assembly Elections they captured four seats out of 6 during 1952, 7 out of 7 during 1957, 5 out of 7 during 1962, 6 out of 7 during 1967 and 7 out of 7 during 1972 elections.

Swatantra Party

It is comparatively a recent political organisation in the district.

Its network in the district is organised on the basis of the Legislative Assembly Constituencies. A primary unit is set up in each Legislative Assembly constituency which functions under the control of the District Unit. The district unit is controlled by the State Unit headquartered at Jaipur. The party contested General Elections during 1962, 1967 and 1972 for State Assembly. During the 1962 elections to the State Assembly, this party secured one seat out of seven.

Jan Sangh Party

The Bharatiya Jan Sangh Party was set up in the district in 1951. Usually its primary unit was organised at tahsil level but in some cases, and particularly after 1957 General Elections, where ever it was found necessary, primary units were set up even at the Nyaya Panchayat or Panchayat level. Presently, at the district level the party is managed by a District Committee headed by a President and assisted by a Secretary who is party's spokesman in the district. The district is divided into *Mandals* for organisational purposes and there are as many *Mandals* as are Panchayat Samitis and Municipal Boards. The *Mandals* are further divided into local committees. The district unit is controlled by the State Unit headquartered at Jaipur.

The party contested all the elections held so far for the State Assembly and the Union Legislature. It succeeded in capturing two seats out of six during 1952 and one seat out of seven during 1962 State Assembly elections. In 1952 and 1971 elections, it captured the seat for the Lok Sabha also.

NEWSPAPERS

No daily newspaper is published from the district. However, there are a few Hindi weeklies, namely, *Lalkar* (1955), *Ujale-ki-Aur* (1966), *Jai Mewar* (1967), *Chittor Sandesh*, *Jangaju*, *Shram aur Sikka* etc. published from the district. These newspapers cover news on current affairs but do not have a wide circulations.

Almost all the newspapers of any importance in the State and the country find circulation in the district. The Hindi dailies are : *Hindustan*, *Nav Bharat Times*, *Rashtradoot*, *Dainik Navjyoti* and *Rajasthan Patrika*. The English dailies are : *The Hindustan Times*, *The Times of India* and *Indian Express*. Among the weeklies, the *Saptahik Hindustan*, *Dharamyug*, *Lalkar* and *Illustrated weekly* (English) may be mentioned.

VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

The following voluntary social service organisations are functioning in the district :

SHRI CHATURTHA JAIN VRADHASHRAM, DURGA CHITTAURGARH—It is a registered society (1944) which aims at providing assistance to the helpless, handicapped and old persons, belonging to the Jain community. The executive of the society consists of a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary, a deputy Secretary, a treasurer and a supervisor. The society runs an Ashram where the needy are given shelter and there they follow a regular curriculum. Till 1972, about 266 persons have taken advantage of the Ashram.

SHRI KESARIYAJI JAIN GURUKUL, CHITTAUR—This association was inaugurated in 1953 at Chittaurgarh and had a membership of 21, although in Bombay it was set up as early as 1946. The Chittaurgarh branch is controlled by its Bombay Committee and is headed by a President, other office bearers are a Vice-President, a Secretary and a Treasurer. The association disseminates religious and social precepts among the Jain community and runs a hostel at Chittaurgarh for the students.

JAIN NAVYUVAK MANDAL, CHITTAURGARH—Established in 1960 with a membership of twenty, the organisation aims at promoting unity and advancement in the social, moral, economic and religious spheres amongst the Jain community. Every member has to pay a membership fee of twenty five paise at the time of enrolment and an annual fee of rupee one. The executive body is elected every year and consists of a Chairman, a Secretary, a Joint-Secretary, a Treasurer and five members. The total number of members at present (1972) is 110.

The Mandal organises important religious functions such as on the occasion of Mahavir Jayanti, arranges for sermons of religious preceptors and itinerants and also organises visits to centres of pilgrimage. It also runs a small library and provides scholarships to deserving students.

SHREE MAHESHWARI NAVYUVAK MANDAL, CHITTAURGARH—This organisation came into existence in 1963 with about 70 members and aims at promoting the cause of the Maheshwari community through social, economic, cultural, educational and religious reforms. Its annual membership fee is rupee one for every member. There are at present (1973), 125 members of the organisation. The organisation also runs an educational institution.

SHRI MAHAVIR VYAYAMSHALA, CHITTAURGARH—Set up in 1941 with 150 members, the organisation aims at providing opportunities to children and adults to build their health through physical exercises, wrestling and gymnastics. It also sends select wrestlers to participate in State level competitions and also invites well known wrestlers from outside when it organises such competitions in the town. The organisation had a membership of 50 in 1972.

CHAPTER XIX

PLACES OF INTEREST

The district has a rich heritage and contains some places of great antiquity. The area witnessed heroic deeds and acts of chivalry in the past. A brief account of some of the places, historically or otherwise important, is given below :

Bari Sadri

Headquarters of a tahsil of the same name, it is situated in 24° 25' north latitude and 74° 29' east longitude in the south-west of Chittaurgarh town at a distance of 80 km. by road on which regular buses ply. This place is also linked by rail with Chittaurgarh via Mavli.

According to 1971 Census, the population of the town is 9,138 as against 6,851 persons in 1951. The town has schools for primary, middle and higher secondary education, a municipal board, a post and telegraph office, a police station, a veterinary hospital, a family planning centre and a public library. Facilities of electricity and piped water supply are also available in the town.

Within the town there are two tanks known as Khura-ki-Baol and Bada Kund, the Krishna Vatika (park), a palace of Raj Rana and temples of Charbhujaji and Hanumanji. Outside the town is a place called Dhuni-mata and a temple of Nalleshwar Mahadeo. There is also a temple of Mataji on the top of the hill at Nikumbh, 16 km. north from here. The place has several picnic spots.

Begun

It is the headquarters of sub-division, tahsil and Panchayat Samiti of the same name. The place, classified as town in 1971, has a population of 8,348 persons. Begun is situated in 24° 59' north latitude and 75° 1' east longitude and is 68 km. by road from Chittaurgarh. Regular buses ply in between Chittaurgarh and Begun. The town is electrified and has its own water works. Postal, telegraphic and telephonic facilities are available. The town has primary, secondary and higher secondary schools, allopathic hospital, veterinary hospital, police station, public library and two touring talkies.

Begun has a number of government offices, important among them being those of the Sub-Divisional Officer/Magistrate, Panchayat Samiti, Tahsildar, Circle Officer of Police, Court of Munsif Magistrate, Range Officer of Forest Department, Overseer Water Works and Inspector

of Excise. Banking facilities have been extended here by the Chittaur Central Co-operative Bank and the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur. The town has a cotton ginning factory and an oil mill.

The town has an old fort, three old temples and a picturesque palace. Among the temples, those dedicated to Banikian Mata and Charbhujaji are famous. There is also an old water tank named Zhalar Bavadi.

About 27 km. by road from Begun is Menal, a place of historical importance. Regular buses ply in between Begun and Menal. It is situated at a place where the rocky plateau has forked into a deep gorge causing a natural waterfall. Menal is known for the ancient Saivite temple of Nilkantheshwar Mahadeo which has erotic and aesthetic sculptures. Other temples are those of Mataji and Jhaleshwar. There are ruins of a monastery said to have been built by Bhav Brahm Sadhu. Menal is also known for the ruins of a palace of Ruthi Rani or Suhav Devi wife of the famous ruler Prithvi Raj (Chauhan). These historical monuments are protected by the Archaeological Survey of India. This place is also a picnic spot where people mostly come for pleasure from the adjoining areas. During the rainy season the water fall at Menal presents picturesque sight.

Bhadesar

A tahsil and Panchayat Samiti headquarters of the same name, it is situated to the south-west of Chittaurgarh town with which it is connected by a tarred road and is served by regular bus service. The nearest town, however, is Nimbahera, 29 km. away. The place had a population of 2,379 in 1971. The village is electrified and water is obtained from pucca wells. The place has a higher secondary school for boys, middle school for girls, primary schools for boys, post office, telegraph office, police station, government dispensary, veterinary dispensary, tahsil office and the Panchayat Samiti office. The village has a *Dharamshala* located near the Bhadorean Bhairon's temple where visitors can stay.

There are two celebrated religious places near Bhadesar viz., temple of Ashavaramata and Savariyaji. The former is 5 km. away from Bhadesar with which it is connected by a tarred road. It is believed that patients suffering from paralysis are cured here, hence people from distant places visit this temple. There is a *Dharamshala* for visitors to stay. The temple is managed and controlled by the Eklingji Trust of Udaipur. Savariyaji's temple is located in Mandaliya village 15 km. away from Bhadesar. It has an idol of Lord Krishna in black stone. People visit this place to offer their prayers. The village is connected with Bhadesar

by a gravelled road. There are two big *Dharamshalas* to accommodate visitors. The place is served by a regular bus service.

Another important and worth visiting place is Dhaneshwar Mahadeo temple which is about three kilometres from Bhadesar. The temple is located in thick forests near Gangaria tank and is dedicated to Lord Shiva. This place is a favourite picnic spot due to its location in natural surroundings.

Bhainsrorgarh

It is the headquarters of a Panchayat Samiti of the same name. It is picturesquely situated at the confluence of the Bamani and Chambal rivers 110 km. east of Chittaurgarh¹. Regular buses ply in between Begun and Bhainsrorgarh.

The population of the village according to the census of 1971, was 2900 persons. According to Tod the place derived its name after a merchant called Bhainsa and a *Banjara* called Rora, and was built to protect caravans². Others say that the village and fort were constructed by and named after a Mahajan called Bhainsa Shah, who was probably a servant of the Chauhan kings who ruled over Sambhar and Ajmer.

There is a secondary school, a range office of the Forest Department, a police station, a primary health centre, a veterinary hospital and a post office. A ruined fort stands here on a lofty rock and overlooks the sole passage which exists for many miles across the Chambal.

About 5 km. north-east of Bhainsrorgarh is situated³ a wild but romantic spot called Badoli. This place is situated on the other side of the Chambal river. There are a number of old Hindu temples. Among them, the temple dedicated to lord Shiva is remarkable for its beautiful and peculiar style. In form, it is like the contemporary temples in Orissa. This temple called Ghateshwar Shivalaya is said to have been built by the ruler of Bhainsrorgarh named Huna of the Parmar dynasty. Its base is nearly plain, being only ornamented with three great niches filled with sculptured groups of considerable merit, and all referring to the worship of Shiva. The spire of temple rises to a height of about 18 metres from the ground, covered with the most elaborate detail. The temple has a pillared portico of great elegance, whose roof reaches more than half way up the temple and is sculptured with images of passionate lovers. The design and construction of roof of the temple is a beautiful specimen of Hindu architecture. The shrines

1. Source : Office of the Executive Engineer, Public Works Department', Chittaurgarh.

2. Erskine, K.D.: *Rajputana Gazetteers, Mewar Residency*, Vol. II-A (1908), p. 96.

3. Source: Office of the Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Chittaurgarh

around the main temple are covered with attractive figures of Hindu deities and other motifs. Fergusson considered this architecture the most perfect of that age. Other objects of interests here are : a detached porch called the *Singar Chaori* or nuptial hall of Raja Hun; the shrines of Ganesh, Asht Mata, Tri Murti, Narad and two pillars¹.

Near Bhainsrorgarh, at village Chulia, there is a water fall of river Chambal 60 ft. in height. It is a worth visiting place of natural scenery.

Chhoti Sadri

The headquarters of the Panchayat Samiti and tahsil of the same name, Chhoti Sadri is situated in 24° 23' north and 74° 42' east. It is 56 km. south of Chittaurgarh town. It is connected with Nimbahera, the sub-divisional headquarters by road and regular buses ply in between Chittaurgarh, Nimbahera and Chhoti Sadri. The place is also connected by road with Neemuch, Bari Sadri, Nathdwara, Pratapgarh and Mandsore (Madhya Pradesh). The nearest railway station is Neemuch (in Madhya Pradesh) which is 20 km. away from this place. This town has a population of 9,620 persons according to the Census of 1971 which was 6,976 in 1951. Facilities of electricity and piped water supply are available in the town. The town has a Municipal Board, post office, telegraph office, police station, forest range office, higher secondary school, girls secondary school and primary schools, primary health centre, veterinary hospital and *Dharamshala*. The Municipal Board and the Panchayat Samiti also maintain small libraries. There are branch offices of the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur and the Rajasthan Bank.

About 2½ km. away from the town, there is a famous temple called Bhanwar Mata-ka-Mandir. Besides, being a religious place, it is also a picnic resort situated amidst dense forests and natural surroundings. A fair held here on *Baishakhi Purnima* is called as Bhanwar Mata ka Mela.

Chittaurgarh

It is the headquarters of the district of the same name situated in 24° 53' north and 74° 39' east. The population of the town according to the census of 1971 was 25,917 persons as against 11,863 in 1951. It is connected both by rail and road with Ajmer. The town is also connected by road with Udaipur, Ajmer, Ratlam and Kota. It is connected with Ajmer, Ratlam and Udaipur by a metre gauge section of the western railway also. Chittaurgarh is a railway junction having facilities of a waiting hall, retiring rooms, lavatories, bath rooms, refreshment room and book stall.

1. Erskine, K. D.: *Rajputana Gazetteers, Mewar Residency, Vol. II-A* (1908), p. 97.

The place has a dak bungalow called Bhopal Bhawan maintained by Public Works Department, a government *Sarai* near Railway Station and the Railway retiring rooms. The Irrigation Department also maintains a dak bungalow. In addition, there are six *Dharamshalas* in the town to stay in. Horse driven tongas are available as means of local conveyance. A bus service maintained by the department of Tourism is available for conducted tours twice a day to the Chittaurgarh fort. The town has two cinema houses and two clubs for the recreation of the citizens. The town is electrified and has its own water works. It has a police station with two out-posts, a degree college, a higher secondary school for boys and another for girls, four middle schools and many primary schools, a government hospital, a government dispensary, an *Ayurvedic Aushadhalaya*, a Maternity & Child Welfare Centre, a veterinary hospital and a mobile veterinary dispensary. Municipal affairs are looked after by a Municipal Board. The place has three parks and a District Library. Banking facilities in the town have been extended by branch offices of the Punjab National Bank, the Bank of Baroda, the Bank of Rajasthan, the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur and the Chittaurgarh Kendriya Sahkari Bank.

Being the district headquarters, a number of government offices are located in the town, notable among them being the Collectorate, the offices of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, the District Superintendent of Police, the Courts of Additional Civil and Assistant Sessions Judge, the Munsif Magistrate, the Additional District Magistrate, District Supply Office, District Public Relations Office, Office of the Panchayat Samiti, the Zila Parishad, the office of the Municipal Board, the office of the Inspector of Schools, the District Animal Husbandry Office, the office of the Divisional Forest Officer, the office of the Executive Engineer (Public Works Department), the District Probation and Social Welfare Office, the Sub-Divisional Office of the Rajasthan State Electricity Board, the office of the Commercial Taxes Officer, the District Ayurved Office, the office of the District Soil Conservator, the office of the Executive Engineer (Irrigation Department), the office of the Assistant Registrar Co-operative Societies, and the office of the Executive Engineer Public Health Engineering Department. Among the offices of the Central Government are included those of the Income Tax Officer, the District Organiser National Savings, the District Opium Officer, the Post Office, the Telegraph Office, the Railway Mail Service Office, the Telephone Exchange and the Superintendent of Central Excise. There is also a Branch Office of the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

The town is famous for its fort which crowns the hill some 152

metres high above the surrounding plain¹. Its length is about 5 km. (or 3½ miles) and covers an area of about 279 hectares. There is a steep road (metalled) for ascending the fort. This fort contains several historical monuments, temples and water tanks (*Kund*). The fort of Chittaurgarh is famous far and wide because in the past it witnessed some of the bloodiest battles in history, three great *Sakas* and some of the most heroic deeds of valour. It remained the capital of the Sisodias till its sack in 1568 A.D. The Chittaurgarh fort is quite old and it is difficult to ascertain the date when it was built, but tradition ascribes it to Bhim, the second of the Pandavas². It is said that Bhim once visited this place and dashed his foot against the ground, thereby opening a reservoir of water still called *Bhim-lat*. It is also claimed that subsequently the place became the capital of a branch of the Mauryas or Mori Rajputs and was called Chitrakoot after Chitrang, the chief of this house, whose tank and ruined palaces are still to be seen in the southern portion of the hill. Opinions differ as to when this fort came into possession of the rulers of the former Mewar State.

The ascent to the fort begins near the old tank called Jhali Bao from where the first gate of the fort called Patal Pol is approached. Here is a platform erected to the memory of Rawat Bagh Singh, an ancestor of the chiefs of Pratapgarh who was killed in 1534 A.D. during Bahadur Shah's siege³. A little further is another gate called Bhairon Pol near which the memorial stones of Jaimal and Kalla are erected, who fell in 1567 while defending the fort. The remaining gates are the Hanuman Pol, Ganesh Pol, Jorla Pol, Lakshaman Pol and Ram Pol. All these gates are connected by strong walls of the fort, making it difficult for the enemy to enter the fort without breaking doors of these gates. Beyond Ram Pol, the memorial of heroic Patta is erected, who fell fighting in 1567 A.D. From here, two roads go, one to the north and the other to the south.

The southern road leads the visitor to a temple dedicated to Tulja Bhawani, the tutelary goddess of the scribes. A little further to it is a bastion-like structure with vaulted chambers called the Naulakha Bhandar or the nine lakh treasury⁴. Near it is situated a beautiful building of a temple called Singar Chaori which contains several inscriptions, one of which tells us that it was constructed in 1448 A.D. by Bhandari Bela, son of a treasurer of Maharana Kumbha and was dedicated to Shantinath. A little further is the palace of the Ranas. This group of ruined buildings suggest that these must have been quite lofty and spacious when

1. Erskine, K.D.: *Rajputana Gazetteers, Mewar Residency*, Vol. II-A (1908), p. 101.

2. *ibid.*, p. 172. 3. *ibid.* 4. *ibid.*

constructed. Close by it, is an old Jain temple called the Sat-bis-Deori. Proceeding further one comes to the temple known as Kumbha Shyam which was built by Rana Kumbha¹.

Now one comes to the most prominent monuments on the hill, the Jai Stambh or the tower of victory constructed by Maharana Kumbha to commemorate his success over the combined armies of the kings of Malwa and Gujarat. This tower has a height of about 120 ft. and a diameter of 30 ft. at the base. A staircase passes up through its storeys widening alternately through a central wall and a gallery formed round it. The entire building from basement to summit, is covered with the most elaborate ornament², either in figures belonging to the Hindu pantheon, each carefully named, or in architectural scrolls and foliage, all in perfect subordination to the general design. Lt. Col. Tod considered this tower much superior to the Kutb Minar of Delhi in design and execution while Fergusson rated it better than the pillar of Trajan at Rome.

To the south-west is the *Mahasati* or necropolis where the earlier Ranas and their wives were cremated. A little further is the temple of Mahadeo Samiddheshwar. Beyond it is the Gao Mukh spring and the Kalika Devi temple which is the oldest building standing in the fort. It is massive in appearance and built on a raised edifice. Still continuing south, one finds the famous palace of Rani Padmini, with which the story of Allauddin Khalji is interwoven. A little further to the south, are the remains of a palace of Chitrang Mori. Towards north is a Jain tower or *Kirti Stambh* which was erected³ by Jija in the 14th century of *Vikram* era. It is dedicated to Adinath, the first of the Jain *Tirthankars*. In its vicinity, other notable places are: the Bhimlat reservoir, temple of Nilkanth Mahadeo, Surajpol, and a platform erected to the memory of Rawat Sain Das of Salumbar who was killed here during Akbar's siege. The round of the fort can be completed by passing through palace of Hingal Ahariya, temple of Annapurna, Kukkureswar reservoir and temple, and the Lakhota Bari or gate at the northern extremity.

In Chittaurgarh town, other important places are the Sainik School and the Birla Cement Works. The *Dargah* of the saint Chalpirshah also attracts the devotees during *Urs* when a fair is held here.

Dungla (Doongla)

Situated about 65 km. to the south-west of Chittaurgarh town it

1. Erskine, K. D.: *op.cit.*, p. 103.

2. *ibid.*

3. Ojha, G.H.: *Rajputane ka Itihas*, Vol. I, Ajmer (V.S. 1982), p. 352. Erskine attributes it to 12th or 13th century, vide *op.cit.*, p. 104.

is a tahsil and Panchayat Samiti headquarters of the same name. Bhadesar, Bari Sadri and Nimbahera are also connected by road with this place. The place had a population of 4,036 persons in 1971. It possesses a higher secondary school, a middle school for girls, primary schools, a primary health centre, veterinary hospital, police station and public park. Facilities of post and telegraph and public call office are also available. The village is electrified and water is obtained from wells. Banking facility in the village is extended by a branch office of the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur. There is a temple dedicated to Amba Mata situated in the east of the village.

Gangrar

It is a tahsil headquarter situated at a distance of 22 km. by road from Chittaurgarh. It is connected with the district headquarters by both rail and road. It is a railway station with facilities of a waiting hall, water hut and lavatories. Gangrar possesses police station, post and telegraph and telephonic facilities. The village is electrified and protected water supply scheme is under execution. It has a primary health centre, ayurvedic dispensary, a higher secondary school, and primary schools. There is a celebrated temple called Mahadev-ka-sthan at this place.

Kapasan

Kapasan is the headquarters of a sub-division, tahsil and Panchayat Samiti of the same name, 40 km. west of Chittaurgarh town. The town is situated in 24° 53' north latitude and 74° 19' east longitude. Kapasan is connected with both Rashmi and Chittaurgarh by road on which regular buses are available for the passengers. Within the town tongas are available for conveyance. Kapasan is a railway station too. The population of the town according to the Census of 1971 was 10,907 persons as against 6,883 persons in 1951. This municipal town has a rest house of the Public Works Department. The town is served by a post and telegraph office, a telephone exchange, *Dharamshalas*, piped water supply and electricity. The town also contains schools for primary, secondary and higher secondary education, a primary health centre, a maternity and child welfare centre, a veterinary hospital, public park (Nehru Park), public library, a hostel for Scheduled Castes boys, a police station and a sub-jail. It has a court of Munsif Magistrate, the offices of District Agriculture Officer, the tahsildar, the Vikas Adhikari, Overseer of Public Works Department and Junior Engineer of Rajasthan State Electricity Board. Kapasan is one of the important grain and cotton *Mandi* of the district. A cotton ginning factory is working here. Banking facility is available in the town through the branches of the State Bank

of Bikaner and Jaipur and the Kendriya Sahkari Bank, Chittaurgarh. There is a Krishi Upaj Mandi Samiti, Vikas Marketing Cooperative Society and branch office of the Zila Khadi Gramodyog Sangh.

The place has a *Durgah* called Dewanji Shah, an old temple of Charbhujaji and an old fort in which government offices are now located. Kapasan is a flourishing trade centre for cotton and it also manufactures bangles of coconut shells.

Nagri

Nagri is a village in tahsil Gangrar and headquarters of a *Gram panchayat* of the same name. By road, it is 16 km. north of Chittaurgarh town and there is a kutchha diversion of about 3 km. from the main road. Local conveyance for kutchha diversion is seldom available. The nearest railway station is Chanderia, 6 km. away from the place. According to the 1971 census, the population of the village was 1,599 persons. It has middle school, post office, *Sanskar Kendra* gram panchayat office, pucca wells and a local market.

Nagri is the site of one of the oldest towns of Rajasthan. Its ancient name was Madhyamika, the reference of which is available in Patanjali's *Mahabhashya*. The place was ruled by the Mauryas. References are also available of the settlement of Sibi tribe in this area whose coins were found here in large number. These bear the legend, *Majhima-kaya Sibi janapadasa* and belong to the 2nd century B. C.

Nagri has a rich past. Vaishnavism, Jainism and Buddhism flourished here and the followers of these different faiths erected excellent shrines to their respective divinities¹. But the ravages of time have left nothing. The place has a Shiva temple which is now under the control of the Archaeological Department. Besides this, other notable temples in the village are of Raghunathji and Charbhujaji. Excavations by the Archaeological Department of the Government of India have revealed terracotta tiles of high artistic merit, heaps of stones, and remains of old but huge buildings of Buddhist origin at Nagri. Among these a parallelogram of huge cut blocks of stones called *Hathi-ka-Bara* is noteworthy². It is so called because this was said to have been used by the Mughal Emperor Akbar for his elephants but originally it was a Buddhist building. Besides these, remains of Buddhist *Stupas*, stone statues and a huge lintel of stone have been discovered and now preserved by the Archaeological Department. At some distance from the *Hathi-ka-Bara* is situated the Akbar's lamp post, which resembles a minaret and is built of huge cut stone pieces

1. Jain, K.C.: *Ancient Cities and Towns of Rajasthan*, p. 97.

2. *ibid.*

brought from the *Hathi-ka-Bara*. The height of this lamp post or the minaret is about 30 ft. It is claimed that when Akbar encamped here during his siege of Chittaurgarh fort, he got it constructed for placing lamps over it thereby lighting the nearby areas.

Nimbahera

It is the sub divisional, tahsil and Panchayat Samiti headquarters of the same name, and is situated in 24°37' north latitude and 74°41' east longitude, 30 km. south of Chittaurgarh town. Nimbahera is linked with the district headquarters both with rail and road. It is a railway station of the western railway with facilities of waiting room, waiting hall, lavatories and water hut. Regular buses ply on road in between Nimbahera and Chittaurgarh. According to 1971 Census, the population of Nimbahera town was 16,542 as against 10,585 persons in 1951. The town has facilities of electricity and piped water supply, post office, telephone exchange, cinema, rest house and *Dharamshalas*. The town has schools for primary, secondary and higher secondary education, police station, municipal board, allopathic hospital and a veterinary hospital. Among the government offices situated at Nimbahera are the offices of the Sub-Divisional Officer/Magistrate, Munsif Magistrate's Court, tahsil and Panchayat Samiti offices, office of the senior overseer of Mines and Geology department, office of the Inspector of Malaria Eradication Programme, Inspector Weights and Measures, office of the Deputy Superintendent of Police, office of the Overseer Irrigation Department, offices of the Overseer of Public Works Department, Krishi Upaj Mandi Samiti, Assistant Engineer Rajasthan State Electricity Board and Kraya Vikraya Sahkari Samiti. Banking facilities are extended here by the Chittaurgarh Kendriya Sahkari Bank and the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur.

The place has an old temple of Charbhujaji, a temple of Dwarka Dhish (built in V.S. 1015), another of Tapeswar Mahadeo and an old mosque. A few old dwelling houses in the town are noted for their architectural design and stone carvings. There is an old water tank locally called as Nandwano-ki-Baori. Other noteworthy places in the vicinity of Nimbahera are Benote-ke-Bavadi, Vishram Ghat and Amba Mata's temple.

Pratapgarh

Pratapgarh is headquarters of a Sub-Division, tahsil and Panchayat Samiti of the same name. It is located in 24° 02' north latitude and 74° 47' east longitude, about 144 km. south of Chittaurgarh town via Neemuch. It is approachable via Sadri-Bamotar road also from Chittaurgarh, the distance is much less by this route. The town is well served by regular

buses from Chittaurgarh, Nimbahera and Chhoti Sadri¹. The nearest railway station from Pratapgarh is Mandisor in Madhya Pradesh, 32 km. away. The town had a population of 14,568 in 1951 which increased to 17,402 in 1971. The town is electrified and has its own water works. Postal, telegraphic and telephonic facilities are also available. The town has a college and schools for higher secondary, secondary, middle and primary education. Banking facilities in the town are provided by branch offices of the Bank of Rajasthan, State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur and Chittaurgarh Kendriya Sahkari Bank. The town has court of District and Sessions Judge, Civil and Assistant Sessions Court², Courts of Munsif Magistrate and Sub-Divisional Magistrate. There is a public park of the municipal board. The town has the offices of the District Medical & Health Officer, Soil Conservation (Chambal Valley Plan), the Forest Range Officer, Sub-Divisional Officer and Assistant Engineer, Rajasthan State Electricity Board. There are three allopathic hospitals, a family planning centre, an ayurvedic dispensary, a P.W.D. dak bungalow, *Dharamshala*, police station, municipal board, sub-jail and hostels for Scheduled Castes/Tribes students.

Pratapgarh was the capital of the former Pratapgarh State which merged with Rajasthan. It was founded by Pratap Singh about 1699 A. D. and lies 1660 ft. above the sea level in a hollow formerly known as Doderia ka-Khera. Pratapgarh and its vicinity are known for their natural surroundings and scenic beauty. The goldsmiths of Pratapgarh were famous for manufacture of jewellery of silver and gold and enamel work on glass. The town has two old temples and a mosque.

There is a well known temple of Gotmeshwarji near Arnod, 20 km. away from Pratapgarh. Regular buses ply between Pratapgarh and Arnod. Gotmeshwarji is about 3 km. from Arnod and the celebrated Gautam Rishi is said to have meditated here. The cluster of temples situated here include those of Gotmeshwarji, Mangleshwarji, Hanumanji, Kalimata and Eklingnath. Gotmeshwarji temple has an inscription of 1505 A. D. An annual fair is held here on *Baisakh Purnima*. Deogarh or Deolia, the former capital of Pratapgarh, is situated about 17 km. west of Pratapgarh. A tank and old palace buildings are worth visiting places here. Deolia is known for its scenic beauty. About 18 km. away from Arnod is situated a celebrated temple called Sole Hanumanji, which is well-known in the vicinity. The place contains ruins of an old fort, stables and mosque. It has remains of an old town and a temple of Mahakal.

There is a Jain temple of Shantinath at Bamotar, six kilometres away

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1. Banswara and Piploda are also connected by road with Pratapgarh now.
 2. Now abolished.

from Pratapgarh in the north on Pratapgarh-Chittaurgarh road, and is visited by Jain devotees. About a kilometre away from this place in the north is situated Amba Mata temple. In the south of Pratapgarh town and one kilometre away is situated a tank named Deepnath *Talab*. Besides the tank, there are also two temples, one dedicated to Gupta Nath Mahadeo and the other to Lord Parashvanath. These places attract visitors round the year. Close to Pratapgarh town there is a *Durgah* of Kakaji Sahib. It is situated on Pratapgarh-Mandsore road. It is visited by Bohra Muslims regularly and more particularly at the time of *Urs*. Other places worth visiting in the area are Sitamata, Nahar Singh-mata-ka-Khera and Basad.

Rashmi

It is a tahsil and Panchayat Samiti headquarters of the same name situated 60 km. to the north west of Chittaurgarh town and is 23 km. north of Kapasan. It is connected with Chittaurgarh by a metalled road and regular buses ply in between the two places. The village has a population of 2,878 persons (1971 census) and possesses a police station, post and telegraph office, a government allopathic hospital, veterinary hospital, higher secondary school and offices of the Panchayat Samiti and tahsil. There is a branch office of the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur.

About 6 km. from Rashmi is situated an ancient place called Matri-Kundia. It is a religious place for pilgrims who bathe here in a pool. The place has been considered sacred for the performance of *Shradha* ceremonies and the interring of last remains. It is said that the sins of Parasuram were washed away on his bathing in its waters. An annual fair is held here on *Baishakh Purnima* and is largely attended. There is also a temple dedicated to Mangleshwar Mahadeo and a bathing *Ghat* in front of the temple. The idol of Mahadeo inside the temple is said to be very old.

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GLOSSARY

<i>Abadi</i>	Habitation
<i>Adivasi</i>	A tribal
<i>Amavasya</i>	The last day of the dark half of a month of Hindu calendar
<i>Arti</i>	Waving or moving of lighted lamp to worship someone venerable
<i>Asoj</i>	The seventh month of the Hindu year
<i>Ayurvedic</i>	The Indian medicinal system
<i>Badi/Budi</i>	The dark half of a lunar month
<i>Bajigar</i>	A juggler, a magician
<i>Baltis</i>	Buckets
<i>Bansuri</i>	A flute
<i>Begar</i>	Forced labour
<i>Bhadon/Bhadrapad</i>	The sixth month of the Hindu year
<i>Bhajan</i>	Devotional songs; a session of such songs
<i>Bhakti Marg</i>	Path of devotion
<i>Bidi</i>	Indian cigarettes, tobacco rolled in leaves
<i>Bigha</i>	A measurement of land
<i>Bira</i>	A betel leaf seasoned and folded
<i>Bohra</i>	An indigenous money lender
<i>Chaitra</i>	The first month of the Hindu year
<i>Chang</i>	A wooden circular frame with hide mounted on one side, used as a musical instrument to the accompaniment of which folk songs are sung
<i>Chatni</i>	Chutney
<i>Chilam</i>	An earthen cigar used mostly by the rural people
<i>Chowkis</i>	Check posts

<i>Dal</i>	Pulse
<i>Dargah</i>	A holy place of Muslims
<i>Dari</i>	Cotton carpet
<i>Desi</i>	Indigenous
<i>Dharamshala</i>	An inn; a charitable place for halting
<i>Dhobis</i>	Washermen
<i>Dholak</i>	Drum
<i>Gadia Lohars</i>	Roving blacksmiths, moving with their hearths from place to place usually in bullock carts
<i>Gaushala</i>	Cow-house
<i>Ghanis</i>	Indigenous oil mill, usually worked by bullocks
<i>Ghat</i>	The bathing place on the bank of a river or a pond
<i>Girdawar</i>	A revenue official
<i>Gotra</i>	Lineage
<i>Gram Sabha</i>	Village council
<i>Gram Sevak</i>	Village level worker
<i>Gramdan</i>	Donation of village
<i>Gur</i>	Raw sugar, jaggery
<i>Gur Khandsari</i>	Raw sugar
<i>Gyan Marg</i>	Path of knowledge
<i>Haj</i>	Pilgrimage among Muslims
<i>Hakim</i>	A physician practising Unani system of medicine
<i>Haldi</i>	Turmeric
<i>Halka</i>	Jurisdictional area, circle
<i>Halwa</i>	A sweet preparation of flour; pudding
<i>Harijan</i>	Scavenger; usually the term denotes a section of the Scheduled Caste; literally God's man; a terminology in Gandhian philosophy for the down-trodden

<i>Hom</i>	A fire sacrifice
<i>Hundis</i>	Promissory note, a bill of exchange
<i>Iqta</i>	A revenue assignment
<i>Jauhar</i>	A custom among the Rajputs during mediaeval period according to which their ladies hurled themselves on a burning pyre to save their honour from the enemy
<i>Kartal</i>	Oblong wooden musical instrument with small metallic plates attached loosely
<i>Kartik</i>	The eighth month of the Hindu year
<i>Kathputliwala</i>	One who holds the puppet show
<i>Khadi</i>	Hand woven hand spun cloth
<i>Khalsa</i>	Crown land; land directly managed by the State
<i>Kiledar</i>	The officer-in-charge of a fort or fortress
<i>Kirtan</i>	Religious or devotional song; also a session of <i>Kirtan</i>
<i>Kohlus</i>	Indigenous oil mill
<i>Kothis</i>	A chest to keep valuables
<i>Kotwal</i>	An official in the administrative hierarchy during mediaeval times in India
<i>Krishi Nipun</i>	An expert in agriculture
<i>Krishna Paksha</i>	The dark half of a lunar month
<i>Madarsa</i>	A school
<i>Magh/Mah</i>	The eleventh month of the Hindu year
<i>Mahajanpad</i>	A great republic
<i>Majalis</i>	A ceremonial gathering or religious congregation
<i>Majira</i>	Small cymbal
<i>Mandi</i>	A mart
<i>Mantra</i>	Incantation, a Vedic text or a hymn

<i>Mawa</i>	A milk preparation
<i>Mehtar</i>	Scavenger
<i>Mutawalli</i>	Trustee
<i>Nakkaras</i>	Kettle drums
<i>Nazarana</i>	Present, gift
<i>Niwar</i>	Thick wide tape used for weaving a bedstead
<i>Panchas</i>	Members of the village council
<i>Pathar-ka-Khuranja</i>	Unmetalled road made of stones only
<i>Patwari</i>	A revenue official
<i>Phalgun</i>	The last month of the Hindu year
<i>Posh</i>	The tenth month of the Hindu year
<i>Pradhan</i>	Head of a Panchayat Samiti; the principal
<i>Puri</i>	A small unleavened fried bread
<i>Purnima</i>	The day of full moon
<i>Rahat</i>	A contrivance for lifting water for irrigation
<i>Sahra</i>	Headgear for the bridegroom
<i>Sanad</i>	Authority, a charter
<i>Sangeet</i>	Music
<i>Sanyasa</i>	Asceticism, monasticism, abandonment of worldly ties
<i>Sarangi</i>	A stringed musical instrument
<i>Sarpanch</i>	Chief of village council
<i>Satyagrahis</i>	Those who observe <i>Satyagrah</i> , a creed of Gandhian philosophy
<i>Sawar</i>	Rider
<i>Shilp</i>	Architecture
<i>Shradha</i>	A propitiatory performance for the dead
<i>Shrawan</i>	The fifth month of the Hindu year
<i>Shukla Paksha/Sudi</i>	The bright half of a lunar month
<i>Suhag</i>	The happy state of wife when her husband is alive

<i>Tabla</i>	A musical instrument
<i>Taccavi</i>	An advance of money given by the State to cultivators for agricultural purposes
<i>Talab</i>	A pond
<i>Tamirat</i>	Construction
<i>Tantra</i>	A religious treatise containing mystical formula for the attainment of supernatural powers
<i>Tasla</i>	A cup shaped vessel, a shallow pan
<i>Thakur</i>	A feudatory chief
<i>Thali</i>	A small flat metal plate slightly edged up
<i>Thanas</i>	Police stations
<i>Thikana</i>	A fief, a jagir
<i>Up-Sarpanch</i>	Deputy chief of village council
<i>Vaidya</i>	A physician following Ayurvedic system of medicine
<i>Vakil</i>	An agent, a pleader, a functionary at a Muslim marriage
<i>Vikram/Vikrami Samvat</i>	An era or a Hindu calendar commonly used in India and supposed to have been named after the celebrated king Vikramaditya of Ujjain
<i>Vrihaspatiwar</i>	Thursday
<i>Vyakaran</i>	Grammar
<i>Wakf</i>	A charitable endowment

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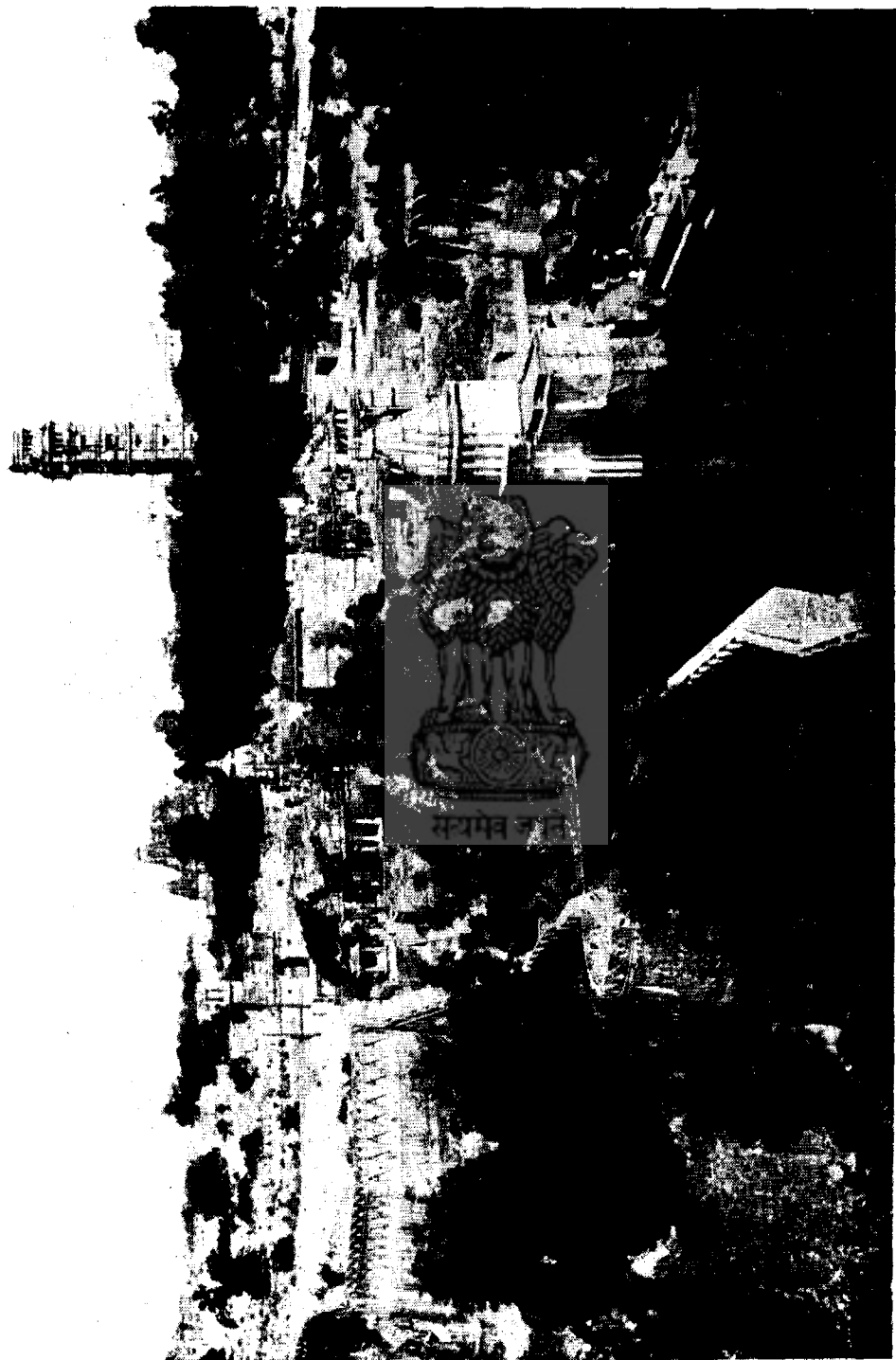
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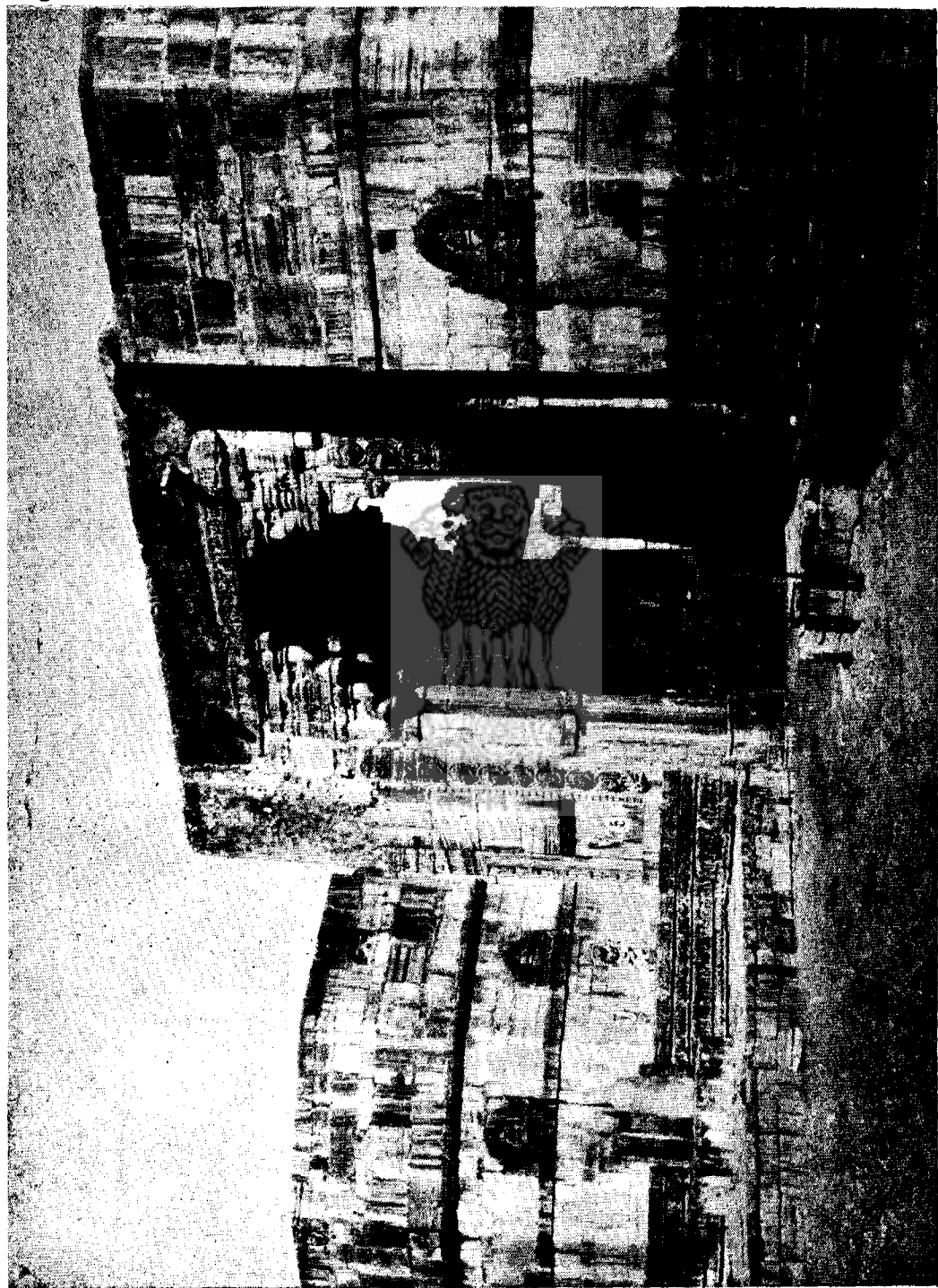


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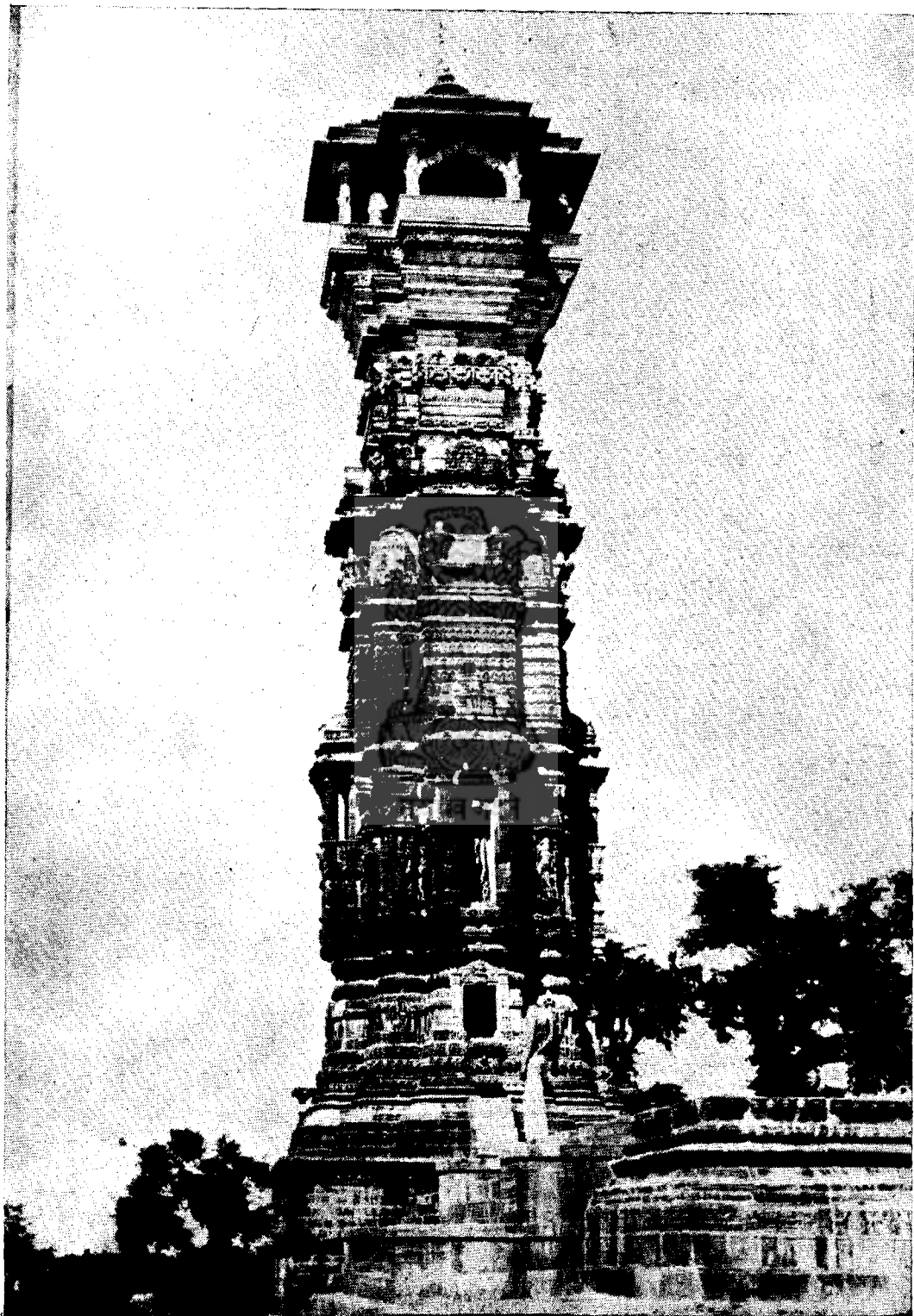
A view of the Chittaurgarh fort



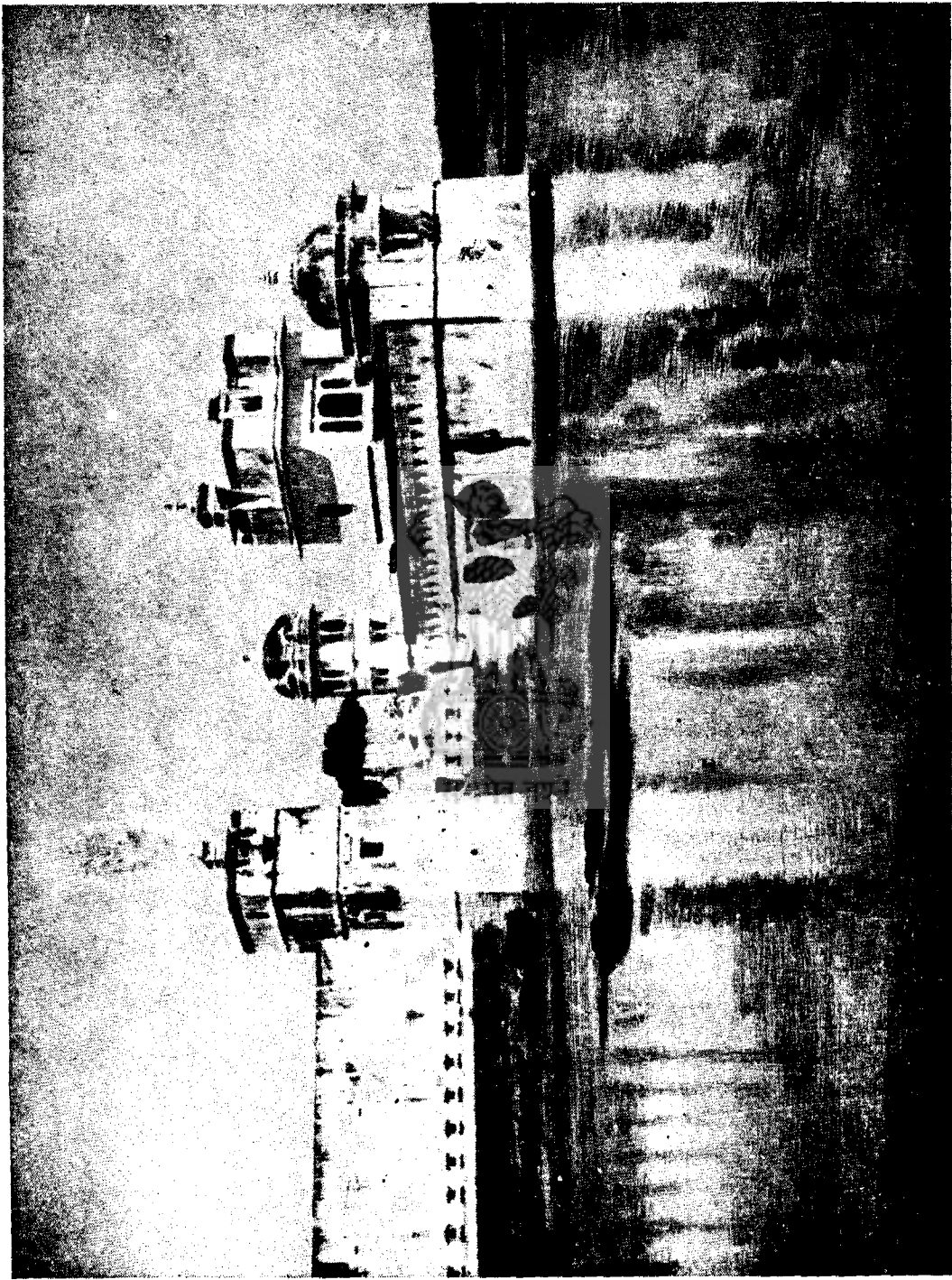
One of the gates of the hill fort of Chittaurgarh



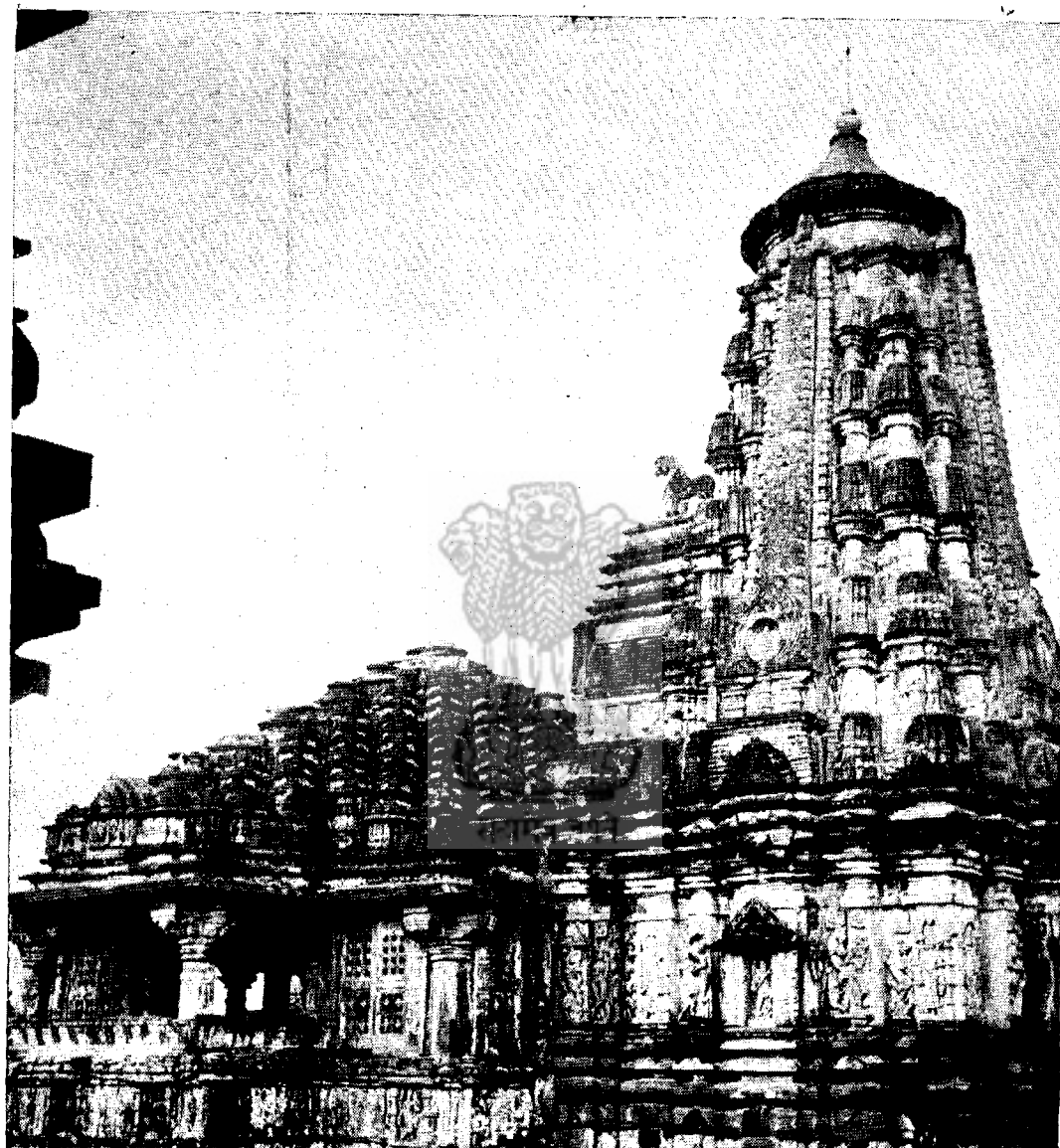
Vijaya Stambha, Chittaurgarh



Kirti Stambha, Chittaurgarh



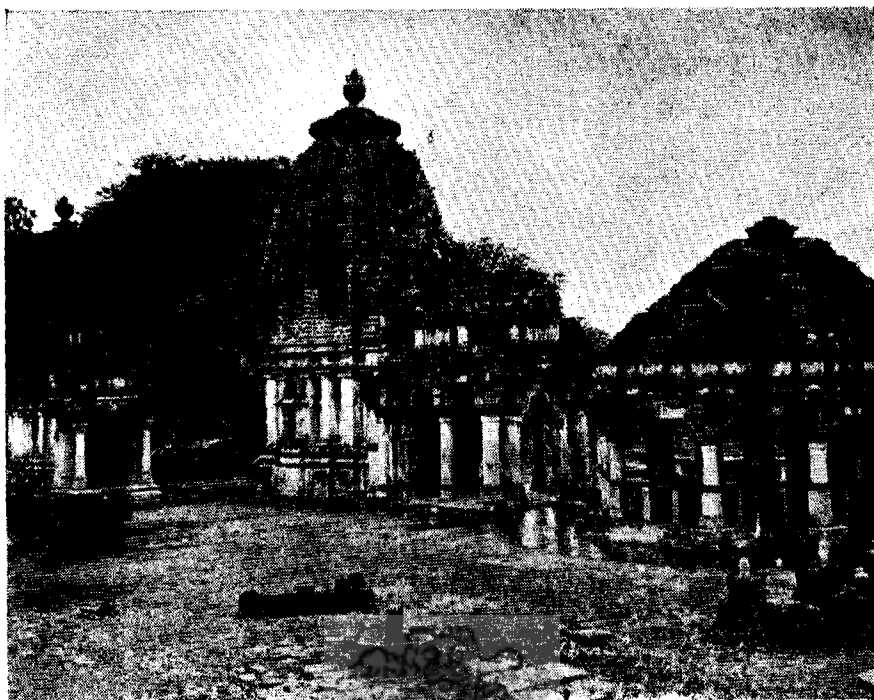
Palace of Padmini, Chittaurgarh



A beautiful Shaivite temple at Menal



A view of Bhainsrorgarh village, situated on the banks of the Chambal



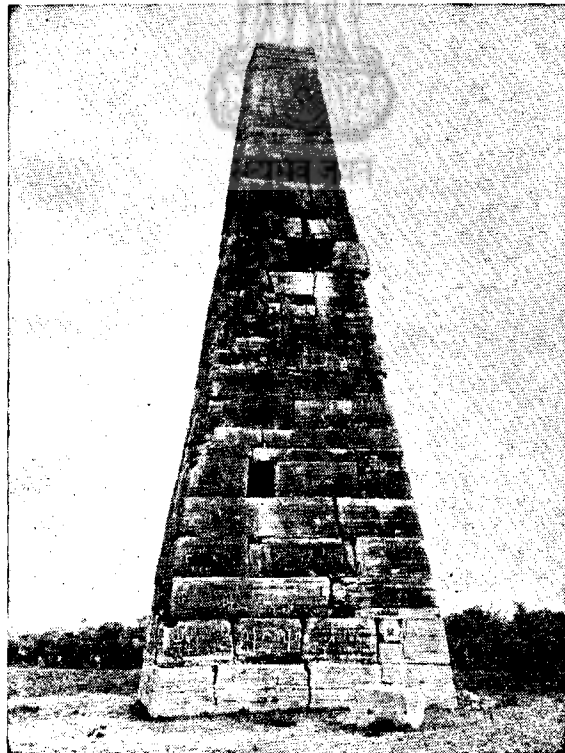
**A cluster of ancient temples at Badoli known
for their beautiful sculpture**



**A specimen of beautiful sculpture on the
dilapidated pillars at Badoli**



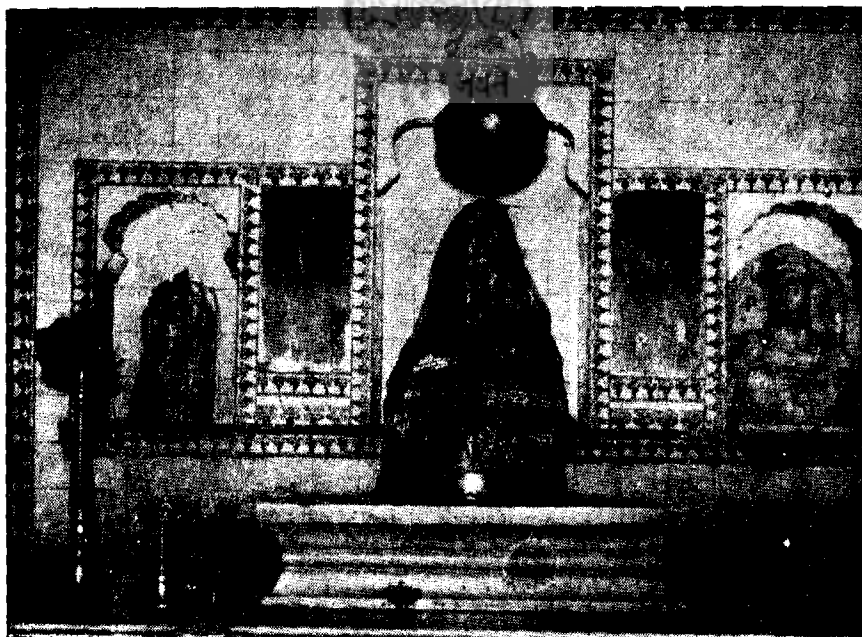
One of the ancient sites at Nagri



View of a minaret situated on the outskirts of Nagri



**View of the valley in which the temple of
Gotmeshwarji is situated**



Temple of Gotmeshwarji



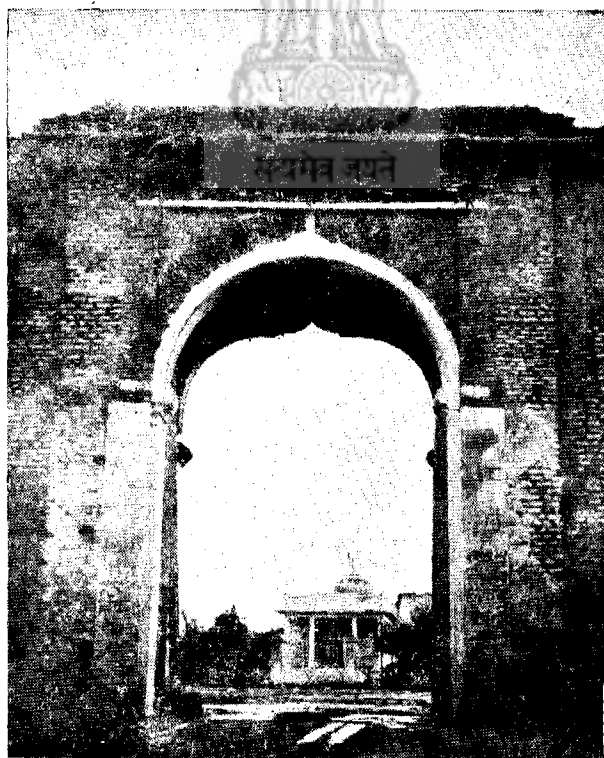
Village men, Chittaurgarh district



Village women, Chittaurgarh district



**Crumbling walls of the already dilapidated
fort at Pratapgarh**



**A gateway leading to the above
fort at Pratapgarh**